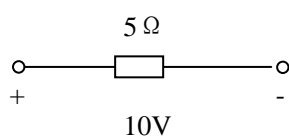
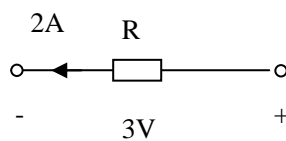


习题一

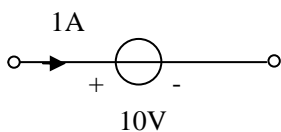
1-1 根据题 1-1 图中给定的数值，计算各元件吸收的功率。



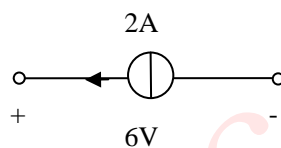
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

题 1-1 图

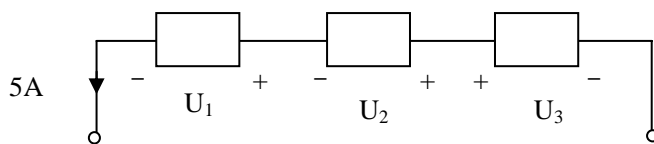
解：(a)  $P = \frac{10^2}{5} = 20W$

(b)  $P = 3 \times 2 = 6W$

(c)  $P = 10 \times 1 = 10W$

(d)  $P = -6 \times 2 = -12W$

1-2 题 1-2 图示电路，已知各元件发出的功率分别为  $P_1 = -250W$ ， $P_2 = 125W$ ， $P_3 = -100W$ 。求各元件上的电压  $U_1$ 、 $U_2$  及  $U_3$ 。



题 1-2 图

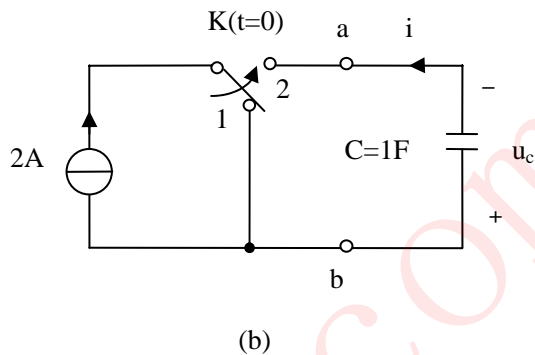
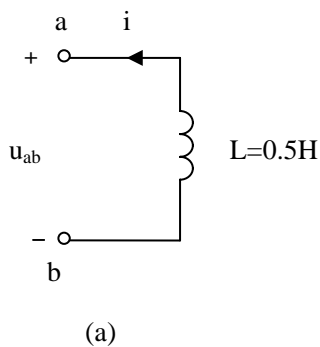
解：  $\because P_1 = -U_1 \times 5 = -250W \quad \therefore U_1 = 50V$

$\because P_2 = -U_2 \times 5 = 125W \quad \therefore U_2 = -25V$

$\because P_3 = U_3 \times 5 = -100W \quad \therefore U_3 = -20V$

1-3 题 1-3 图示电路。在下列情况下，求端电压 $u_{ab}$ 。

- (1) 图 (a) 中，电流  $i = 5 \cos 2t \text{ (A)}$ ；
- (2) 图 (b) 中， $u_c(0) = 4 \text{ V}$ ，开关 K 在  $t=0$  时由位置 “1” 打到位置 “2”。



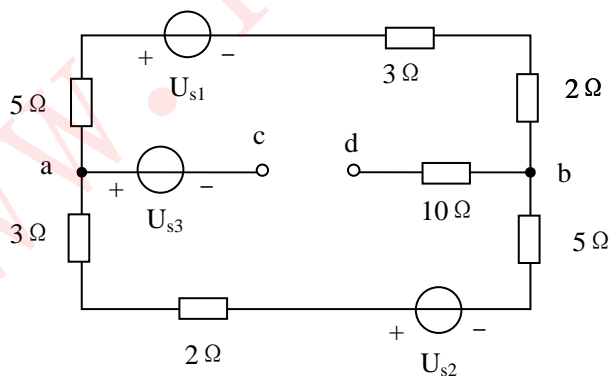
题 1-3 图

解：(1)  $u_{ab} = -L \frac{di}{dt} = -0.5 \times 5 \times (-2) \sin 2t = 5 \sin 2t \text{ (V)}$

(2)  $u_{ab} = -\frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i dt = -u_c(0) - \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i dt = -4 - \int_0^t (-2) dt = -4 + 2t \text{ (V)}$

1-4 在题 1-4 图示电路中，已知  $U_{s1} = 20 \text{ V}$ ， $U_{s2} = 10 \text{ V}$ 。

- (1) 若  $U_{s3} = 10 \text{ V}$ ，求  $U_{ab}$  及  $U_{cd}$ ；
- (2) 欲使  $U_{cd} = 0$ ，则  $U_{s3} = ?$

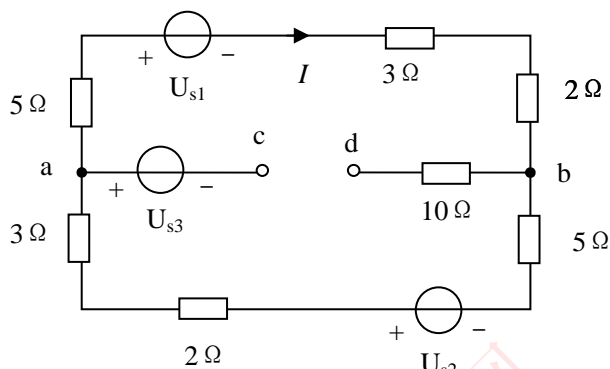


题 1-4 图

解：(1) 设电流  $I$  如图，根据 KVL 知

$$(5 + 3 + 2 + 5 + 2 + 3)I + U_{s1} - U_{s2} = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{U_{s2} - U_{s1}}{20} = -0.5A$$



$$U_{ab} = (5 + 3 + 2)I + U_{s1} = -5 + 20 = 15V$$

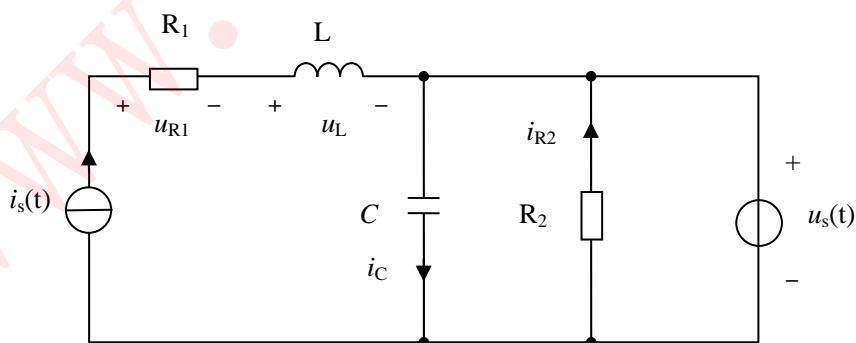
$$U_{cd} = -U_{s3} + U_{ab} = -10 + 15 = 5V$$

$$(2) \quad \because U_{cd} = -U_{s3} + U_{ab} = 0$$

$$\therefore U_{s3} = U_{ab} = 15V$$

1-5 电路如题 1-5 图所示。设  $i_s(t) = A \sin \omega t$  (A),  $u_s(t) = Be^{-\alpha t}$  (V), 求  $u_{R1}(t)$ 、 $u_L(t)$ 、

$i_C(t)$  和  $i_{R2}(t)$ 。



题 1-5 图

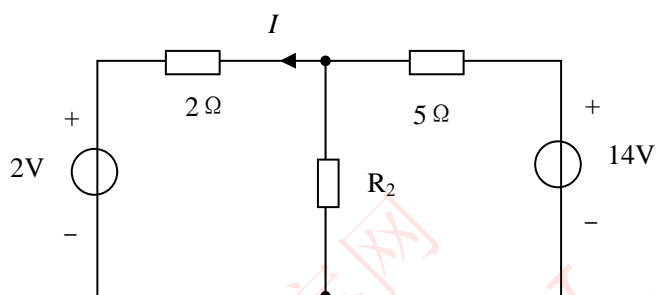
$$\text{解:} \quad u_{R1}(t) = R_1 i_s(t) = AR_1 \sin \omega t$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_s}{dt} = \omega L A \cos \omega t$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_s}{dt} = -\alpha B C e^{-\alpha t}$$

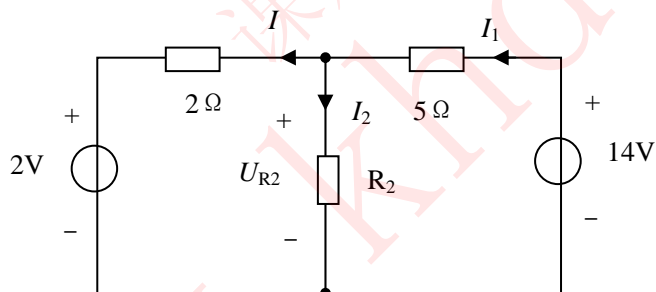
$$i_{R_2}(t) = -\frac{u_s}{R_2} = -\frac{B}{R_2} e^{-\alpha t}$$

1-6 题 1-6 图示电路，已知  $I = 1A$ ，求  $R_2$  的值。



题 1-6 图

解：设电流、电压如图



$$U_{R_2} = 2I + 2 = 4V$$

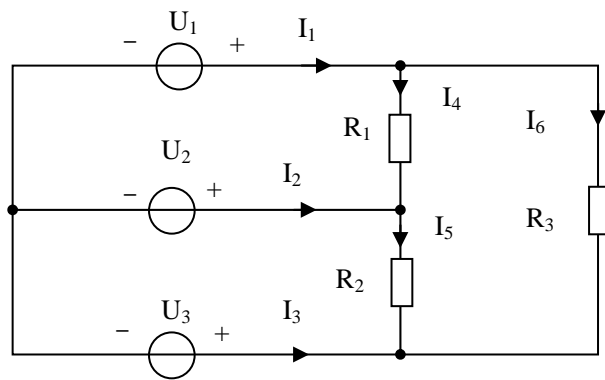
$$I_1 = \frac{14 - U_{R_2}}{5} = 2A$$

$$I_2 = I_1 - I = 1A$$

$$R_2 = \frac{U_{R_2}}{I_2} = 4\Omega$$

1-7 题 1-7 图示电路，已知  $U_1 = 20V$ ,  $U_2 = 10V$ ,  $U_3 = 5V$ ,  $R_1 = 5\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2\Omega$ ,

$R_3 = 5\Omega$ ，求图中标出的各支路电流。



题 1-7 图

解: 
$$I_4 = \frac{U_1 - U_2}{R_1} = \frac{20 - 10}{5} = 2A$$

$$I_5 = \frac{U_2 - U_3}{R_2} = \frac{10 - 5}{2} = 2.5A$$

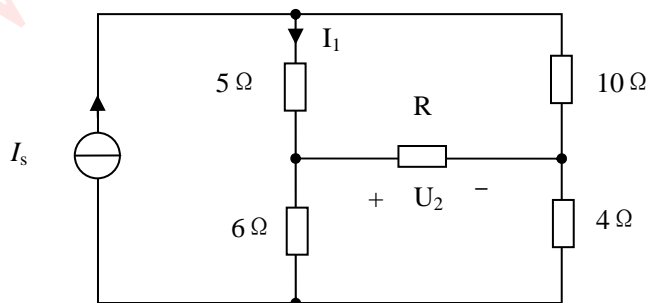
$$I_6 = \frac{U_1 - U_3}{R_3} = \frac{20 - 5}{5} = 3A$$

$$I_1 = I_4 + I_6 = 5A$$

$$I_2 = I_5 + I_4 = 0.5A$$

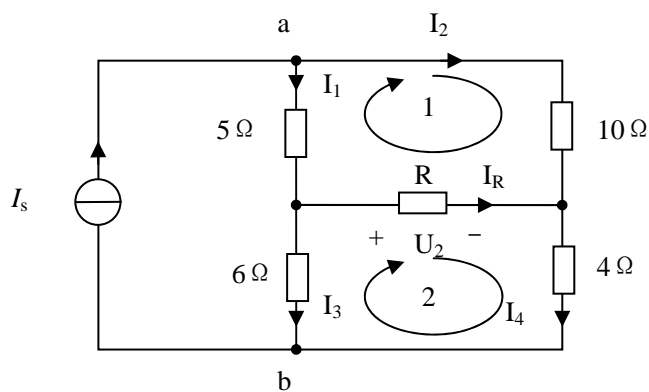
$$I_3 = -I_5 - I_6 = -5.5A$$

1-8 电路如题 1-8 图所示。已知  $I_1 = 2A$ ,  $U_2 = 5V$ , 求电流源  $I_s$ 、电阻  $R$  的数值。



题 1-8 图

解：设电流、电压如图



列写回路 1 的 KVL 方程

$$10I_2 - U_2 - 5I_1 = 0$$

解得  $I_2 = \frac{U_2 + 5I_1}{10} = 1.5A$

依结点 a 的 KCL 得  $I_s = I_1 + I_2 = 3.5A$

回路 2 的 KVL 方程  $6I_3 - 4I_4 = U_2 = 5$

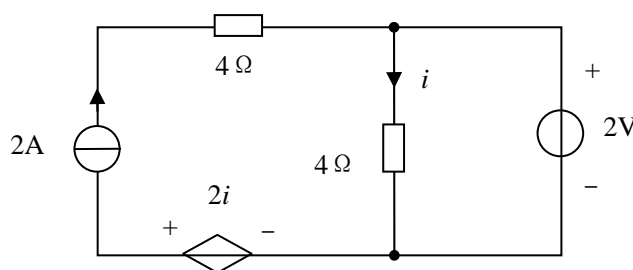
结点 b 的 KCL  $I_3 + I_4 = I_s = 3.5$

联立求解得  $I_3 = 1.9A$

$\therefore I_R = I_1 - I_3 = 2 - 1.9 = 0.1A$

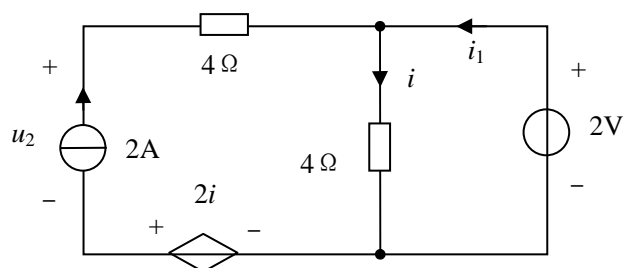
$$R = \frac{U_2}{I_R} = \frac{5}{0.1} = 50\Omega$$

1-9 试分别求出题 1-9 图示独立电压源和独立电流源发出的功率。



题 1-9 图

解：设独立电流源上的电压 $u_2$ 、独立电压源上的电流 $i_1$ 如图



$$i = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5A$$

$$i_1 = i - 2 = -1.5A$$

电压源发出的功率

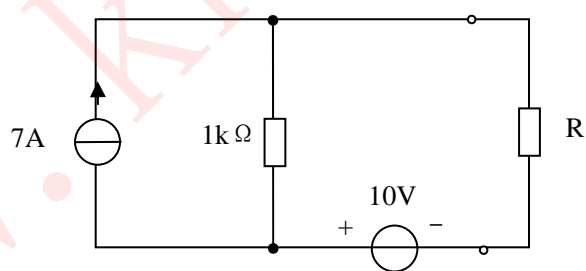
$$p_{2V} = 2i_1 = -3W$$

$$u_2 = 4 \times 2 + 4i - 2i = 9V$$

电流源发出的功率

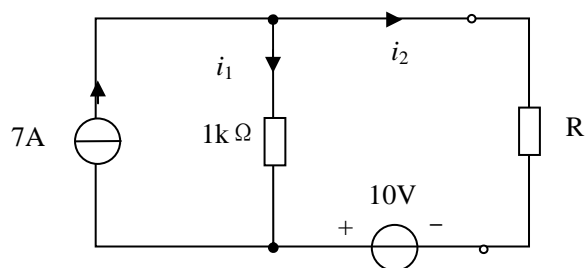
$$p_{2A} = 2u_2 = 18W$$

1-10 有两个阻值均为  $1\Omega$  的电阻，一个额定功率为  $25W$ ，另一个为  $50W$ ，作为题 1-10 图示电路的负载应选哪一个？此时该负载消耗的功率是多少？



题 1-10 图

解：设支路电流为 $i_1$ 、 $i_2$ 如图



依 KCL 得  $i_1 + i_2 = 7$

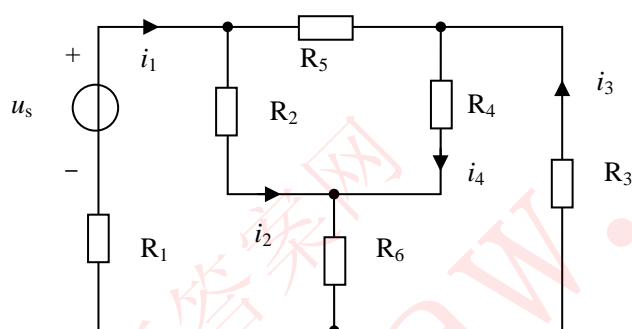
依 KVL 得  $1 \times i_2 - 10 - 1000i_1 = 0$

联立解得  $i_2 = \frac{7000 + 10}{1000 + 1} \approx 7A$

负载消耗的功率  $P_R = Ri_2^2 = 49W$

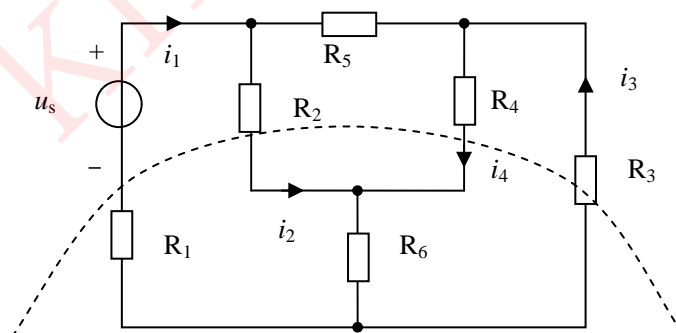
故负载应选 50W 的那个。

1-11 题 1-11 图示电路中, 已知  $i_1 = 4A, i_2 = 6A, i_3 = -2A$ , 求  $i_4$  的值。



题 1-11 图

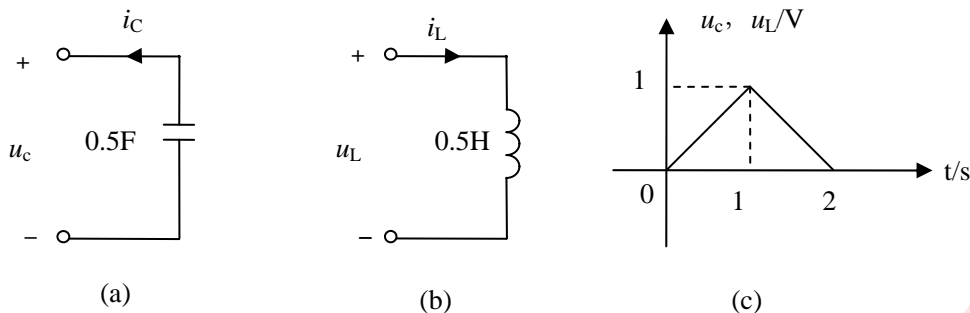
解: 画高斯面如图



列 KCL 方程  $i_1 - i_2 - i_4 + i_3 = 0$

$\therefore i_4 = i_1 - i_2 + i_3 = -4A$

1-12 电路如题 1-12 (a)、(b) 所示。 $i_L(0)=0$ ，如电容电压 $u_C$ 电感电压 $u_L$ 的波形如图 (c) 所示，试求电容电流和电感电流。



题 1-12 图

解: 
$$i_C(t) = -C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -0.5 \frac{du_C}{dt} \begin{cases} -0.5 & 0 < t < 1s \\ 0.5 & 1s < t < 2s \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t u_L d\tau$$

$0 \leq t \leq 1s$

$$i_L(t) = 2 \int_0^t \tau d\tau = t^2 (A)$$

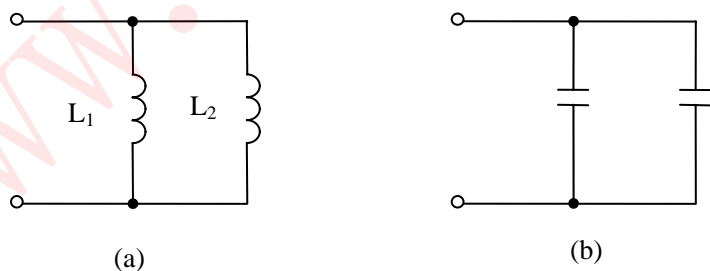
$1s \leq t \leq 2s$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(1) + \frac{1}{L} \int_1^t u_L d\tau = 1 + 0.5 \int_1^t -(\tau - 2) d\tau = -t^2 + 4t - 2 (A)$$

$t \geq 2s$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(1) + \frac{1}{L} \int_1^2 u_L d\tau = -t^2 + 4t - 2 \Big|_{t=2} = 2 (A)$$

1-13 求题 1-13 图 (a) 所示电路的等效电感和图 (b) 所示电路的等效电容。

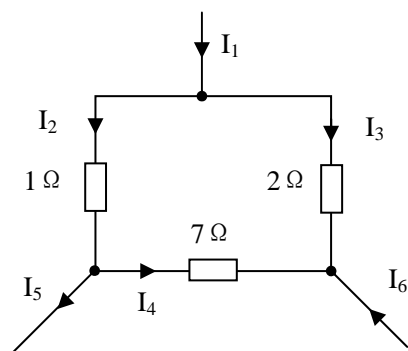


题 1-13 图

解: (a) 
$$L = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1 L_2}$$

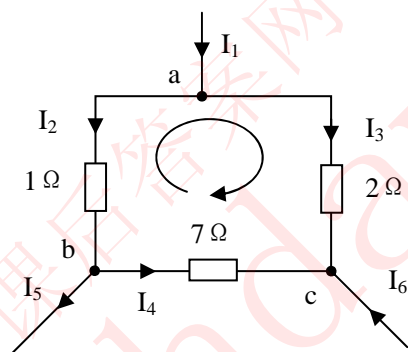
(b) 
$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

1-14 题 1-14 图示电路中, 已知  $I_1 = 1\text{ A}$ ,  $I_2 = 3\text{ A}$ , 求  $I_3$ 、 $I_4$ 、 $I_5$  和  $I_6$ 。



题 1-14 图

解:



由结点 a 得  $I_3 = I_1 - I_2 = -2\text{ A}$

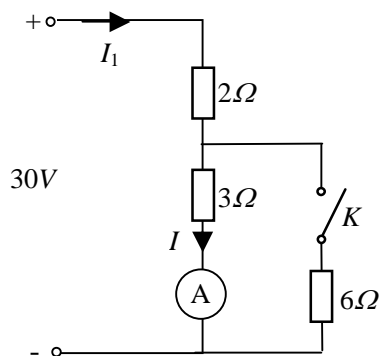
由图示回路得  $2I_3 - 7I_4 - I_2 = 0$

$$\therefore I_4 = \frac{2I_3 - I_2}{7} = -1\text{ A}$$

由结点 b 得  $I_5 = I_2 - I_4 = 4\text{ A}$

由结点 c 得  $I_6 = -I_3 - I_4 = 3\text{ A}$

2-1 分别求出题 2-1 图示电路在开关 K 打开和闭合两种情况下的电流表 A 的读数。



题 2-1 图

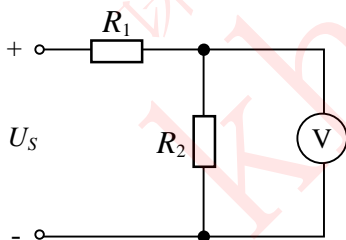
解:打开时:电流表的读数: $I = \frac{30}{2+3} = 6(A)$

闭合时: 总电阻  $R = 2 + \frac{3 \times 6}{3+6} = 4\Omega$

$$I_1 = \frac{30}{R} = \frac{30}{4} = 7.5(A)$$

此时电流表的读数为: $I = \frac{6}{3+6} I_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times 7.5 = 5(A)$

2-2 题 2-2 图示电路, 当电阻  $R_2 = \infty$  时, 电压表 V 读数为 12V; 当  $R_2 = 10\Omega$  时, 电压表的读数为 4V, 求  $R_1$  和  $U_s$  的值。



题 2-2 图

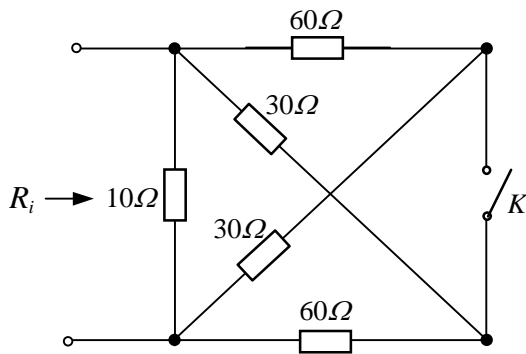
解:当  $R_2 = \infty$  时可知电压表读数即是电源电压  $U_s$  .

$$\therefore U_s = 12V.$$

当  $R_2 = 10\Omega$  时, 电压表读数:  $u = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_s = \frac{10}{R_1 + 10} \times 12 = 4 (V)$

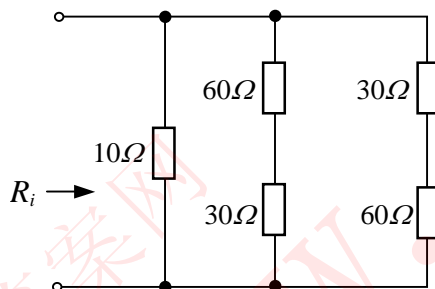
$$\therefore R_1 = 20\Omega$$

2-3 题 2-3 图示电路。求开关 K 打开和闭合情况下的输入电阻  $R_i$ 。



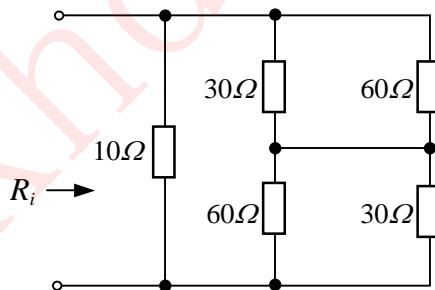
题 2-3 图

解:  $K$  打开, 电路图为



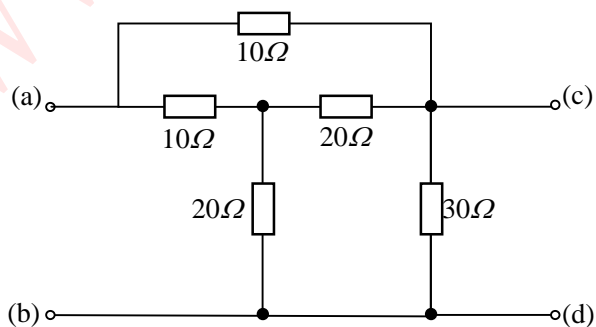
$$\therefore R_i = 10 // (60 + 30) // (60 + 30) = 10 // 90 // 90 = 10 // 45 = \frac{10 \times 45}{10 + 45} = 8.18(\Omega)$$

$K$  闭合, 电路图为



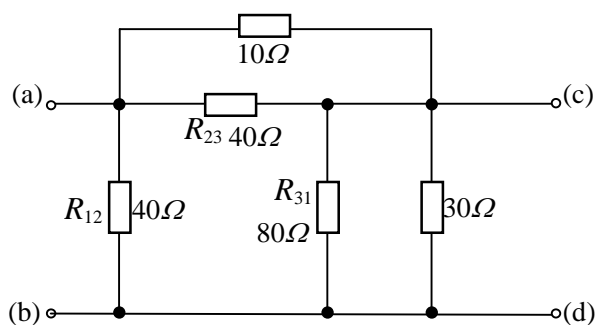
$$\therefore R_i = 10 // (30 // 60 + 60 // 30) = 10 // 2 \times \frac{60 \times 30}{60 + 30} = 10 // 40 = \frac{10 \times 40}{10 + 40} = 8(\Omega)$$

2-4 求题 2-3 图示电路的等效电阻  $R_{ab}$ 、 $R_{cd}$ 。



题 2-4 图

解：电路图可变为：



$$R_{23} = \frac{10 \times 20 + 20 \times 20 + 10 \times 20}{20} = \frac{800}{20} = 40(\Omega)$$

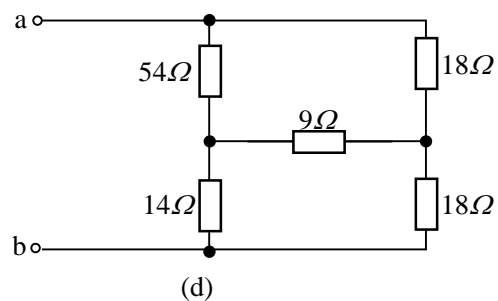
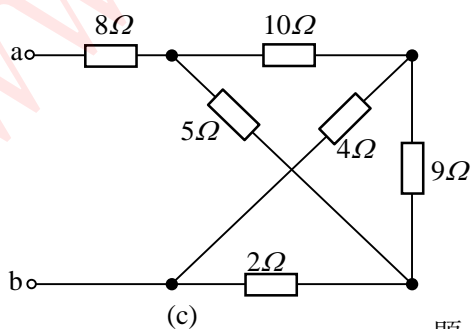
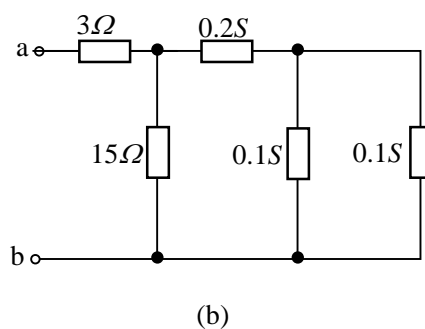
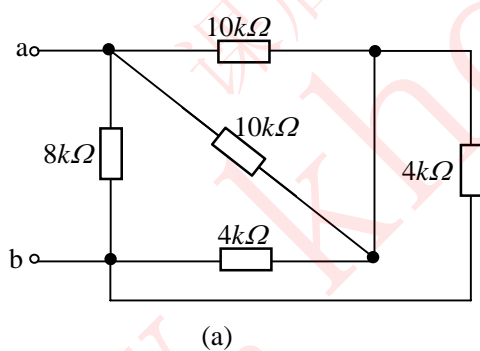
$$R_{31} = \frac{800}{10} = 80(\Omega)$$

$$R_{12} = \frac{800}{20} = 40(\Omega)$$

$$R_{ab} = 40 // (10 // 40 + 30 // 80) = 40 // 29.82 = \frac{40 \times 29.82}{40 + 29.82} = 17.08(\Omega)$$

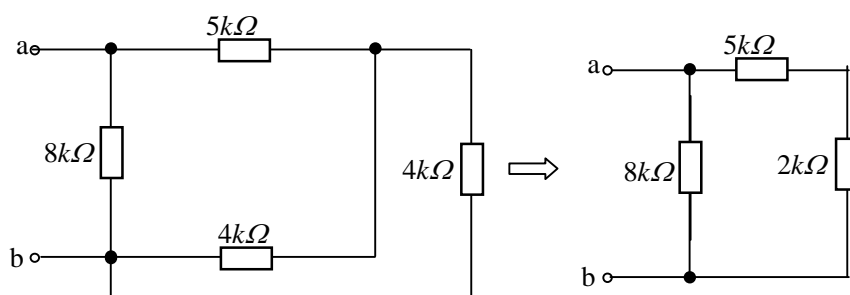
$$R_{cd} = 30 // 80 // (10 // 40 + 40) = 21.82 // 48 = \frac{21.82 \times 48}{21.82 + 48} = 15(\Omega)$$

2-5 求题 2-5 图示电路的等效电阻  $R_{ab}$ 。



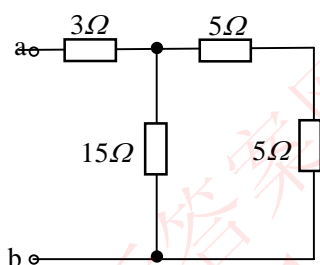
题 2-5 图

解：(a)图等效为：



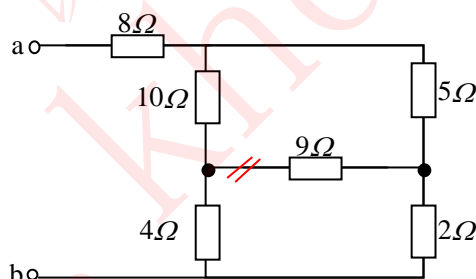
$$\therefore R_{ab} = 8 // (5 + 2) = \frac{7 \times 8}{7 + 8} = \frac{56}{15} = 3.73(k\Omega)$$

(b)图等效为：



$$\therefore R_{ab} = 3 + 15 // (5 + 5) = 3 + \frac{15 \times 10}{15 + 10} = 3 + \frac{150}{25} = 3 + 6 = 9(\Omega)$$

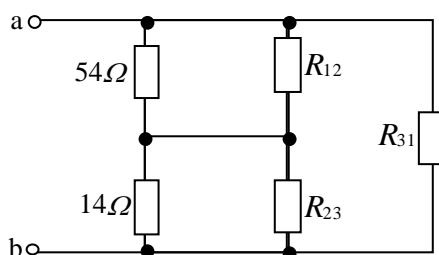
(c)图等效为：



注意到  $10 \times 2 = 4 \times 5$ ，电桥平衡，故电路中  $9\Omega$  电阻可断去

$$\therefore R_{ab} = 8 + (10 + 4) // (5 + 2) = 8 + \frac{14 \times 7}{14 + 7} = 12.67(\Omega)$$

(d)图等效为：



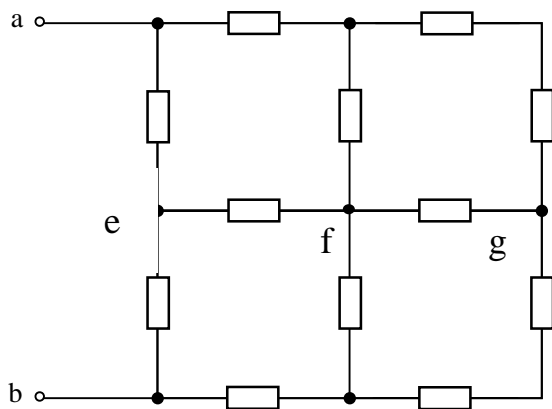
$$R_{12} = \frac{9 \times 18 + 18 \times 8 + 9 \times 18}{18} = \frac{648}{18} = 36(\Omega)$$

$$R_{23} = R_{12} = 36(\Omega)$$

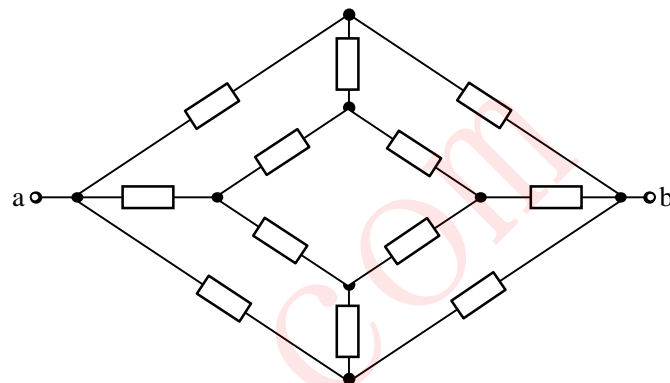
$$R_{31} = 2R_{12} = 72(\Omega)$$

$$R_{ab} = (54 // 36 + 14 // 36) // 72 = 22(\Omega)$$

2-6 题 2-6 图示电路中各电阻的阻值相等，均为  $R$ ，求等效  $R_{ab}$ 。



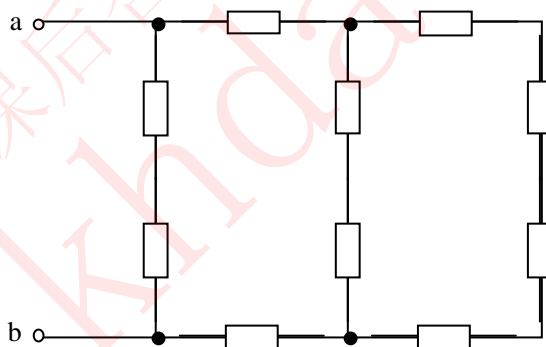
(a)



(b)

题 2-6 图

解：e、f、g 为等电位点，所以 (a) 图等效为：

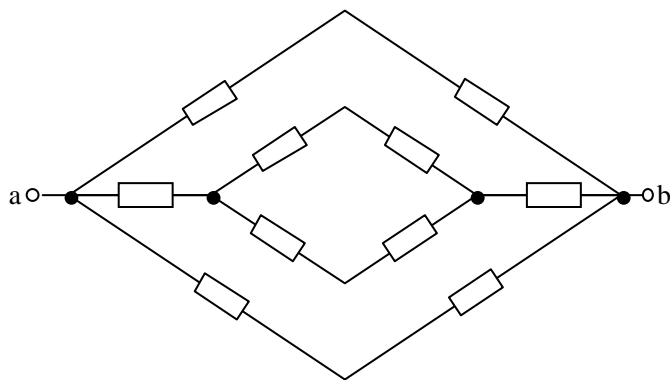


$$R_{ab} = (R + R) // [R + R + (R + R) // (R + R + R + R)]$$

$$= 2R // [2R + 2R // 4R]$$

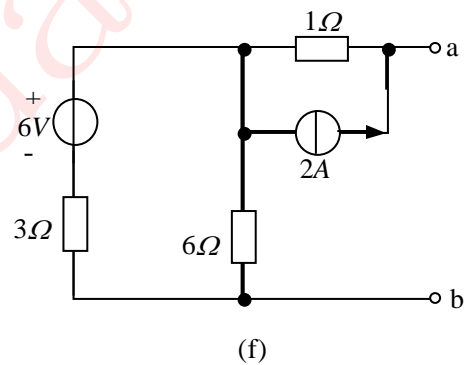
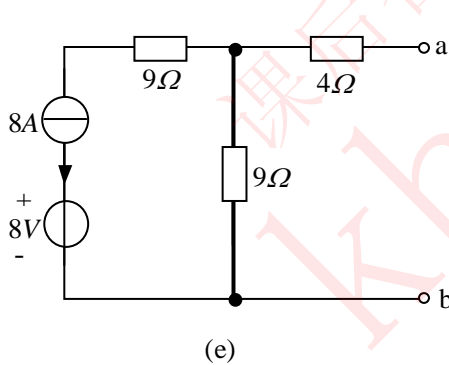
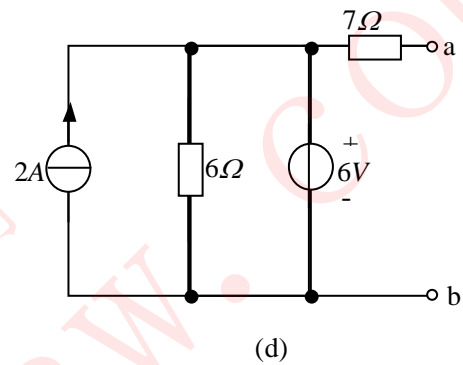
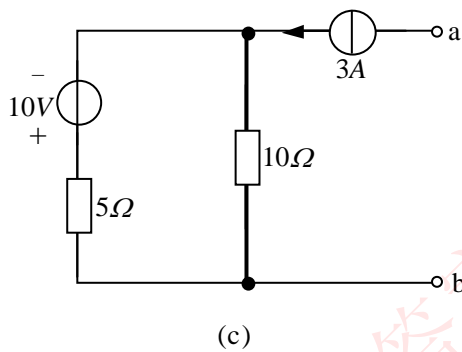
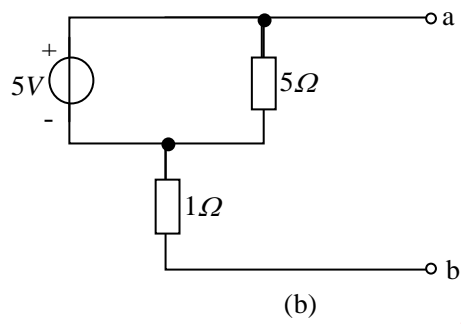
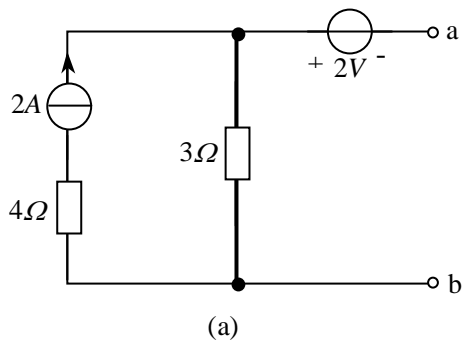
$$= 2R // \frac{10}{3}R = \frac{5}{4}R$$

(b)图等效为:



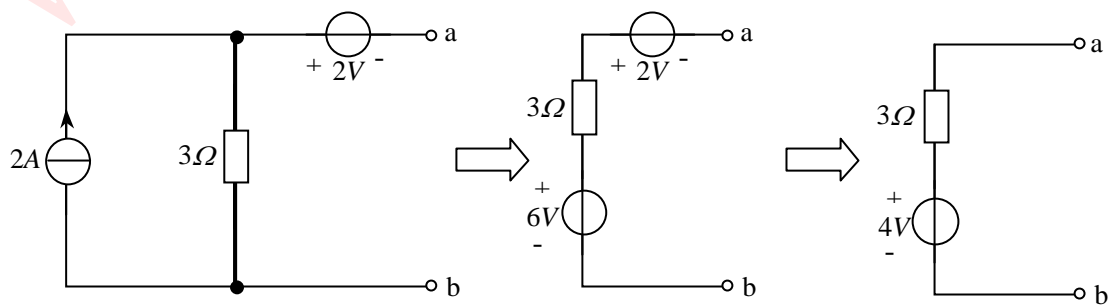
$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{ab} &= (R + R) // (R + R) // [R + (R + R) // (R + R) + R] \\
 &= 2R // 2R // (2R + 2R // 2R) \\
 &= R // 3R = \frac{3R^2}{4R} = 0.75R
 \end{aligned}$$

2-7 化简题 2-7 图示各电路.

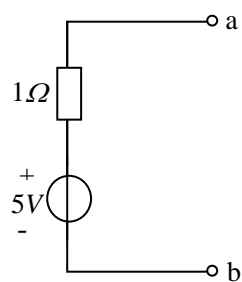


解：（注：与电流源串联的元件略去，与电压源并联的元件略去）

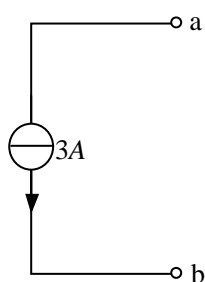
(a)图等效为：



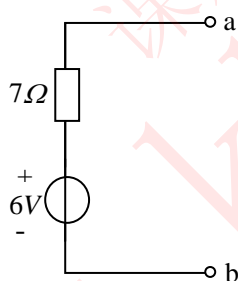
(b)图等效为:



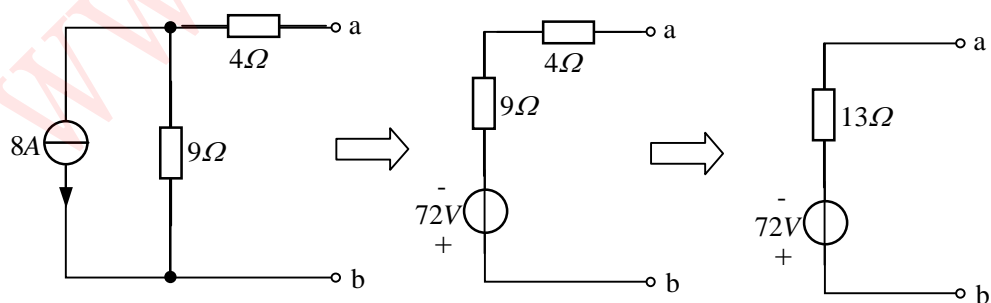
(c)图等效为:



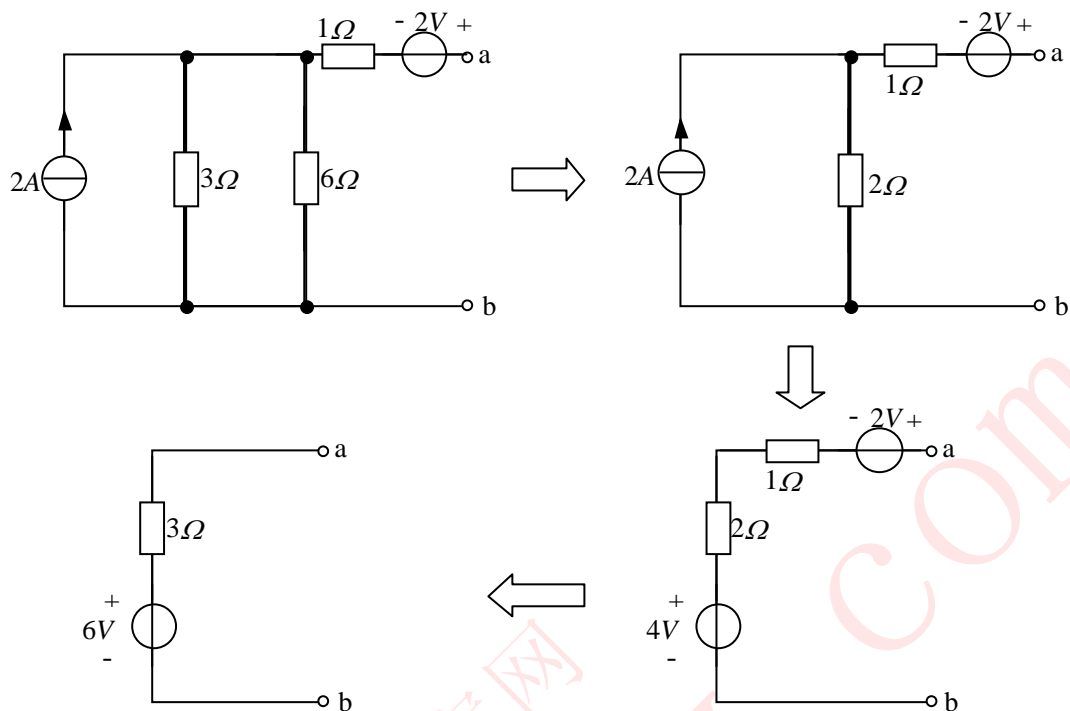
(d)图等效为:



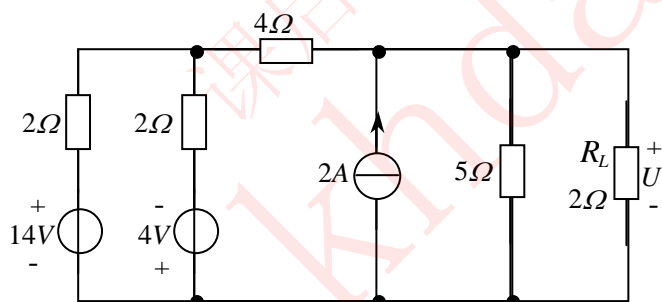
(e)图等效为:



(f)图等效为:

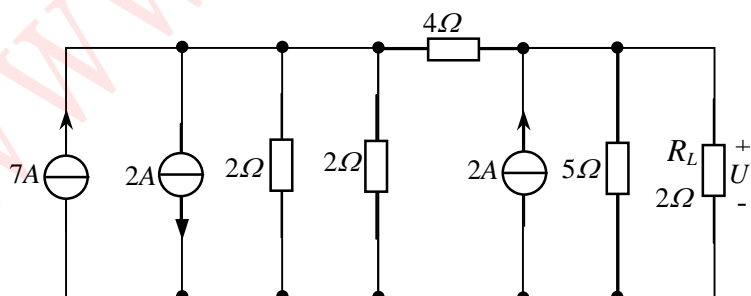


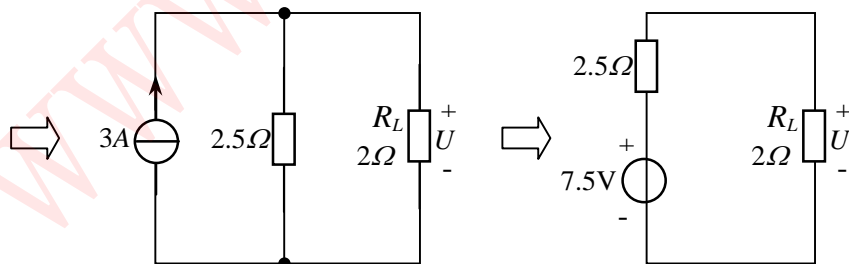
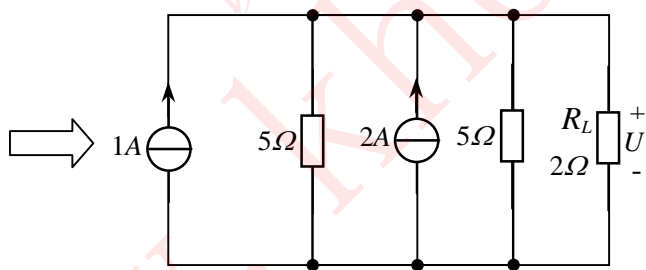
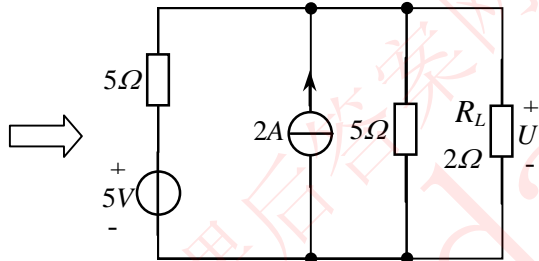
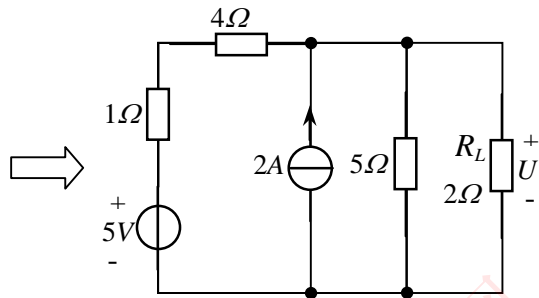
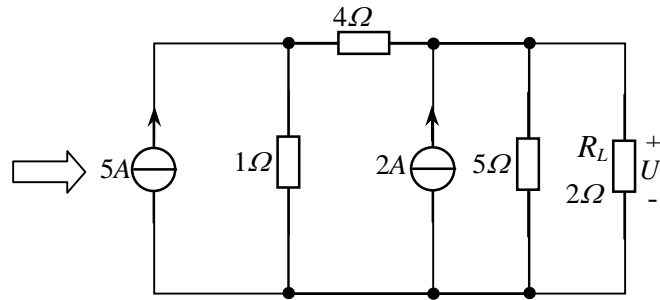
2-8 用电源等效变换法求题 2-8 图示电路中负载 $R_L$ 上的电压 $U$ 。



题 2-8 图

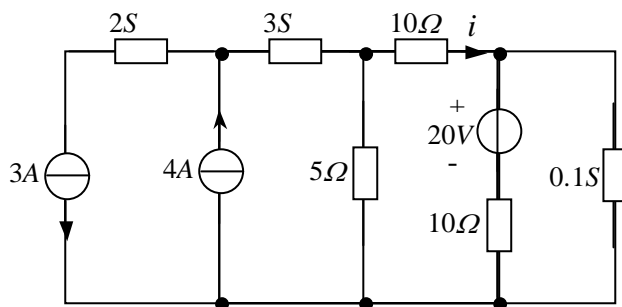
解：电路等效为：





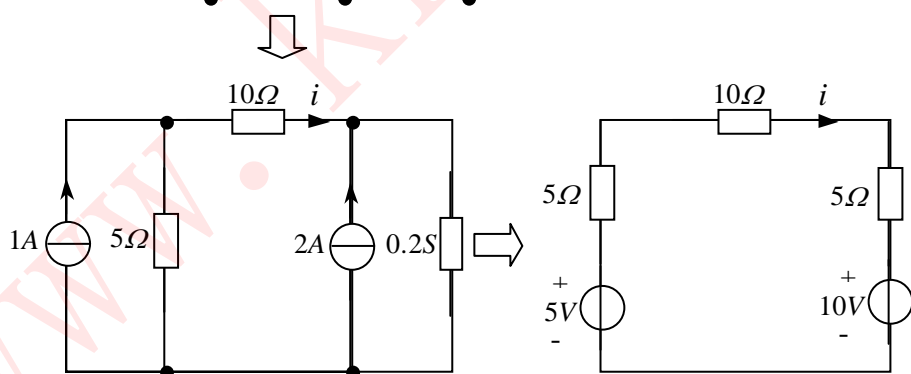
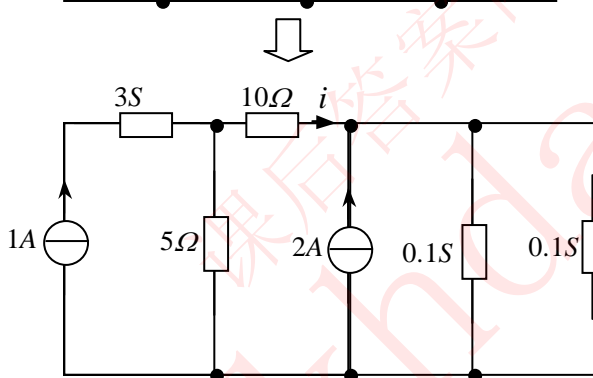
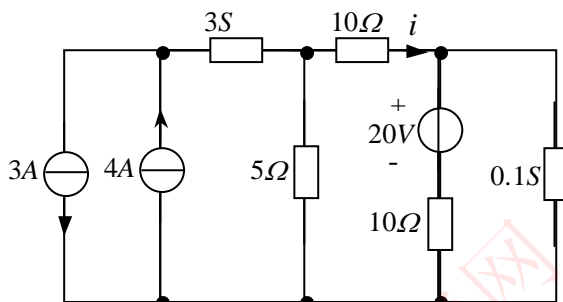
$$U = \frac{2}{2.5+2} \times 7.5 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ (V)}$$

2-9 题 2-9 图示电路.用电源等效变换法求电流  $i$ .



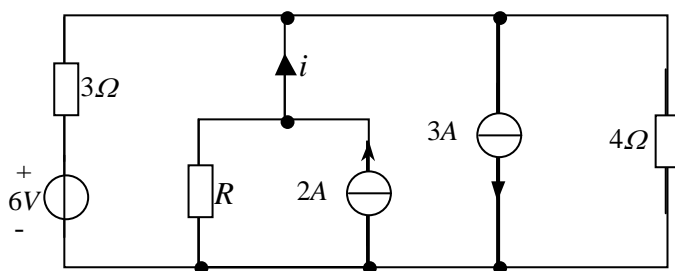
题 2-9 图

解:



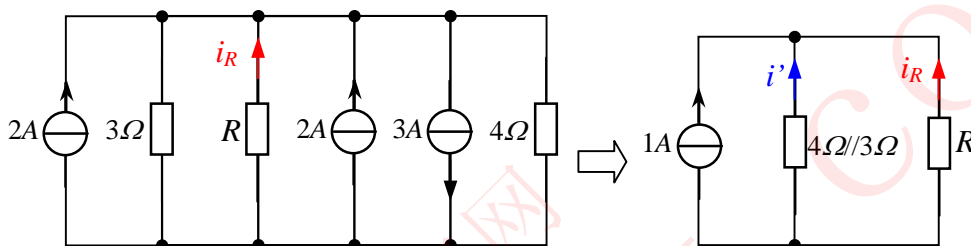
$$\therefore i = \frac{5-10}{5+5+10} = \frac{-5}{20} = -\frac{1}{4}(\text{A})$$

2-10 若题 2-10 图示电路中电流  $i$  为 1.5A,问电阻  $R$  的值是多少?



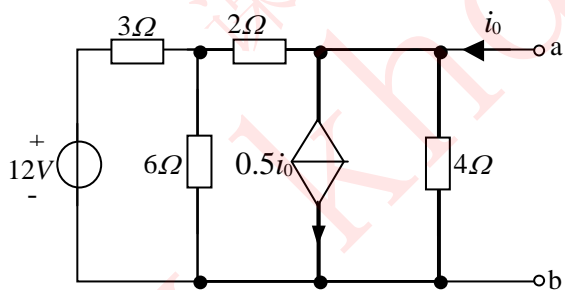
题 2-10 图

解：流过 $R$ 的电流为 $i_R = i - 2 = 1.5 - 2 = -0.5(\text{A})$ ，再利用电源等效变换，原电路等效为：

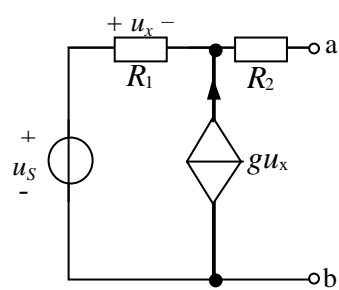


其中  $3\Omega/4\Omega = \frac{12}{7}\Omega$ ， $i' = -1 + 0.5 = -0.5(\text{A})$ ， $\therefore R = \frac{12}{7}(\Omega)$

2-11 化简题 2-11 图示电路.



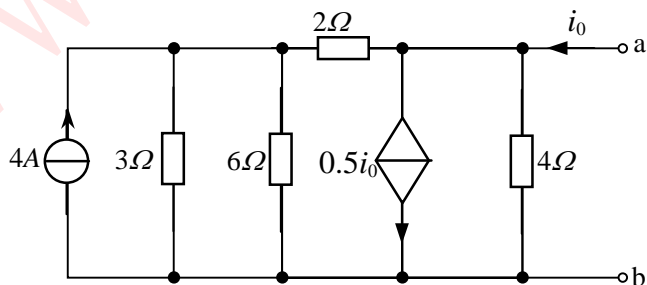
(a)

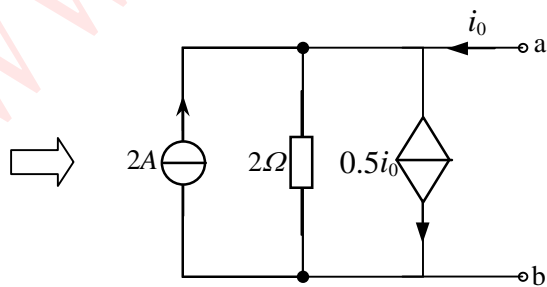
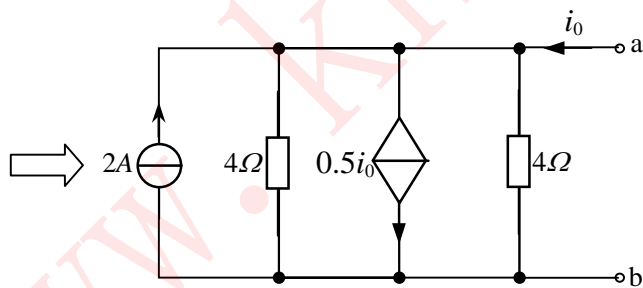
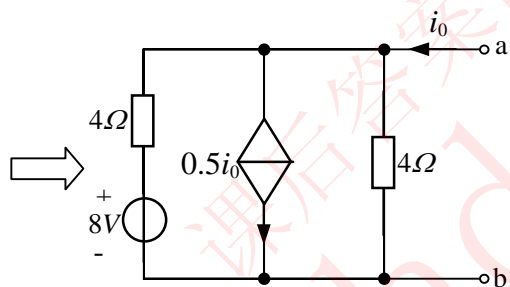
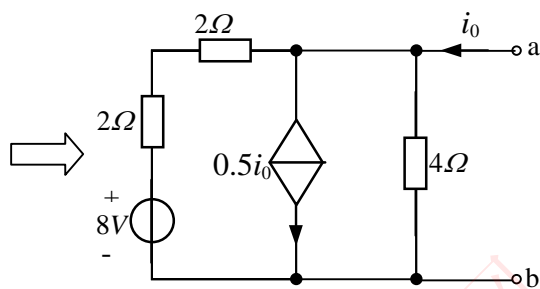
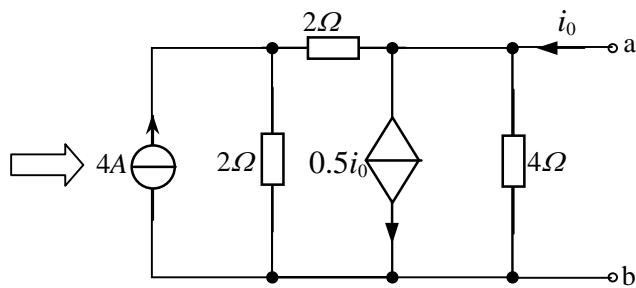


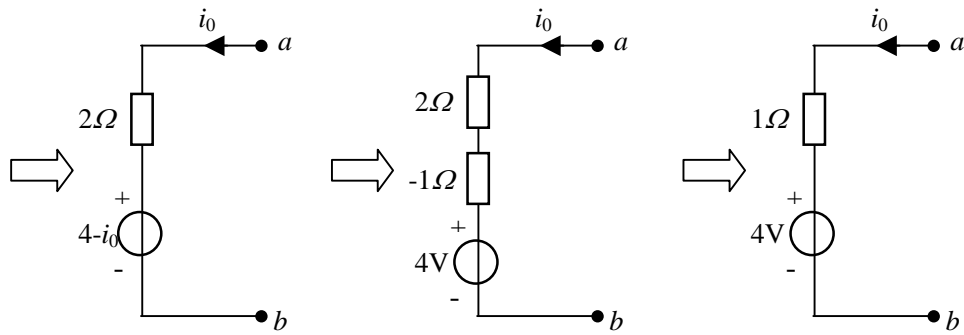
(b)

题 2-11 图

解：(a)图等效为：

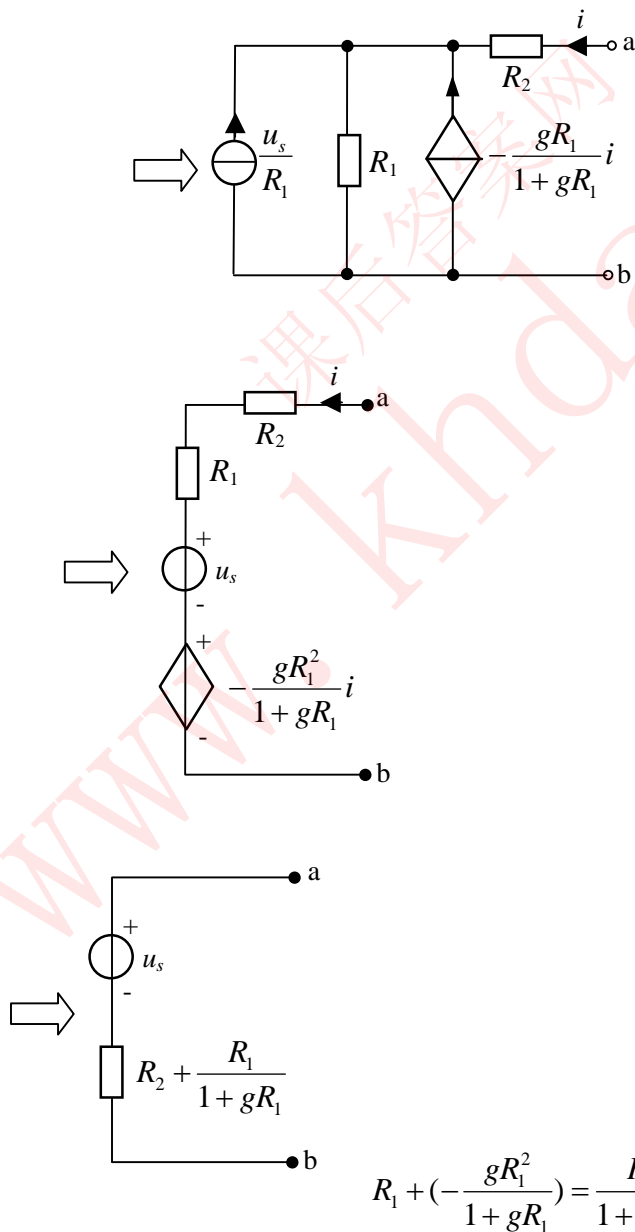




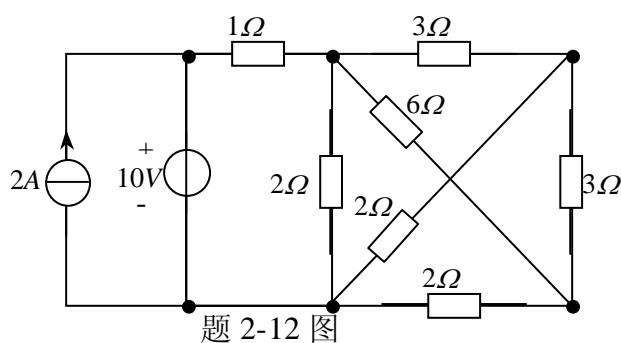


(b)图: 设端口电流为  $i$ , 则  $\frac{u_x}{R_1} + gu_x + i = 0 \quad \therefore u_x = -\frac{R_1}{1 + gR_1}i$

原电路变为:



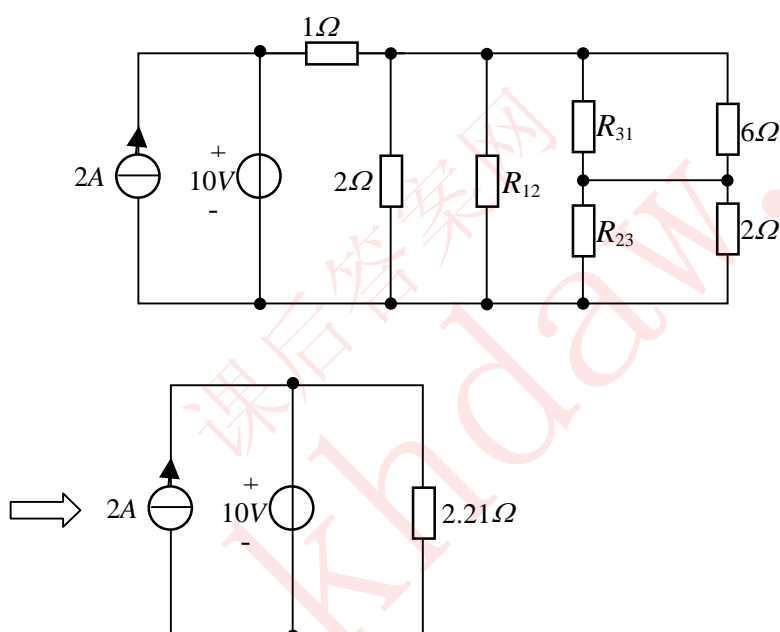
2-12 求题 2-12 图示电路中电流源和电压源提供的功率分别是多少？



题 2-12 图

解：电流源发出功率为  $P = 2 \times 10 = 20(w)$

原图可变为：



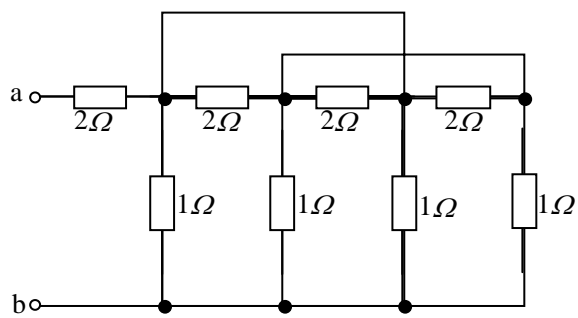
$$R_{12} = \frac{3 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 3}{3} = 7(\Omega), R_{31} = \frac{21}{2}(\Omega), R_{23} = 7(\Omega)$$

$$\therefore R_{\text{总}} = 1 + 2 // 7 // \left( \frac{21}{2} // 6 + 7 // 2 \right) = 1 + \frac{14}{9} // \left( \frac{42}{11} + \frac{14}{9} \right) = 1 + 1.21 = 2.21(\Omega)$$

$$\therefore P_{\text{总}} = \frac{U^2}{R_{\text{总}}} = 45.32(w)$$

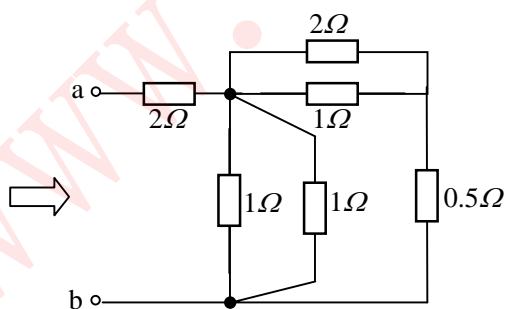
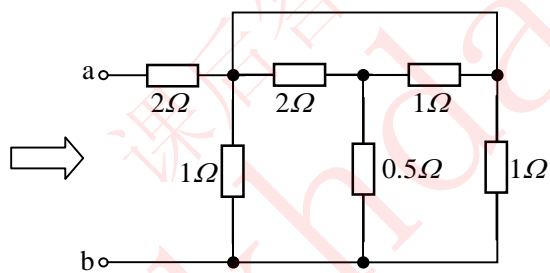
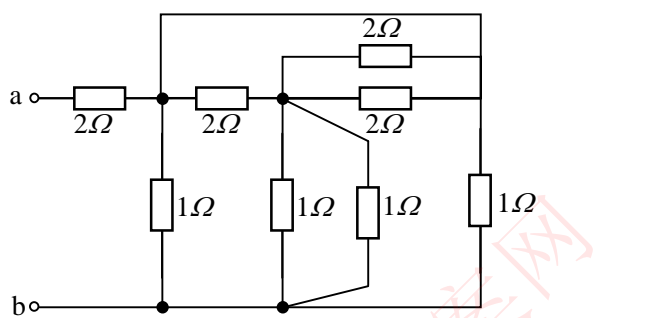
$\therefore$  电压源发出的功率  $P = 45.32 - 20 = 25.32(w)$

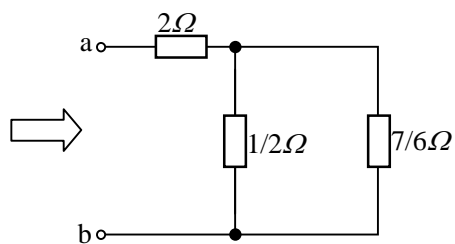
2-13 求题 2-13 图示电路a、b端的等效电阻 $R_{ab}$ .



题 2-13 图

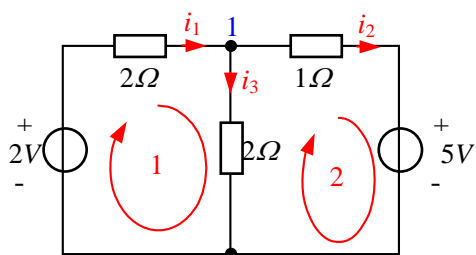
解：原电路等效为：





$$\therefore R_{ab} = 2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} // \frac{7}{6}\right) = \frac{47}{20} = 2.35(\Omega)$$

3-1 用支路电流法求题 3-1 图示电路的各支路电流。



题 3-1 图

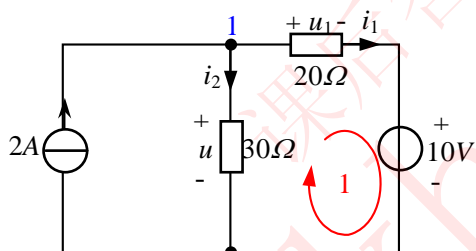
解：设各支路电流和网孔绕向如图所示 对结点 1:  $i_1 = i_2 + i_3$

对回路 1:  $2i_1 + 2i_3 = 2$

对回路 2:  $i_2 - 2i_3 = -5$

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = -0.5(A) \\ i_2 = -2(A) \\ i_3 = 1.5(A) \end{cases}$$

3-2 用支路电流法求题 3-2 图中各支路电流，并计算个元件吸收的功率。



题 3-2 图

解：设各支路电流和网孔绕向如图所示

对结点 1:  $2 = i_2 + i_1$

对回路 1:  $20i_1 - 30i_2 = -10$

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 1(A) \\ i_2 = 1(A) \end{cases}$$

$u = 30i_2 = 30 \times 1 = 30(V)$

$u_1 = u - 10 = 30 - 10 = 20(V)$

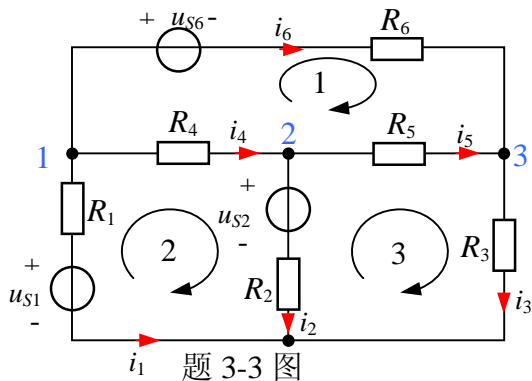
$\therefore 2A$  电流源吸收的功率为:  $P_{2A} = -2u = -2 \times 30 = -60(w)$

$10V$  电压源吸收的功率为:  $P_{10V} = 10i_1 = 10 \times 1 = 10(w)$

$30\Omega$ 电阻吸收的功率为:  $P_{30\Omega} = u i_2 = 30 \times 1 = 30(\text{w})$

$20\Omega$ 电阻吸收的功率为:  $P_{20\Omega} = u_1 i_1 = 20 \times 1 = 20(\text{w})$

3-3 列出题 3-3 图示电路的支路电流方程。



题 3-3 图

解: 设各支路电流和网孔绕向如图所示

对结点 1:  $i_1 + i_4 + i_6 = 0$

对结点 2:  $i_2 - i_4 + i_5 = 0$

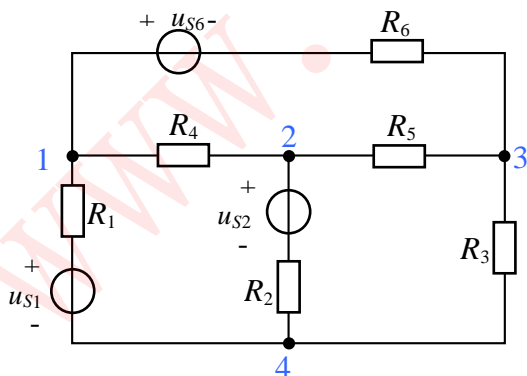
对结点 3:  $i_3 - i_5 - i_6 = 0$

对回路 1:  $R_6 i_6 - R_5 i_5 - R_4 i_4 = -u_{S6}$

对回路 2:  $R_4 i_4 + R_2 i_2 - R_1 i_1 = -u_{S2} + u_{S1}$

对回路 3:  $R_5 i_5 + R_3 i_3 - R_2 i_2 = u_{S2}$

3-4 列出题 3-3 图所示电路的结点电压方程。



题 3-3 图

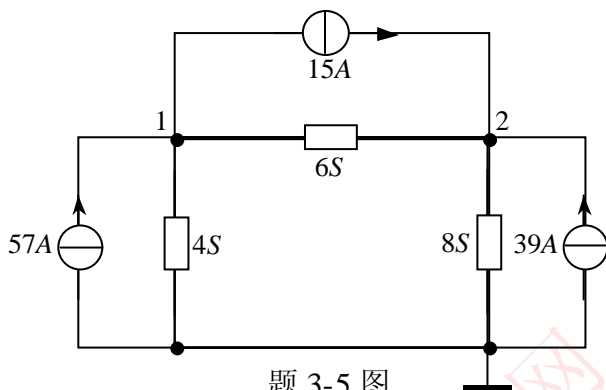
解: 以结点 4 作为参考结点

对结点 1:  $(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_1})u_1 - \frac{u_2}{R_4} - \frac{u_3}{R_6} = \frac{u_{S6}}{R_6} + \frac{u_{S1}}{R_1}$

$$\text{对结点 2: } -\frac{u_1}{R_4} + \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_2 - \frac{u_3}{R_5} = \frac{u_{s2}}{R_2}$$

$$\text{对结点 3: } -\frac{u_1}{R_6} - \frac{u_2}{R_5} + \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_5}\right)u_3 = -\frac{u_{s6}}{R_6}$$

3-5 求题 3-5 图示电路的结点电压 $u_1$ 和 $u_2$ 。



题 3-5 图

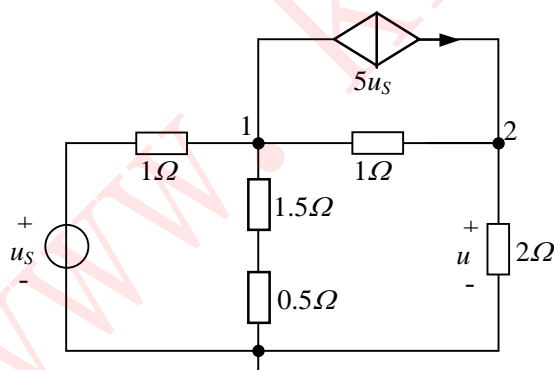
解：取参考结点如图所示

$$\text{对结点 1: } (4+6)u_1 - 6u_2 = 57 - 15$$

$$\text{对结点 2: } -6u_1 + (6+8)u_2 = 15 + 39$$

$$\text{联立求解得: } \begin{cases} u_1 = 8.77(\text{V}) \\ u_2 = 7.62(\text{V}) \end{cases}$$

3-6 如题 3-6 图所示电路，用结点电压法求 $U/U_S$ 。



题 3-6 图

解：取参考结点如图所示,列结点电压方程：

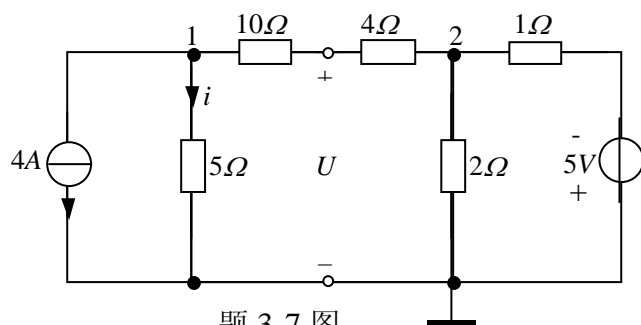
$$\text{结点 1: } \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)u_1 - u_2 = \frac{u_s}{1} - 5u_s$$

$$\text{结点 2: } -u_1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_2 = 5u_s$$

其中  $u = u_2$

$$\text{联立求出 } u_2 = \frac{17}{5.5} u_s = u \quad \therefore u/u_s = 34/11$$

3-7 用结点电压法求题 3-7 图示电路中的电压  $U$ 。



题 3-7 图

$$\text{解: 对结点 1: } \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{14}\right)u_1 - \frac{1}{14}u_2 = -4$$

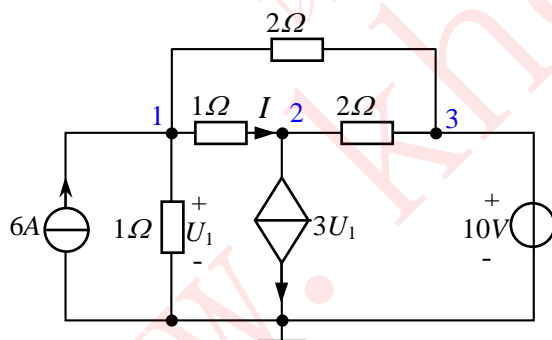
$$\text{对结点 2: } -\frac{1}{14}u_1 + \left(\frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)u_2 = -\frac{5}{1}$$

$$\text{联立求解得: } u_1 = -15.76(\text{V})$$

$$u_2 = -3.9(\text{V})$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{14} \times 4 + u_2 = -7.3(\text{V})$$

3-8 用结点电压法求题 3-8 图示电路的  $U_1$  和  $I$ 。



题 3-8 图

$$\text{解: 对结点 1: } \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)U_1 - U_2 - \frac{1}{2}U_3 = 6$$

$$\text{对结点 2: } -U_1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right)U_2 - \frac{1}{2}U_3 = -3U_1$$

$$\text{对结点 3: } U_3 = 10$$

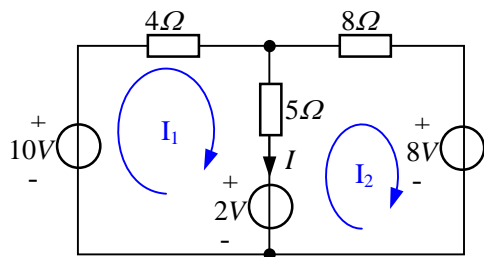
$$\text{联立求解得: } \begin{cases} U_1 = 3.74(\text{V}) \\ U_2 = -1.65(\text{V}) \end{cases}$$



补充方程:  $u_1 - u_2 = u_x$

联立求解得:  $u_x = 0.4(V)$

3-11 题 3-11 图示电路。试用网孔电流法求电流  $I$ 。



题 3-11 图

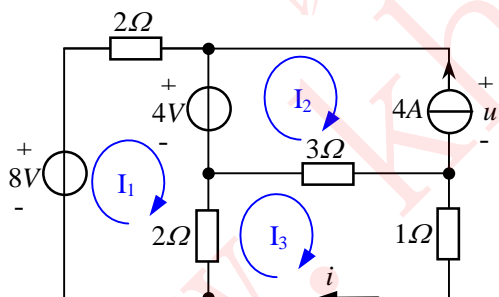
解: 对回路 1:  $(4+5)I_1 - 5I_2 = 10 - 2$

对回路 2:  $-5I_1 + (5+8)I_2 = 2 + 8$

联立求解  $\begin{cases} I_1 = 1.67 \\ I_2 = 1.41 \end{cases}$

$\therefore I = I_1 - I_2 = 0.26(A)$

3-12 用网孔电流法求题 3-12 图示电路中的  $i$  和  $u$ 。



题 3-12 图

解: 设各网孔电流如图,

对网孔 1:  $(2+2)I_1 - 2I_3 = 8 - 4$

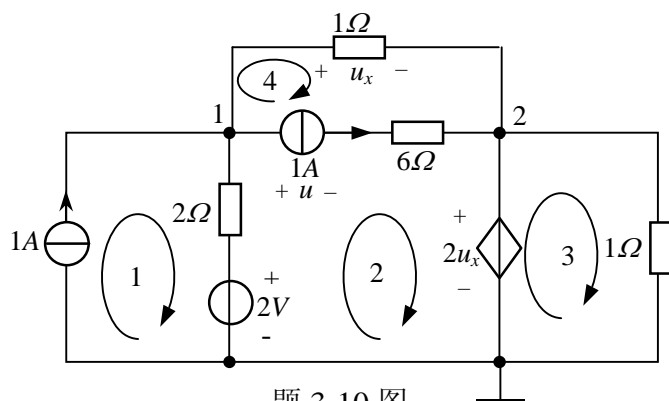
对网孔 2:  $I_2 = -4$

对网孔 3:  $-2I_1 - 3 \times (-4) + (2+3+1)I_3 = 0$

联立求解得:  $\begin{cases} I_1 = 0 \\ I_2 = -4 \\ I_3 = -2 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore i = I_3 = -2(\text{A}), u = 4 + 3(I_3 + 4) = 4 + 3(-2 + 4) = 10(\text{V})$$

3-13 用网孔电流法求题 3-10 图所示电路的  $u_x$ 。



题 3-10 图

解：设各网孔电流如图,列网孔电流方程：

对网孔 1:  $I_1 = 1$

对网孔 2:  $2(I_2 - 1) + 6(I_2 - I_4) = 2 - u - 2u_x$

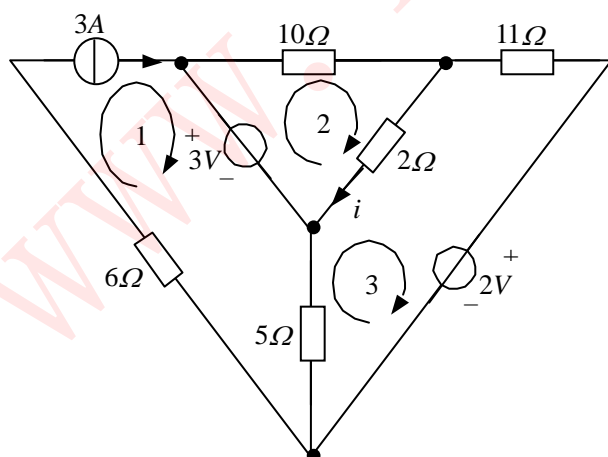
对网孔 3:  $I_3 = 2u_x$

对网孔 4:  $I_4 + 6(I_4 - I_2) = u$

补充方程:  $I_2 - I_4 = 1, \quad u_x = 1 \times I_4$

联立求解得:  $u_x = 0.4(\text{V})$

3-14 用网孔电流法求题 3-14 图所示电路中的  $i$ 。



题 3-14 图

解：设各网孔电流如图,列网孔方程：

网孔 1:  $I_1 = 3$

网孔 2:  $10I_2 + 2(I_2 - I_3) = 3$

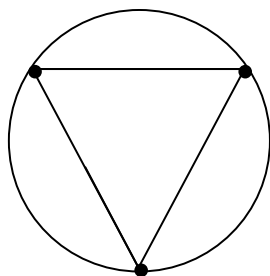
网孔 3:  $11I_3 + 2 + 5(I_3 - I_1) + 2(I_3 - I_2) = 0$

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 3 \\ I_2 = 0.38 \\ I_3 = 0.76 \end{cases}$$

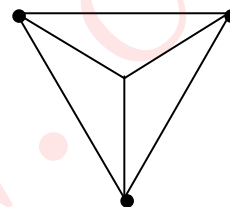
$\therefore i = I_2 - I_3 = 0.38 - 0.76 = -0.38(A)$

3-15 若把流过同一电流的分支作为支路，画出题 3-10 图、题 3-14 图所示电路的拓扑图。

解:

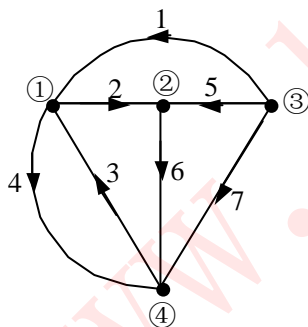


题 3-10 图

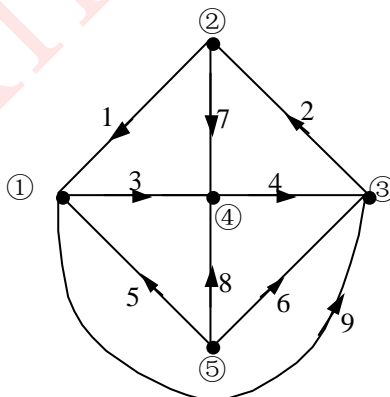


题 3-14 图

3-16 对题 3-16 图示拓扑图分别选出三个不同的树，并确定其相应基本回路和基本割集。



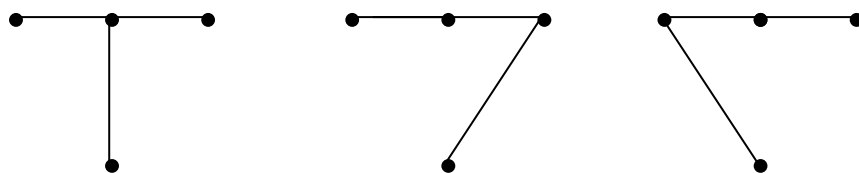
(a)



(b)

题 3-16 图

解: (a)图:



基本回路: {2, 5, 1}

{2, 3, 6}

{2, 4, 6}

{5, 6, 7}

基本割集: {1, 2, 3, 4}

{4, 3, 6, 7}

{1, 5, 7}

{2, 3, 7, 5}

{2, 4, 7, 5}

{5, 6, 7}

{1, 2, 5}

{1, 2, 3, 4}

{1, 5, 6, 3, 4}

{4, 3, 6, 7}

{3, 4}

{2, 3, 6}

{2, 3, 7, 5}

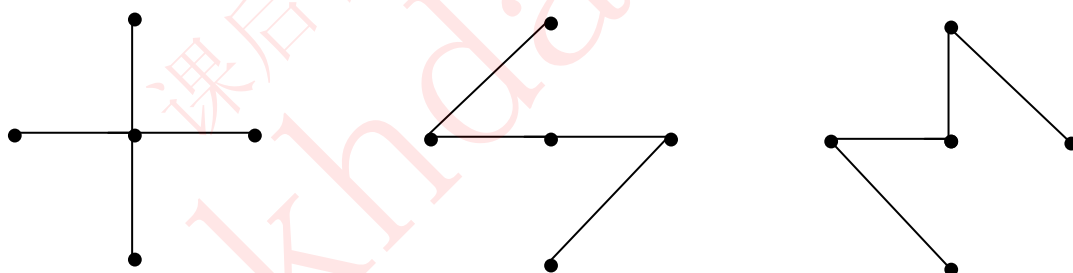
{2, 5, 1}

{1, 5, 7}

{4, 3, 6, 7}

{1, 2, 6, 7}

(b)图:



基本回路: {1, 3, 7}

{2, 4, 7}

{3, 5, 8}

{4, 6, 8}

{3, 4, 9}

基本割集: {1, 3, 5, 9}

{1, 7, 2}

{2, 4, 6, 9}

{5, 8, 6}

{1, 3, 7}

{1, 3, 4, 2}

{3, 4, 6, 5}

{4, 6, 8}

{3, 4, 9}

{1, 7, 2}

{2, 7, 3, 5, 9}

{2, 4, 8, 5, 9}

{5, 8, 6}

{1, 3, 7}

{2, 4, 7}

{2, 7, 3, 5, 6}

{3, 5, 8}

{3, 7, 2, 9}

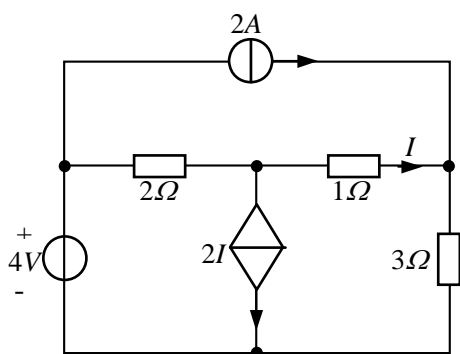
{2, 4, 6, 9}

{1, 7, 4, 6, 9}

{1, 3, 8, 6, 9}

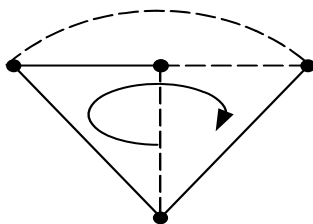
{5, 8, 6}

3-17 用回路电流法求题 3-17 图示电路中的电流  $I$ 。



题 3-17 图

解：选树：



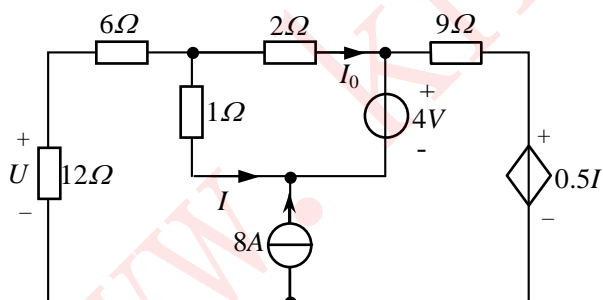
其中实线为树支，虚线为连支。

列回路方程得：

$$2(2I + I) + I + 3(2 + I) = 4$$

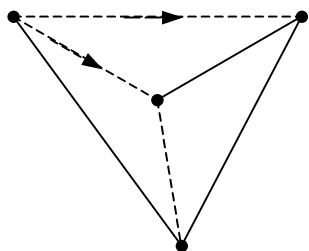
解得：  $I = -0.2(A)$

3-18 用回路电流法求题 3-18 图示电路中的  $I$ 、 $I_0$  和  $U$ 。



题 3-18 图

解：选树：



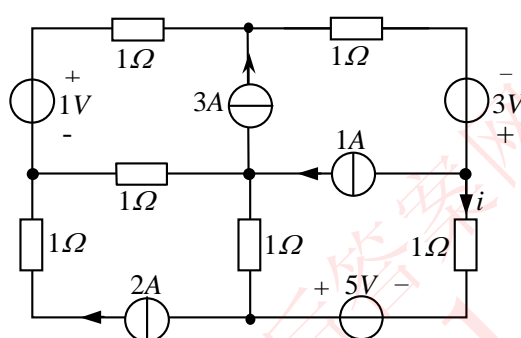
其中实线为树支，虚线为连支，选带箭头的为基本回路的一部分。  
对两个基本回路列方程得：

$$\begin{cases} 6(I + I_0) + 12(I + I_0) + 2I_0 + 9(I + I_0 + 8) + 0.5I = 0 \\ (6 + 12)(I + I_0) + I + 9(I + I_0 + 8) + 0.5I = 4 \end{cases}$$

解得：  $\begin{cases} I_0 = -2.167A \\ I = -0.333A \end{cases}$

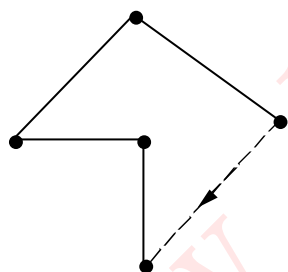
$$u = -12(I + I_0) = -12(-2.167 - .333) = 30V$$

3-19 对题 3-19 图示电路选一棵合适的树，以便用一个方程算出电流  $i$ ，且问电流  $i$  的值为多少？



题 3-19 图

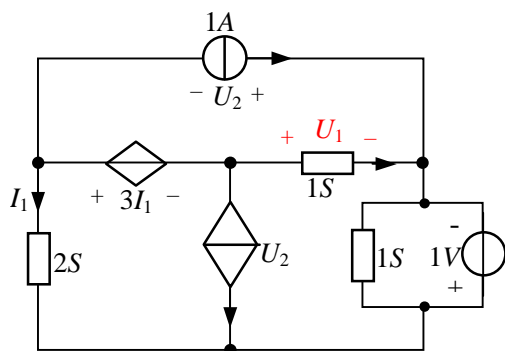
解：选树：



列方程：  $-1 + (1 + i - 3) + (1 + i) - 3 + i - 5 + (i - 2) + (i - 2 + 1 - 3) = 0$

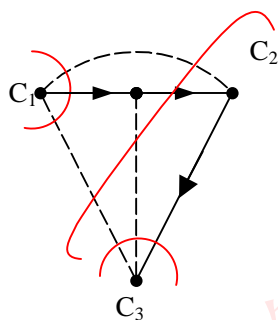
$$\therefore i = 3.2A$$

3-20 用割集分析法求题 3-20 图示电路中的电流  $I_1$ 。



题 3-20 图

解：选树与基本割集：树支电压为  $3I_1$ 、 $1V$  和  $U_1$ ，前两个为电压源，可不列写 KCL 方程。



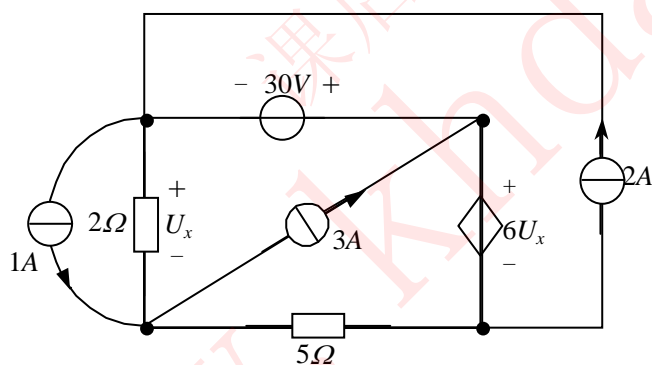
$$C_2: I_1 + U_2 + 1 \times U_2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{辅助方程: } I_1 = 2(3I_1 + U_1 - 1)$$

$$U_2 = -(3I_1 + U_1)$$

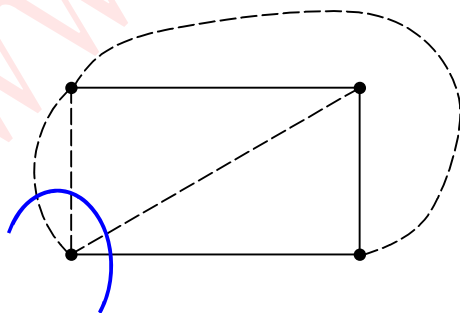
$$\text{联立求解: } I_1 = 0.5A$$

3-21 用割集分析法求题 3-21 图示电路中的  $U_x$ 。



题 3-21 图

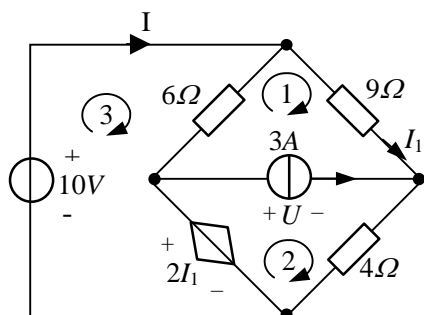
解：选割集：



$$\text{列方程: } -1 - u_x / 2 + 3 + \frac{6u_x - 30 - u_x}{5} = 0$$

解得:  $u_x = 8V$

3-22 求题 3-22 图示电路的电压  $U$  和电流  $I$ 。



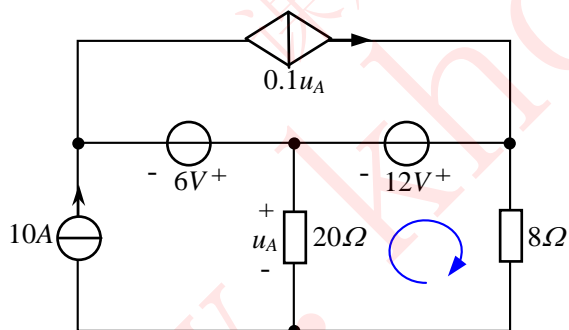
题 3-22 图

解: 列网孔方程:

$$\begin{cases} -6(I - I_1) + 9I_1 - U = 0 \\ 6(I - I_1) + 2I_1 = 10 \\ U + 4(3 + I_1) = 2I_1 \end{cases}$$

解得: 
$$\begin{cases} U = -11.69V \\ I = 1.56A \end{cases}$$

3-23 求题 3-23 图示电路中的电压  $u_A$ 。



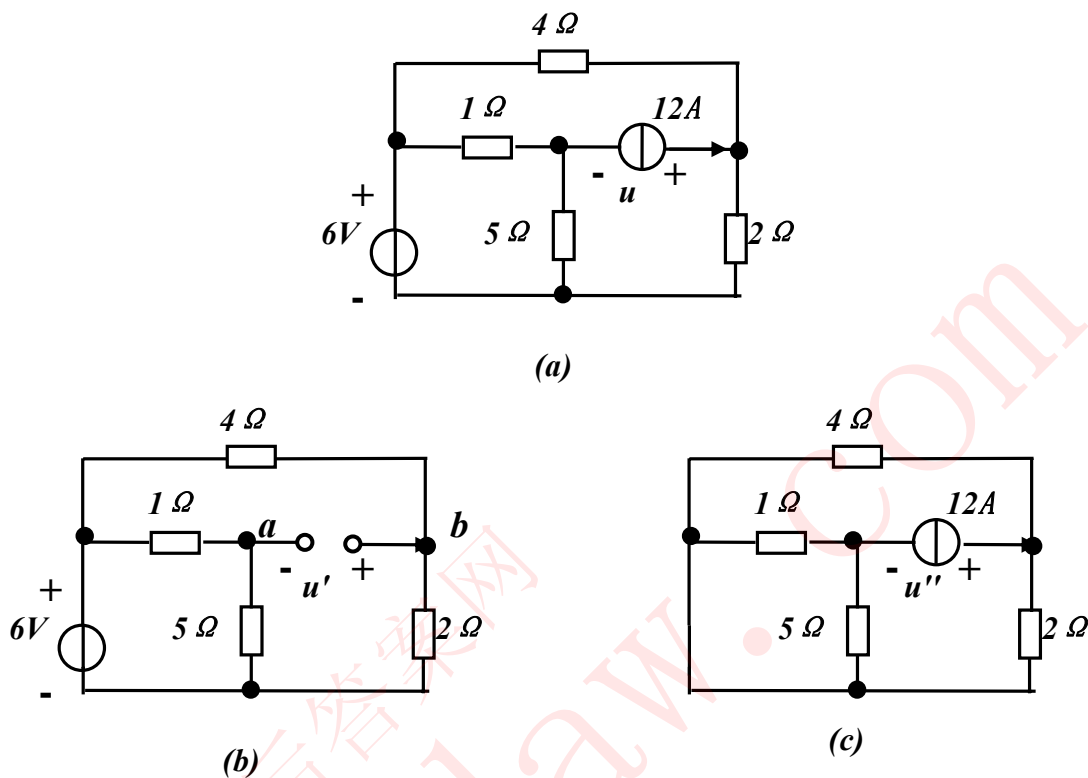
题 11-15 图

解: 列回路方程得:  $-u_A + 8(10 - \frac{u_A}{20}) = 12$

$$\therefore u_A = 48.57V$$

习题四

4-1 用叠加定理求题 4-1 图示电流源两端的电压  $u$ 。



题 4-1 图

解：电压源单独作用时如图(b)所示，则

$$u_a = \frac{6}{1+5} \times 5 = 5V \quad u_b = \frac{6}{4+2} \times 2 = 2V$$

而  $u' = u_b - u_a = 2 - 5 = -3V$

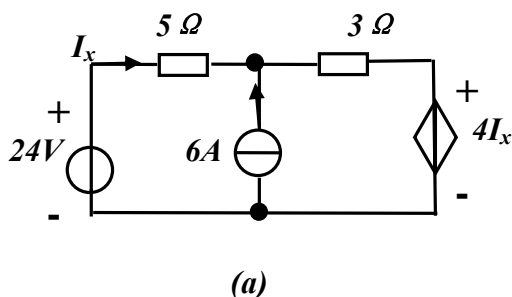
当电流源单独工作时，如图(c)所示，则  $4\Omega$  与  $2\Omega$  并联， $1\Omega$  与  $5\Omega$  并联，然后两并联电路再串联，所以

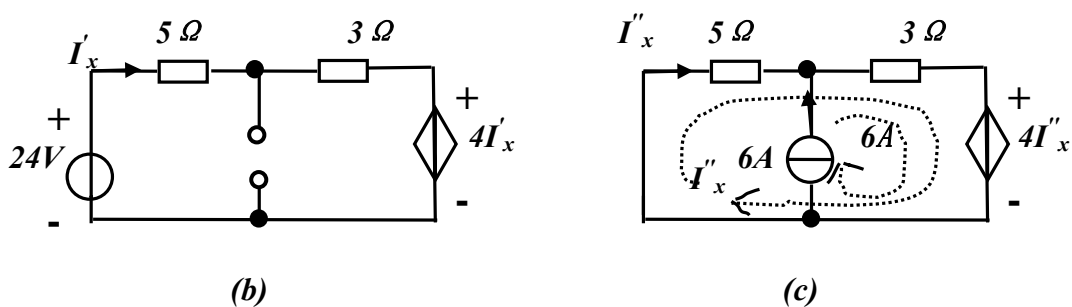
$$u'' = \left( \frac{5}{6} + \frac{8}{6} \right) \times 12 = 26V$$

所以由叠加定理

$$u = u' + u'' = -3 + 26 = 23V$$

4-2 用叠加定理求题 4-2 图示电路中的  $I_x$ 。





题 4-2 图

解：电压源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示，则

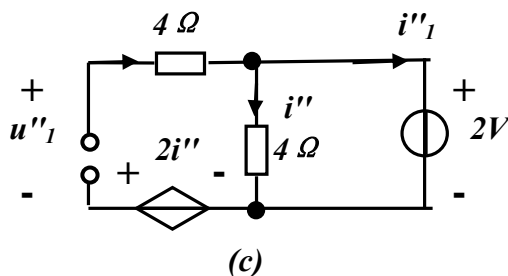
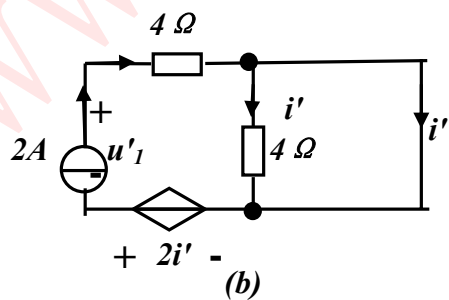
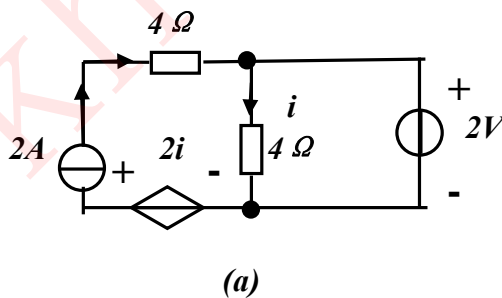
$$(5+3)I'_x + 4I'_x = 24 \quad \text{解得} \quad I'_x = 2A$$

电流源单独作用时的电路如图(c)所示，图中虚线为网孔电流，则

$$5I''_x + 3(6 + I''_x) + 4I''_x = 0 \quad \text{解得} \quad I''_x = -1.5A$$

所以  $I_x = I'_x + I''_x = 2 - 1.5 = 0.5A$

4-3 用叠加定理求题 4-3 图示电路中的独立电压源和独立电流源发出的功率。



题 4-3 图

解：电流源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示，则

$$i_1' = 2A \quad i' = 0$$

则  $u_1' = 4i_1' - 2i' = 8V$

电压源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示，则

$$i_1'' = -\frac{2}{4} = -0.5A \quad i'' = -i_1'' = 0.5A$$

则  $u_1'' = 2 - 2i'' = 1V$

所以由叠加定理  $i_1 = i_1' + i_1'' = 2 - 0.5 = 1.5A$

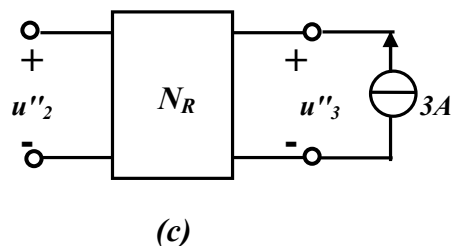
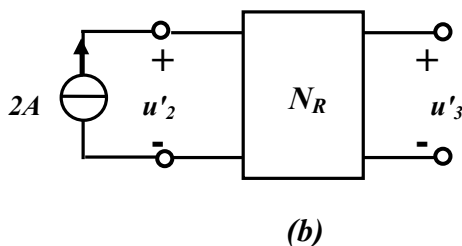
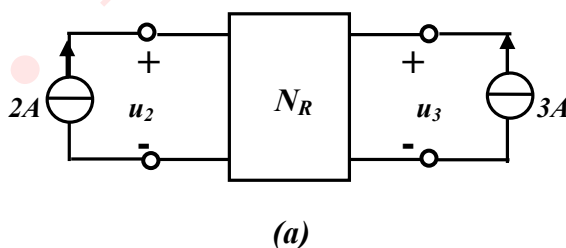
$$u_1 = u_1' + u_1'' = 8 + 1 = 9V$$

可得电压源和电流源的功率分别为

$$P_{2V} = -2i_1 = -3W$$

$$P_{2A} = 2u_1 = 18W$$

4—4 题 4—4 图示电路中， $N_R$  为电阻网络，由两个电流源供电。当断开 3 A 电流源时，2A 电流源对网络输出的功率为 28 W，端电压  $u_3$  为 8 V；当断开 2A 电流源时，3 A 电流源输出的功率为 54 W，端电压  $u_2$  为 12 V，试求两电流源同时作用时的端电压  $u_2$  和  $u_3$ ，并计算此时两电流源输出的功率。



题 4—4 图

解：2A 电流源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示，则

$$u_3' = 8V \quad u_2' = \frac{28}{2} = 14V$$

3A 电流源单独作用时的电路如图(c) 所示，则

$$u_2'' = 12V \quad u_3'' = \frac{54}{3} = 18V$$

所以由叠加定理  $u_2 = u_2' + u_2'' = 14 + 12 = 26V$

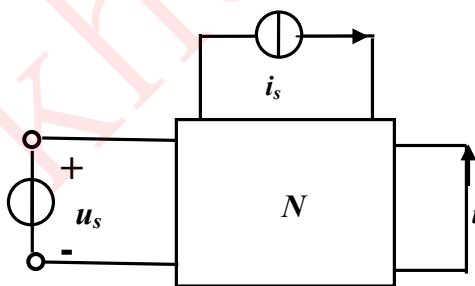
$$u_3 = u_3' + u_3'' = 8 + 18 = 26V$$

则两电流源输出的功率分别为

$$P_{2A} = 2u_2 = 52W$$

$$P_{3A} = 3u_3 = 78W$$

4—5 题 4—5 图示电路中，网络 N 中没有独立电源，当  $u_s = 8V$ 、 $i_s = 12A$  时，测得  $i = 8A$ ；当  $u_s = -8V$ 、 $i_s = 4A$  时，测得  $i = 0$ 。问  $u_s = 9V$ 、 $i_s = 10A$  时，电流  $i$  的值是多少？



(a)

解：由线性电路的齐次性可设

$$i = k_1 u_s + k_2 i_s$$

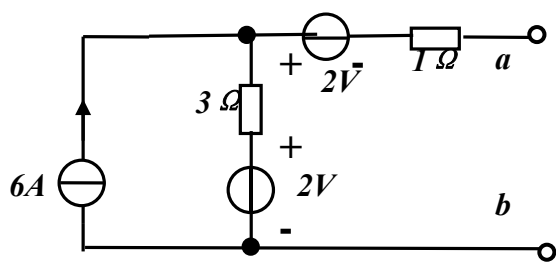
由已知条件可得 
$$\begin{cases} 8 = 8k_1 + 12k_2 \\ 0 = -8k_1 + 4k_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} k_2 = 0.5 \\ k_1 = 0.25 \end{cases}$$

则当

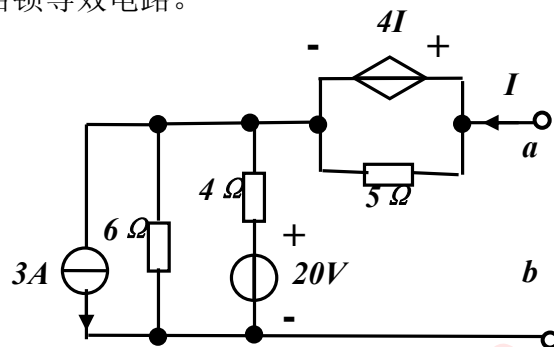
$$u_s = 9V、i_s = 10A \text{ 时有:}$$

$$i = 9k_1 + 10k_2 = 9 \times 0.25 + 10 \times 0.5 = 7.25A$$

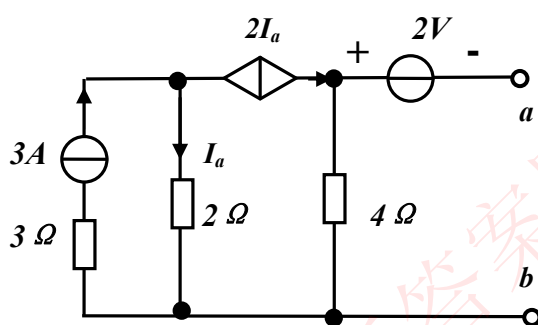
4-6 求题 4-6 图示电路的戴维南和诺顿等效电路。



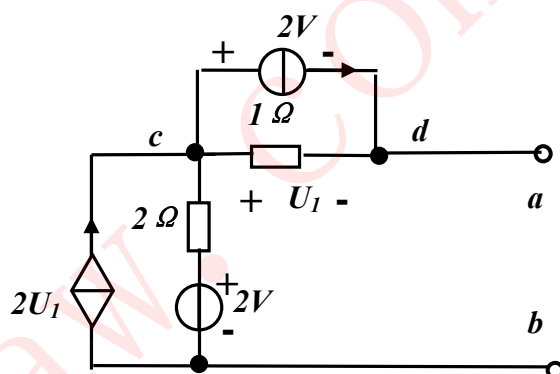
(a)



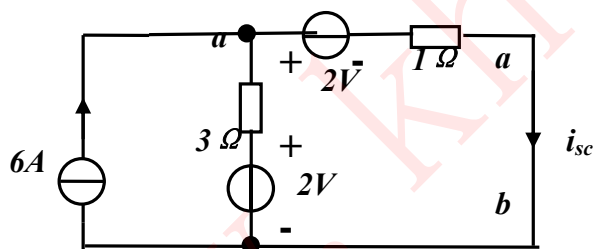
(b)



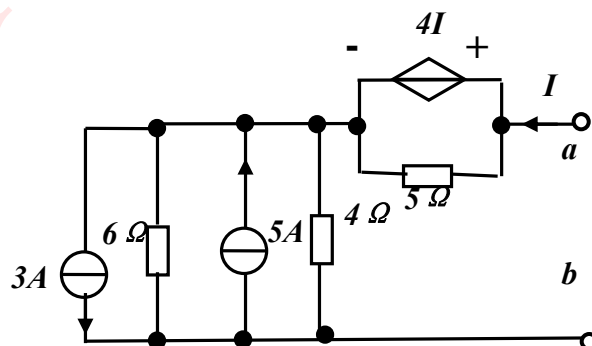
(c)



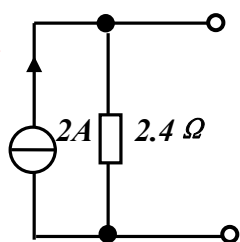
(d)



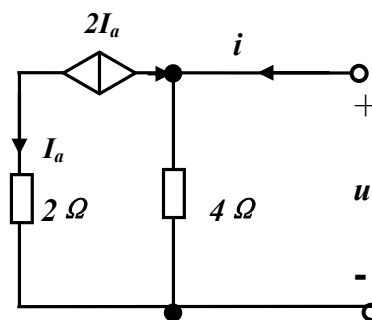
(e)



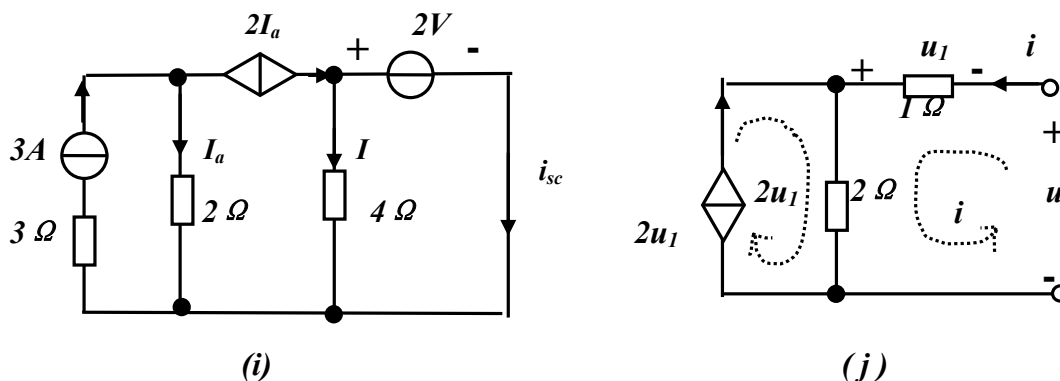
(f)



(g)



(h)



题 4-6 图

解: (a)

(1) 求戴维南等效电路

开路电压

$$u_{oc} = u_{ab} = 3 \times 3 + 2 - 2 = 9V$$

等效电阻

$$R_o = 1 + 3 = 4\Omega$$

(2) 求诺顿等效电路

求短路电流的电路如图(e)所示, 对节点 a 列节点 KCL 方程可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_a = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{1} + 3$$

解得

$$u_a = \frac{17}{4}V$$

所以短路电流

$$i_{sc} = \frac{\left(\frac{17}{4} - 2\right)}{1} = \frac{9}{4}A$$

等效电阻的求法同上

$$R_o = 1 + 3 = 4\Omega$$

(b)

(1) 求戴维南等效电路

题 4-6 图(b)可以等效为图(f),

因为开路电压

$$u_{oc} = u_{ab}$$

显然

$$I = 0$$

所以电路又可等效为图(g), 而图(g)即为诺顿等效电路

$$i_{sc} = 2A \quad R_o = 2.4\Omega$$

则

$$u_{oc} = 2 \times 2.4 = 4.8V$$

(2) 求诺顿等效电路

由上面已求出

$$i_{sc} = 2A \quad R_o = 2.4\Omega$$

(c)

(1) 求戴维南等效电路

求开路电压  $u_{oc}$ :

$$u_{oc} = u_{ab}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{显然} \quad & I_a + 2I_a = 3A \\ \text{即} \quad & I_a = 1A \\ \text{则} \quad & u_{ab} = 2 \times 4I_a - 2 = 6V \\ & u_{oc} = 6V \end{aligned}$$

求等效电阻 $R_o$ :

用外加电压源法如图(h)所示, 则

$$2I_a = -I_a \quad \text{即} \quad I_a = 0A$$

$$\text{所以} \quad R_o = 4V$$

(2)求诺顿等效电路

求短路电流 $i_{sc}$ : 如图(i)所示

$$\text{显然仍有} \quad I_a = 1A \quad \text{且} \quad I = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5A$$

$$\text{所以} \quad i_{sc} = 2I_a - I = 2 - 0.5 = 1.5A$$

等效电阻的解法同上,  $R_o = 4V$

(d)

(1)求戴维南等效电路:

求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ :  $u_{oc} = u_{ab}$

对节点 c 列节点 KCL 方程可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_c = 2u_1 + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{u_{oc}}{1} - 3 \quad \text{①}$$

对节点 d 列节点 KCL 方程可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)u_{oc} = \frac{u_c}{1} + 3 \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{又} \quad u_1 = u_c - u_{oc} \quad \text{③}$$

由①、②、③ 式可得

$$u_{oc} = -7V$$

求等效电阻 $R_o$ :

用外加电压源法如图(j), 虚线为网孔电流的方向, 则

$$1 \times i + 2(2u_1 + i) = u$$

而  $u_1 = -i$  代入上式

$$u = i - 2i = -i$$

$$\text{所以} \quad R_o = \frac{u}{i} = -1\Omega$$

(2) 求诺顿等效电路

求短路电流 $i_{sc}$ :

将a、b端点短路, 则 $i_{ab}$ 即为 $i_{sc}$ ,

对c点列节点方程, 有

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_c = 2u_1 + \frac{2}{2} - 3$$

又  $u_1 = u_c$  则

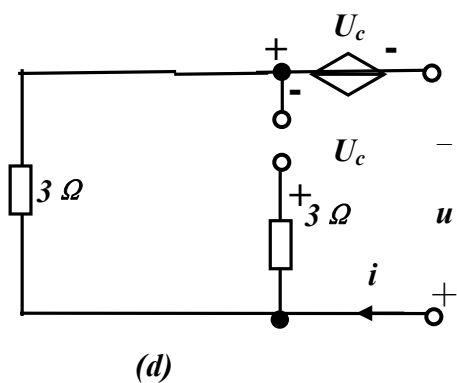
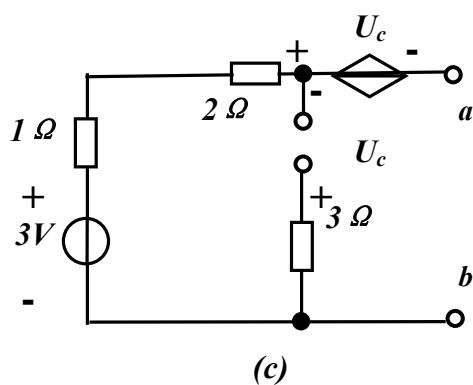
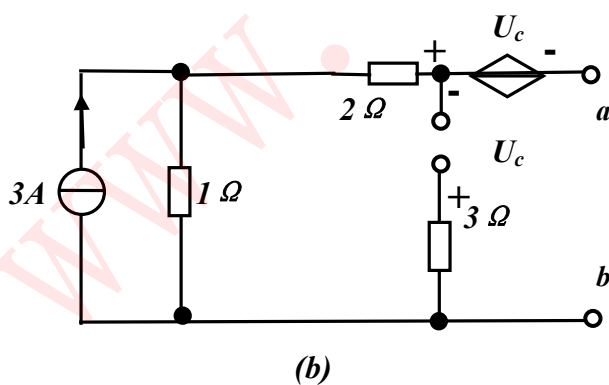
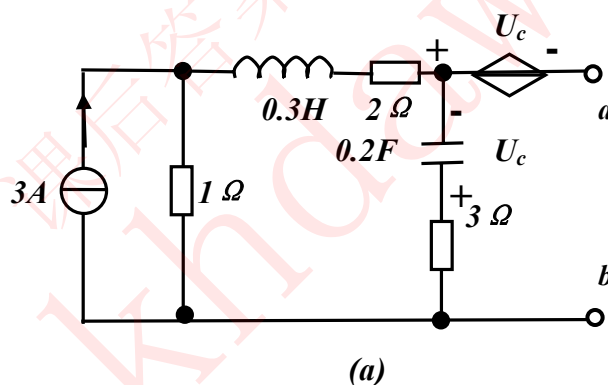
$$\frac{3}{2}u_c = 2u_c - 2 \quad \text{即} \quad u_c = 4V$$

所以

$$i_{sc} = \frac{u_c}{1} + 3 = 7A$$

等效电阻的求法同上,  $R_0 = -1\Omega$

4-7 题 4-7 图示电路工作在直流稳态状态下求 ab 端的戴维南等效电路。



题 4-7 图

解：稳态时的等效电路如图(b) 所示，

求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ ： $u_{oc} = u_{ab}$

将电路化为图(c) 所示的等效电路，则

$$u_c = -3V$$

因此

$$u_{oc} = -2u_c = 6V$$

求等效电阻 $R_o$ ：

用外加电压源法如图(d)，则

$$u = 3i + u_c$$

而  $u_c = 3i$

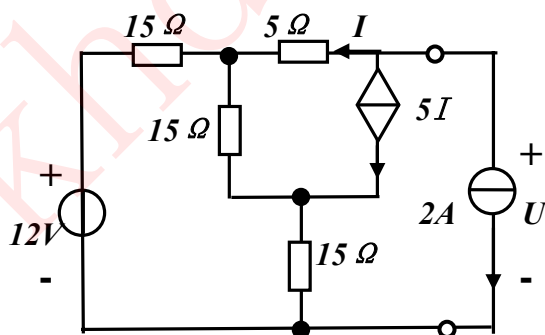
所以

$$u = 6i$$

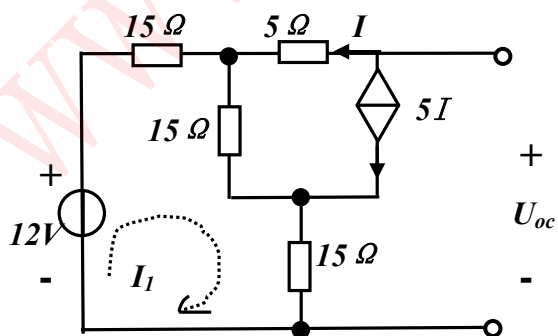
即

$$R_o = \frac{u}{i} = 6\Omega$$

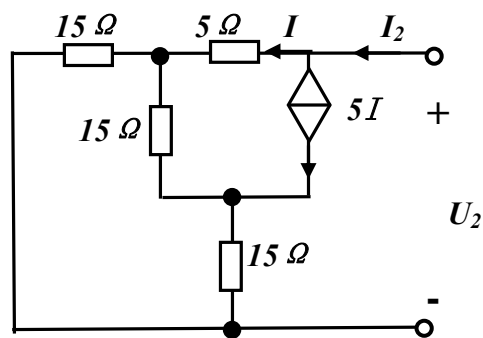
4-8 用戴维南定理求题 4-8 图示电路中 2 A 电流源上的电压  $U$ 。



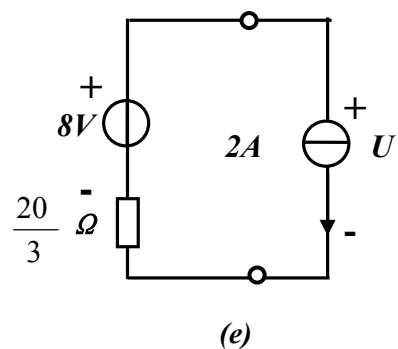
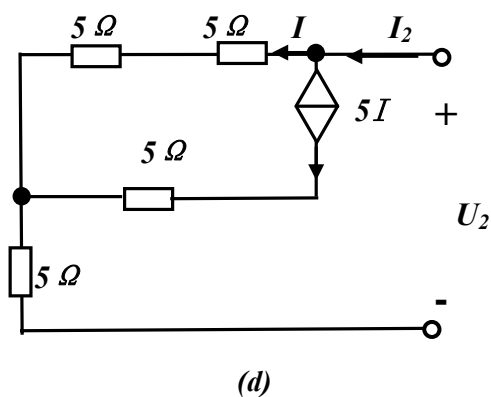
(a)



(b)



(c)



题 4-8 图

解：先求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ ：如图(b)所示， $I_1$ 为网孔电流，则

$$5I = -I \quad \text{故 } I = 0$$

$$(15 + 15 + 15)I_1 = 12$$

解得 
$$I_1 = \frac{12}{15 + 15 + 15} = \frac{4}{15}$$

所以 
$$u_{oc} = 12 - 15I_1 = 12 - 4 = 8V$$

再求等效电阻 $R_0$ ：

用外加电压源法如图(c)所示，而图(c)可以等效为图(d)，则

$$U_2 = (5 + 5)I + 5I_2 \quad \text{且 } I_2 = I + 5I$$

所以 
$$I = \frac{1}{6}I_2$$

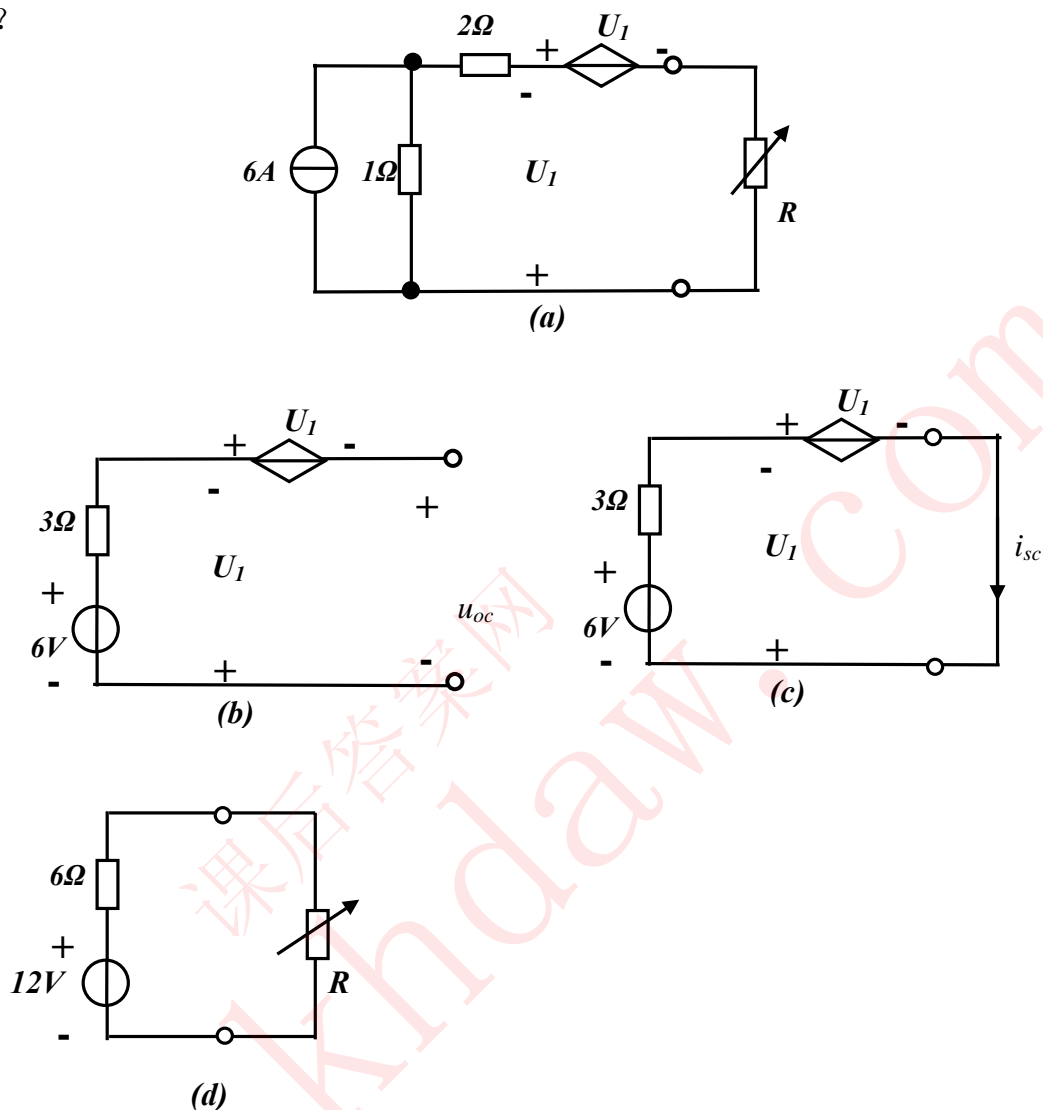
故 
$$U_2 = 10 \times \frac{I_2}{6} + 5I_2 = \frac{20}{3}I_2$$

所以 
$$R_0 = \frac{U_2}{I_2} = \frac{20}{3}\Omega$$

利用戴维南等效电路可将图(a)化为图(e)，则

$$U = 8 - 2 \times \frac{20}{3} = -\frac{16}{3}V$$

4-9 题 4-9 图示电路中负载  $R$  的阻值可调, 当  $R$  取何值可获得最大功率  $P_{\max}$  ?



题 4-9 图

解: 求电路的戴维南等效电路

先求开路电压  $u_{oc}$ : 图(a)可以等效为如图(b)所示, 则

$$U_1 = -6V$$

由 KVL 定理

$$u_{oc} = -2U_1 \quad \text{所以} \quad u_{oc} = 12V$$

再求短路电流  $i_{sc}$ : 图(a)可以等效为如图(c)所示, 则

$$-2U_1 = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad U_1 = 0$$

而由 KVL 定理

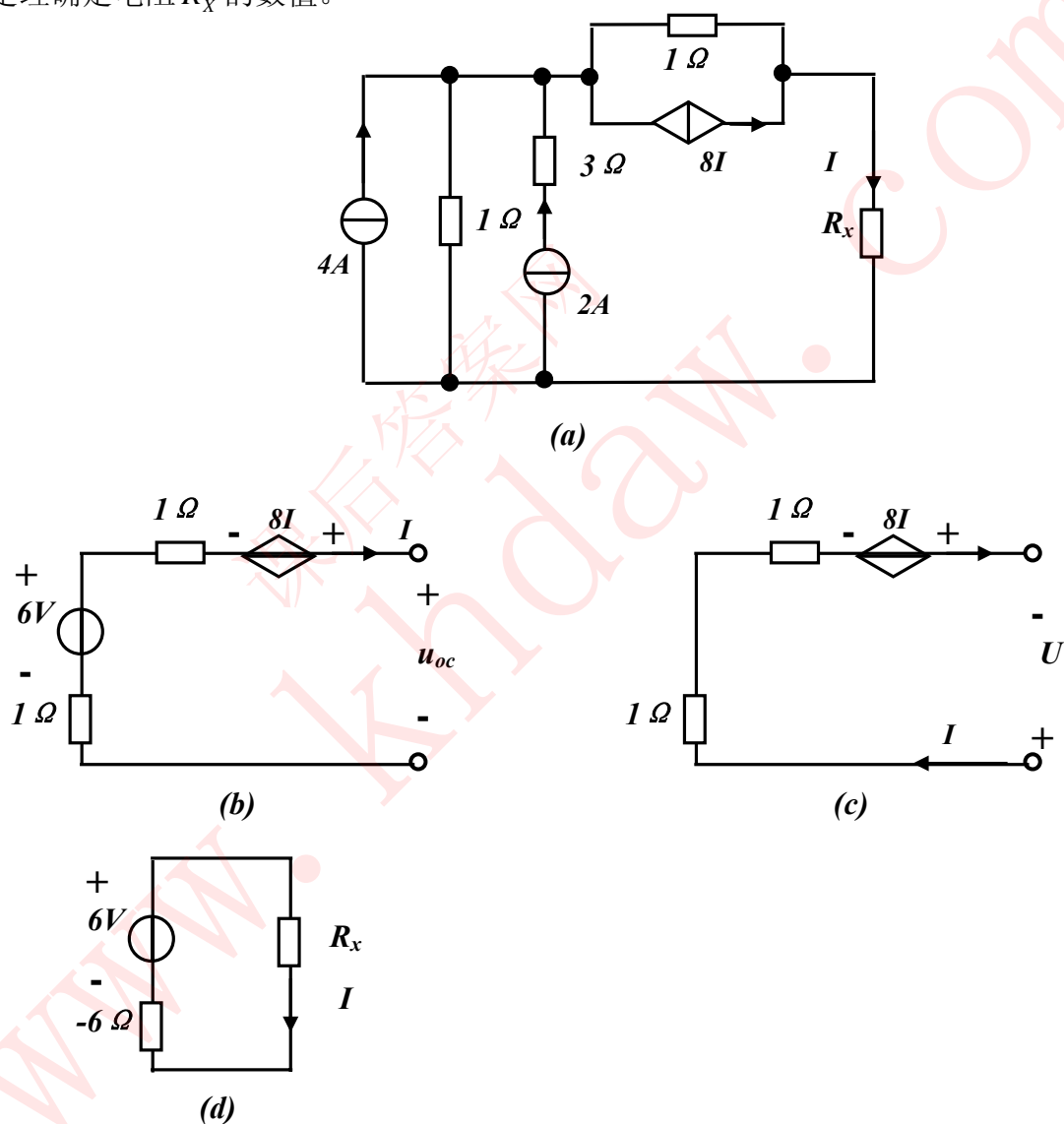
$$U_1 = -6 + 3i_{sc}$$

所以  $i_{sc} = 2A$  故  $R_0 = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 6\Omega$

求最大功率：当  $R=6\Omega$  时可获最大功率，则

$$P_{\max} = \left( \frac{12}{6+6} \right)^2 \times 6 = 6W$$

4—10 题 4—10 图示电路中，若流过电阻  $R_x$  的电流  $I$  为  $-1.5\text{ A}$ ，用戴维南定理确定电阻  $R_x$  的数值。



题 4—10 图

解：先求  $R_x$  左侧的戴维南等效电路  
在图(b)中，显然开路电压  $u_{oc}=6V$

求等效电阻 $R_o$ : 如图(c)所示,

$$U = -8I + 2I = -6I$$

所以  $R_o = \frac{U}{I} = -6\Omega$

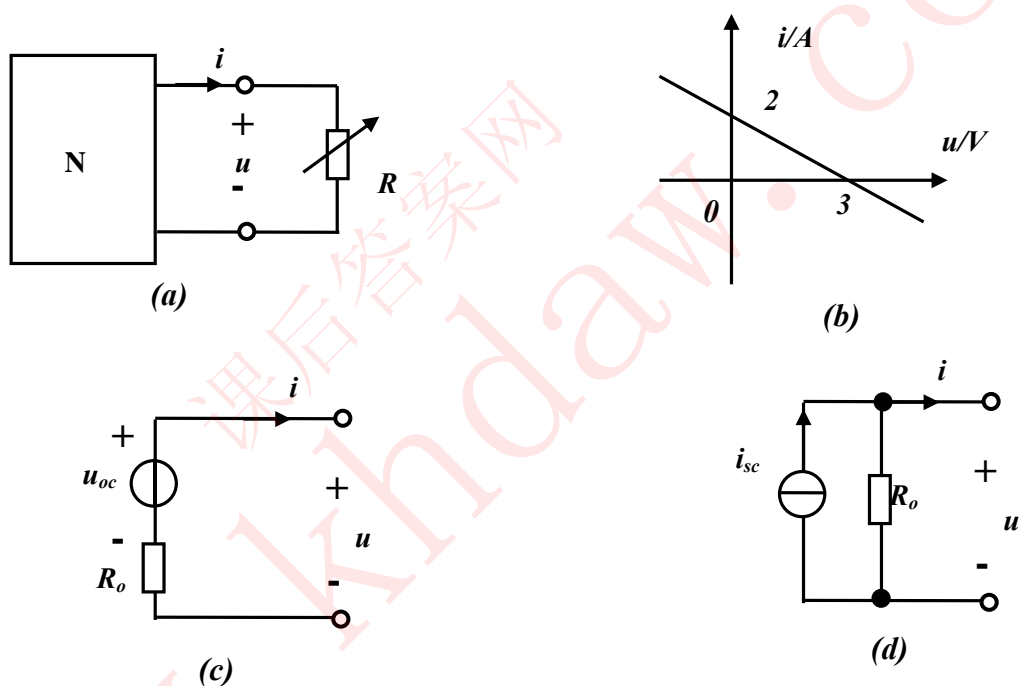
求 $R_x$ : 如图(d)所示

由已知条件  $I = -1.5 \text{ A}$

所以  $I = \frac{6}{-6 + R_x} = -1.5$  解得

$$R_x = 2\Omega$$

4-11 题 4-11 图示电路中, 外接电阻可调, 由此测得端口电压  $u$  和电流  $i$  的关系曲线如图(b)所示, 求网络 N 的戴维南和诺顿等效电路。



题 4-11 图

解: 由曲线易得:  $u = 3 - \frac{3}{2}i$

将网络 N 设为戴维南电路如图(c)所示, 则

$$u = u_{oc} - R_o i$$

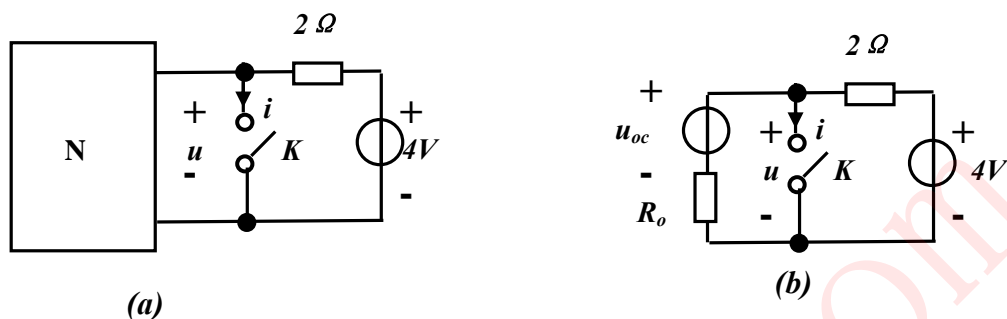
所以  $u_{oc} = 3\text{V} \quad R_o = 1.5\Omega$

将网络 N 设为戴维南电路如图(c)所示, 则

$$u = (i_{sc} - i)R_o \quad \text{即} \quad u = i_{sc}R_o - iR_o$$

所以  $i_{sc} = 2\text{A} \quad R_o = 1.5\Omega$

4-12 题 4-12 图示电路中, 当开关 K 打开时, 开关两端的电压  $u$  为 8V; 当开关 K 闭合时, 流过开关的电流  $i$  为 6A, 求网络 N 的戴维南等效电路。



题 4-12 图

解: 当 K 打开时:  $u = \frac{u_{oc} - 4}{2 + R_0} \times 2 + 4 = 8$  ①式

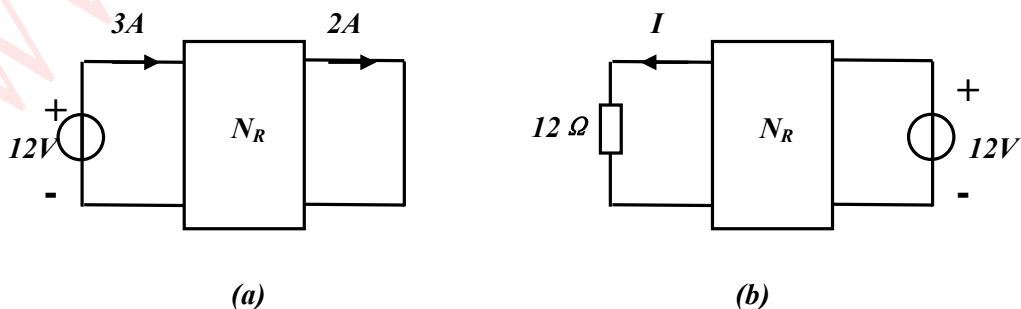
当 K 闭合时:  $i = \frac{u_{oc}}{R_0} + \frac{4}{2} = 6$  ②式

由②式  $u_{oc} = 4R_0$  代入①式, 得

$$u = \frac{4R_0 - 4}{2 + R_0} = 2 \quad \text{即} \quad 4R_0 - 4 = 4 + 2R_0$$

所以  $R_0 = 4 \Omega$   $u_{oc} = 16V$

4-13 题 4-13 图示电路中,  $N_R$  为纯电阻网络, 电路如图(a)连接时, 支路电流如图所标, 当电路如图(b)方式连接时, 求电流 I。



题4-13图

解：将图(a)看作电路在  $t$  时刻的情况，而图(b)看作电路在  $t'$  时刻的情况，则由特勒根定理有：

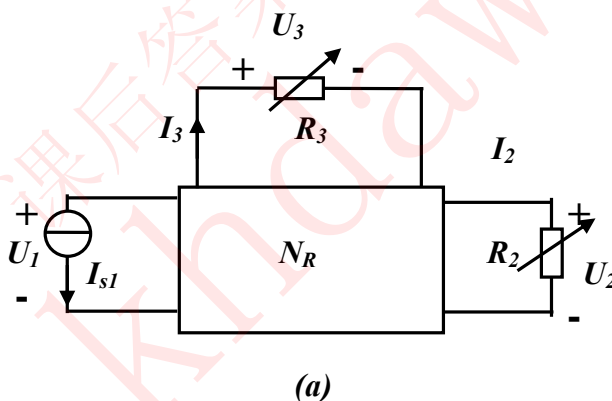
$$12I + 0I' + \sum U_k I'_k = 12I \times (-3) + 12 \times 2 + \sum U'_k I_k$$

又因为 
$$\sum U_k I'_k = \sum U'_k I_k$$

所以 
$$12I = -36I + 24 \quad \text{解得}$$
  

$$I = 0.5\text{A}$$

4—14 题 4—14 图示电路中， $N_R$  为仅由电阻元件构成，外接电阻  $R_2$ 、 $R_3$  可调，当  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ 、 $R_3 = 5\Omega$ 、 $I_{s1} = 0.5\text{A}$  时， $U_1 = 2\text{V}$ 、 $U_2 = 1\text{V}$ 、 $I_3 = 0.5\text{A}$ ；当  $R_2 = 5\Omega$ 、 $R_3 = 10\Omega$ 、 $I_{s1} = 1\text{A}$  时， $U_1 = 3\text{V}$ 、 $U_3 = 1\text{V}$ ，用特勒根定理求此时  $I_2$  的数值。



题 4—14 图

解：由已知条件，有

$$U'_1 = 2\text{V} \quad I'_{s1} = 0.5\text{A} \quad U'_3 = 0.5 \times 5 = 2.5\text{V} \quad I'_3 = 0.5\text{A} \quad U'_2 = 1\text{V}$$

$$I'_2 = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1\text{A}$$

$$U_1 = 3\text{V} \quad I_{s1} = 1\text{A} \quad U_3 = 1\text{V} \quad I_3 = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1\text{A} \quad U_2 = 5I_2$$

则由特勒根定理，

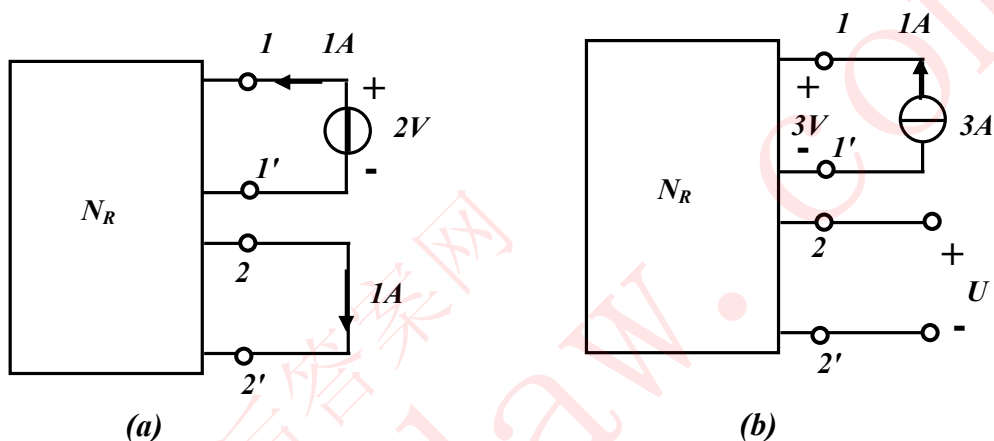
$$2 \times 1 + 2.5 \times 0.1 + 1 \times I_2 + \sum U_k I'_k = 3 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.5 + 5I_2 \times 0.1 + \sum U'_k I_k$$

因为  $\sum U'_k I_k = \sum U_k I'_k$

所以  $2 + 0.25 + I_2 = 1.5 + 0.5 + 0.5 I_2$

解得  $I_2 = -0.5 \text{ A}$

4-15 题 4-15 图示电路中,  $N_R$  为线性无源电阻网络, 两次接线分别如图 (a)、图(b)所示, 求图(b)电路中的电压  $U$ 。



题 4-15 图

解: 设  $U'_1 = 2 \text{ V}$ 、 $I'_1 = -1 \text{ A}$ 、 $U'_2 = 0$ 、 $I'_2 = 1 \text{ A}$

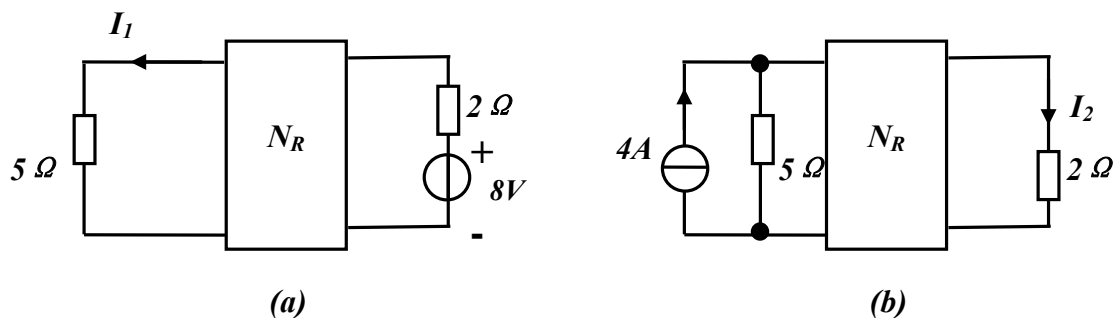
$U_1 = 3 \text{ V}$ 、 $I_1 = -3 \text{ A}$ 、 $U_2 = U$ 、 $I_2 = 0$

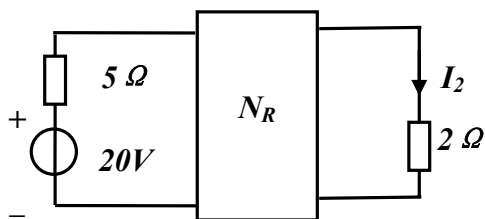
由特勒根定理可得到

$2 \times (-3) + 0 \times 0 = 3 \times (-1) + U \times 1$

解得  $U = -3 \text{ V}$

4-16 题 4-16 图示电路中,  $N_R$  有电阻构成, 图(a)电路中  $I_1 = 2 \text{ A}$ , 求图(b)电路中的电流  $I_2$ 。





(c)

题 4-16 图

解：将图(b)化为图(c)的等效电路

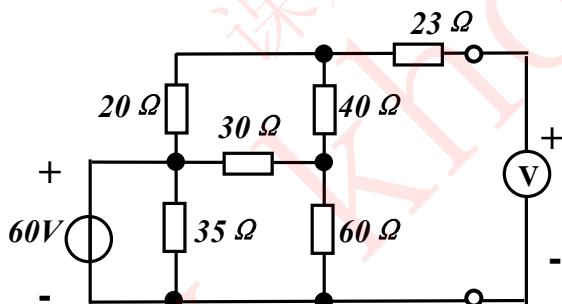
将网络 $N_R$ 及  $5\Omega$ 、 $2\Omega$  的电阻看作一个新的双端口网络，则由互易定理形式一有

$$\frac{8}{I_1} = \frac{20}{I_2}$$

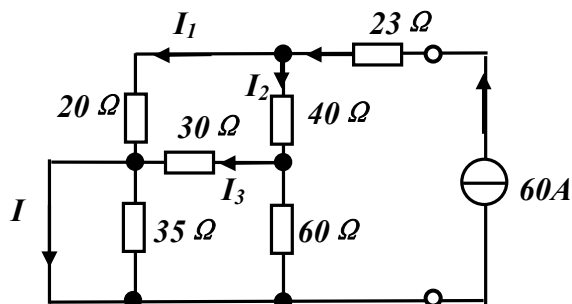
即

$$I_2 = \frac{20}{8} I_1 = \frac{20 \times 2}{8} = 5A$$

4-17 试确定题 4-17 图示电路中电压表的读数。



(a)



(b)

题 4-17 图

解：设图(a) 所示电路的外电源按如图(b)方式连接，则在图(b)所示电路中有

$$\begin{cases} 20I_1 = 40I_2 + 30I_3 \\ I_1 + I_2 = 60 \\ I_3 = \frac{60}{30+60} I_2 \end{cases}$$

化简方程组得 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 3I_2 \\ I_1 + I_2 = 60 \\ I_3 = \frac{2}{3}I_2 \end{cases}$$

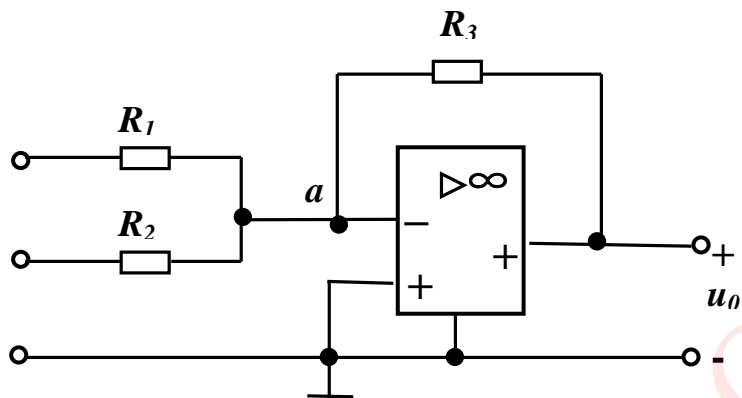
解方程组可得 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 45A \\ I_2 = 15A \\ I_3 = 10A \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$I = I_1 + I_3 = 45 + 10 = 55A$$

由互易定理 3 可知电压表的读数为 55V

习题五

5-1 假设题 5-1 图示的电路输出为  $u_0 = -(5u_1 + 0.5u_2)$ 。已知  $R_3 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ，求  $R_1$  和  $R_2$ 。



题 5-1 图

解：对节点 a 列节点电压方程：

$$\left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) u^- - \frac{u_1}{R_1} - \frac{u_2}{R_2} - \frac{u_0}{R_3} = 0$$

因为  $u^- = u^+ = 0$

所以  $-\frac{u_1}{R_1} - \frac{u_2}{R_2} - \frac{u_0}{R_3} = 0$

即  $u_0 = -R_3 \left( \frac{u_1}{R_1} + \frac{u_2}{R_2} \right)$

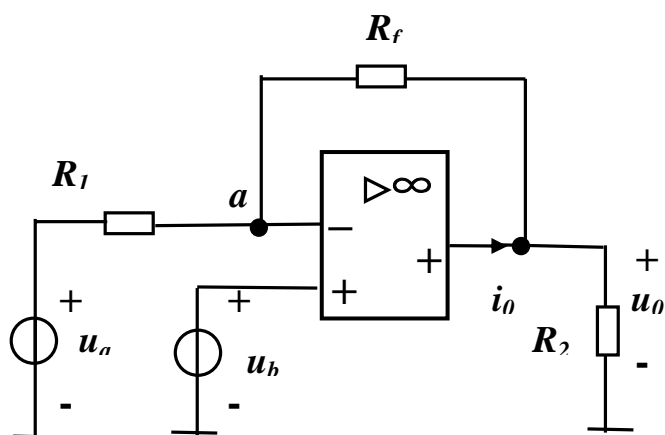
由已知  $u_0 = -(5u_1 + 0.5u_2)$  且  $R_3 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  得

$$\frac{R_3}{R_1} = 5 \quad \text{即} \quad R_1 = \frac{R_3}{5} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_3}{R_2} = 0.5 \quad \text{即} \quad R_2 = \frac{R_3}{0.5} = 20\text{ k}\Omega$$

5-2 在题 5-2 图示电路中，已知  $R_1 = 3\text{ k}\Omega$ ， $R_2 = 4\text{ k}\Omega$ ， $R_f = 9\text{ k}\Omega$ ，

$u_a = 4\text{ V}$ ， $u_b = 2\text{ V}$ ，试求  $u_0$  和  $i_0$ 。



题 5-2 图

解：对节点 a 列节点电压方程：

$$\left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right) u^- - \frac{u_a}{R_1} - \frac{u_0}{R_f} = 0$$

又由  $u^- = u^+ = u_b$  代入上式化简得

$$\frac{u_a - u_b}{R_1} = \frac{u_b - u_0}{R_f}$$

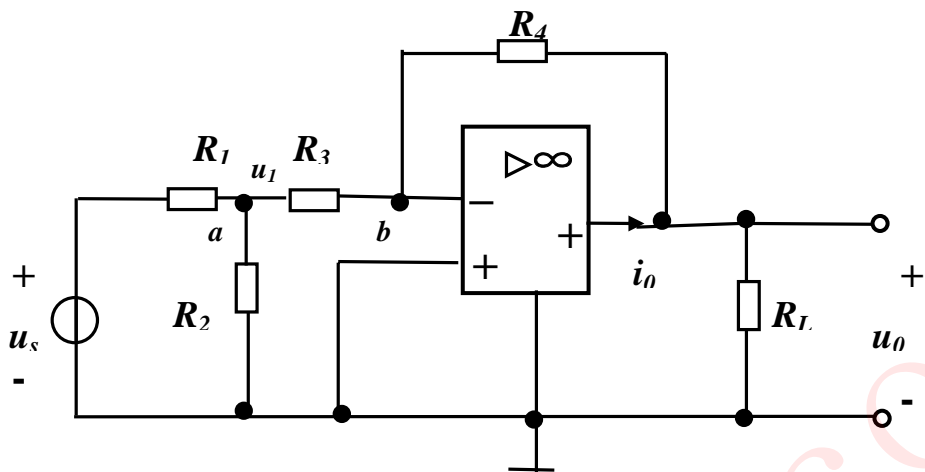
将  $R_1 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_f = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $u_a = 4 \text{ V}$ ,  $u_b = 2 \text{ V}$  代入上式

解得：  $u_0 = 2 - 6 = -4 \text{ V}$

再对 b 点列 KCL 方程：

$$i_0 = \frac{u_0}{R_2} + \frac{u_0 - u_b}{R_f} = \frac{-4}{4} + \frac{-4 - 2}{9} = -\frac{5}{3} \text{ mA}$$

5-3 求题 5-3 图示电路的电压比  $u_0/u_s$ 。



题 5-3 图

解：对节点 a 列节点电压方程：

$$\left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) u_1 - \frac{u_s}{R_1} - \frac{u_b}{R_3} = 0$$

由  $u^- = u^+ = u_b = 0$

化简可得

$$u_1 = \left( \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3} \right) u_s$$

对节点 b 列节点电压方程：

$$-\frac{u_0}{R_4} - \frac{u_1}{R_3} = 0$$

解得

$$u_0 = -\frac{R_4}{R_3} u_1$$

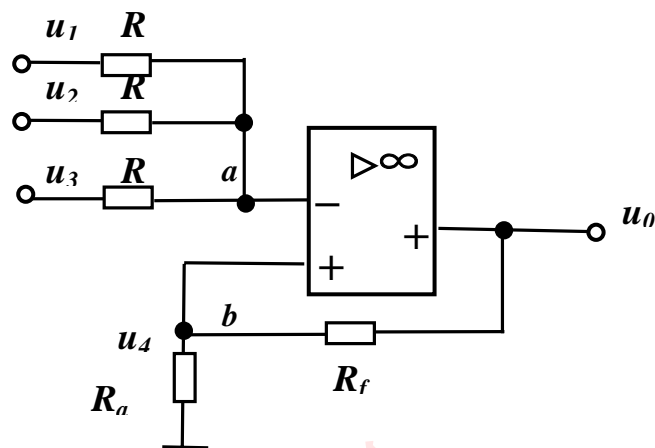
将  $u_1$  代入上式并解之得

$$u_0 = -\left( \frac{R_2 R_4}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3} \right) u_s$$

综合可得

$$\frac{u_0}{u_s} = -\frac{R_2 R_4}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}$$

5-4 求题 5-4 图示电路的电压  $u_0$  的表达式。



题 5-4 图

解：对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程：

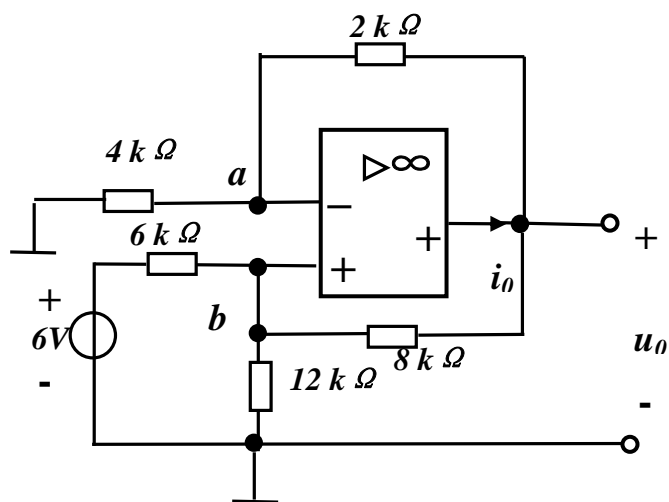
$$\text{节点 a: } \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \right) u_a - \frac{u_1}{R} - \frac{u_2}{R} - \frac{u_3}{R} = 0$$

$$\text{节点 b: } \left( \frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right) u_b - \frac{u_0}{R_f} = 0$$

$$\text{且 } u_a = u_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解得: } u_0 &= \left( \frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right) R_f u_b \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right) R_f \cdot \frac{(u_1 + u_2 + u_3)}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_a} \right) (u_1 + u_2 + u_3) \end{aligned}$$

5-5 求题 5-5 图示电路的  $u_0$ 。



题 5-5 图

解：对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程：

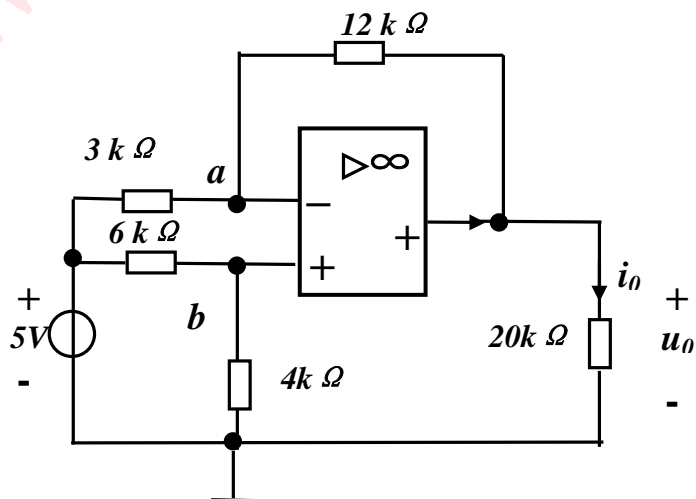
$$\text{节点 a: } \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) u_a - \frac{u_0}{2} = 0 \quad \text{解得} \quad u_a = \frac{2}{3} u_0$$

$$\text{节点 b: } \left( \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{8} \right) u_b - \frac{1}{6} \times 6 - \frac{1}{8} u_0 = 0$$

$$\text{由} \quad u_a = u_b$$

$$\text{代入化简得: } u_0 = 8V$$

5-6 求题 5-6 图示运放电路中的输出电流  $i_0$ 。



题 5-6 图

解：对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程：

$$\text{节点 a:} \quad \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}\right)u_a - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{u_0}{12} = 0 \quad ①$$

$$\text{节点 b:} \quad \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}\right)u_b - \frac{1}{6} \times 5 = 0 \quad ②$$

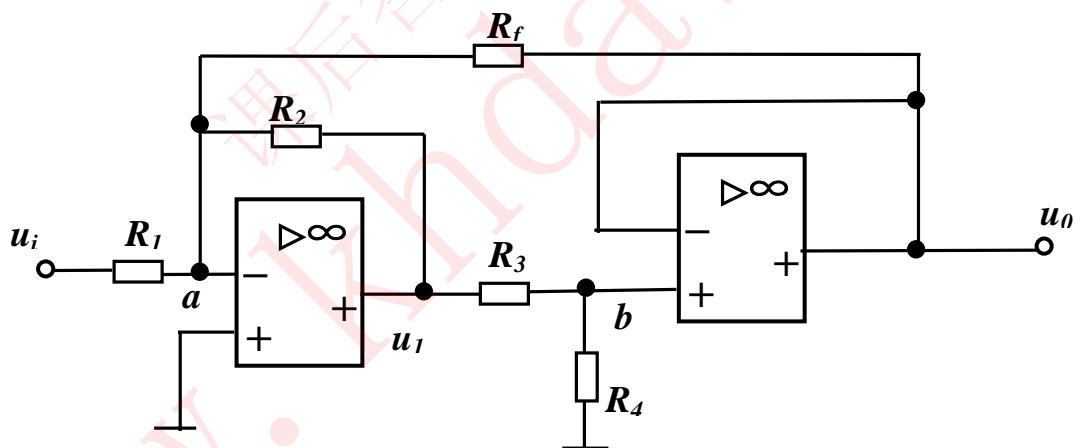
且  $u_a = u_b$  则由 ①、②式可解得

$$\frac{5}{12}u_a = \frac{5}{6} \quad \text{即} \quad u_a = 2V$$

将  $u_a$  代入①式解得  $u_0 = -10V$

$$\text{则} \quad i_0 = \frac{u_0}{20} = -0.5mA$$

5-7 求题 5-7 图示电路的闭环电压增益  $u_0/u_i$ 。



题 5-7 图

解：由理想运放的特性可得

$$u_a = u^+ = 0$$

$$u_b = u^- = u_0$$

对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程：

$$\text{节点 a:} \quad -\frac{u_i}{R_1} - \frac{u_1}{R_2} - \frac{u_0}{R_f} = 0 \quad ①$$

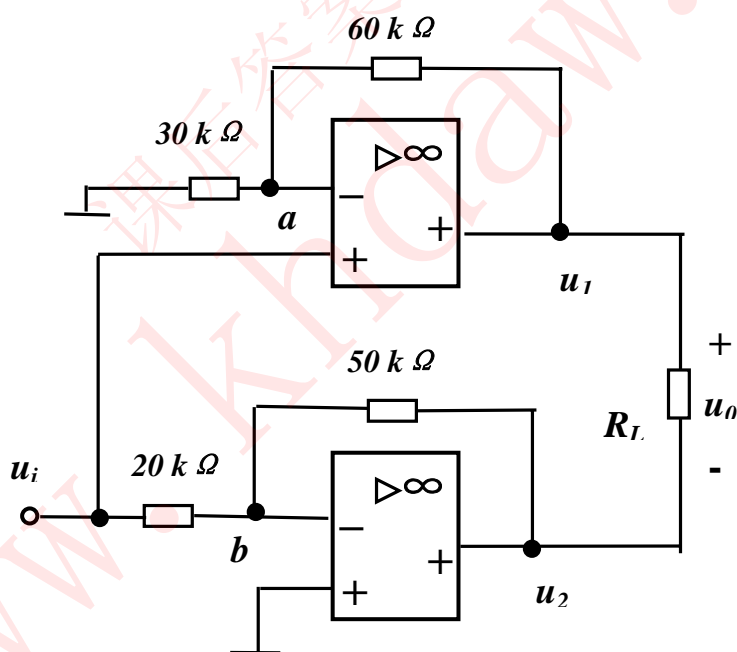
节点 b: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)u_0 - \frac{u_1}{R_3} = 0 \quad (2)$$

由①得: 
$$u_1 = -R_2 \left( \frac{u_i}{R_1} + \frac{u_0}{R_f} \right)$$

代入②式: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)u_0 + \frac{R_2}{R_3} \left( \frac{u_i}{R_1} + \frac{u_0}{R_f} \right) = 0$$

化简得: 
$$\frac{u_0}{u_i} = -\frac{R_2 R_4 R_f}{R_1 (R_3 R_f + R_4 R_f + R_2 R_4)}$$

5-8 求题 5-8 图示电路中的电压增益  $u_0 / u_i$ 。



题 5-8 图

解：由理想运放的特性可得

$$u_a = u_i \quad u_b = 0$$

对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程：

节点 a: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{60}\right)u_i - \frac{u_1}{60} = 0 \quad \text{解得} \quad u_1 = 3u_i$$

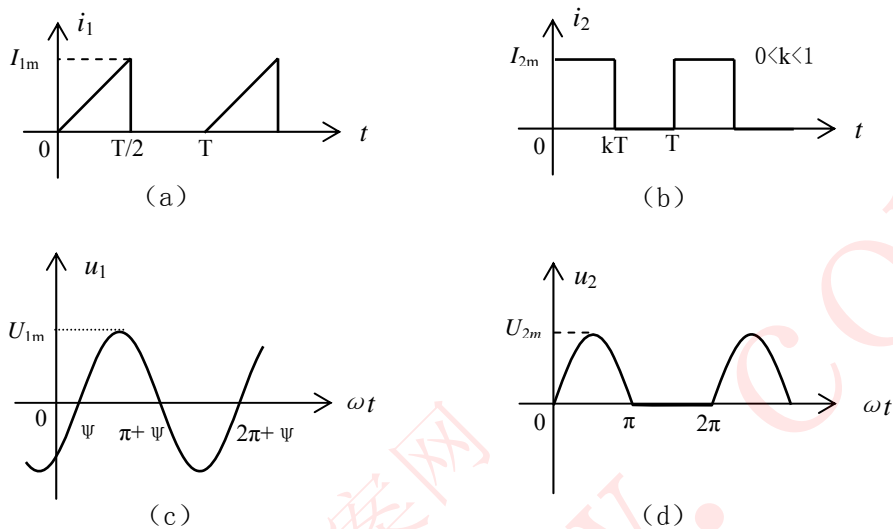
节点 b:  $-\frac{u_1}{20} - \frac{u_2}{50} = 0$  解得  $u_2 = -\frac{5}{2}u_1$

则  $u_0 = u_1 - u_2 = 3u_1 + \frac{5}{2}u_1 = \frac{11}{2}u_1$

所以  $\frac{u_0}{u_1} = \frac{11}{2}$

## 习 题 六

6-1、计算题 6-1 图示周期信号的有效值。



题 6-1 图

解: (a) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left(\frac{I_{1m}}{T} t\right)^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{T^3} I_{1m}^2 \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} t^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{4I_{1m}^2}{3T^3} t^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4I_{1m}^2}{3T^3} \frac{T^3}{8}} = \frac{I_{1m}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

(b) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{kT} I_{2m}^2 dt} = \sqrt{k} I_{2m}$$

(c) 
$$\frac{U_{1m}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(d) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (U_{2m} \sin t)^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{2m}^2}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 t dt} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{2m}^2}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt} = \frac{U_{2m}}{2}$$

6-2、将下列复数转化为极坐标形式:

(1)  $2 + j4$ ;                      (2)  $2 - j4$ ;                      (3)  $-2 + j4$ ;

(4)  $j6$ ;                              (5)  $-8$ ;                              (6)  $-j7$ 。

6-3、将下列复数转化为代数形式:

(1)  $2/\underline{60^\circ}$ ;                      (2)  $4/\underline{-35^\circ}$ ;                      (3)  $10/\underline{138^\circ}$ ;

(4)  $9/\underline{-125^\circ}$ ;                      (5)  $7/\underline{180^\circ}$ ;                      (6)  $18/\underline{90^\circ}$ 。

6-4、写出下列各正弦量的相量，并画出它们的相量图。

- (1)  $i_1 = 4\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 50^\circ)$ ; (2)  $i_2 = 6 \cos(314t - 20^\circ)$ ;  
 (3)  $u_1 = -100\sqrt{2} \cos(100t - 120^\circ)$ ; (4)  $u_2 = 150\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + 60^\circ)$ 。

6-5、写出下列各相量的正弦量，假设正弦量的频率为 50Hz。

- (1)  $\dot{I}_1 = -4 + j3$ ; (2)  $\dot{I}_2 = 6e^{j20^\circ}$ ;  
 (3)  $\dot{I}_3 = -10 \angle 30^\circ$ ; (4)  $\dot{I}_4 = 20 - j18$ 。

6-6、对题 6-4 所示正弦量做如下计算（应用相量）：

- (1)  $\dot{i}_1 + \dot{i}_2$ ; (2)  $u_1 - u_2$ 。

6-7、判别下列各式是否正确，若有错误请改正。

- (1)  $A \angle \theta = Ae^{j\theta} = A \cos \theta + jA \sin \theta$ ;  
 (2)  $j50 = 50\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 90^\circ)$ ;  
 (3)  $-U \angle \varphi = U \angle -\varphi$ ;  
 (4) 设  $i_L = \sqrt{2}I_L \cos \omega t$ ，则  $u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = j\omega L \dot{I}_L$ ;  
 (5)  $i(t) = \frac{U_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)}{Z}$

解：(1) 正确

(2) 不正确  $j50 = 50e^{j90^\circ} = 50 \cos 90^\circ + j50 \sin 90^\circ$

(3) 不正确  $-U \angle \varphi = U \angle \varphi \pm 180^\circ$

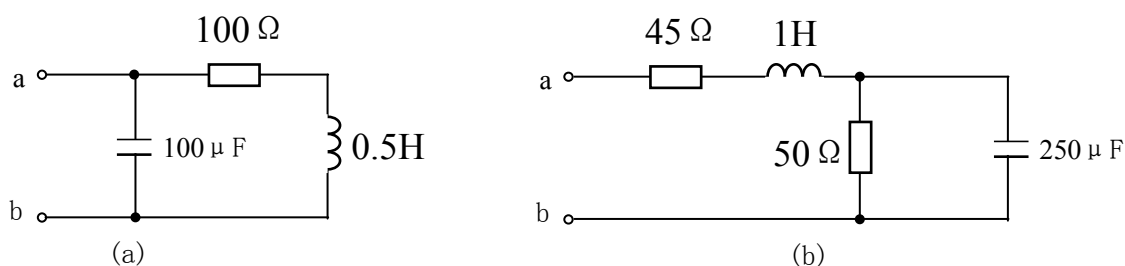
(4) 不正确 设  $i_L = \sqrt{2}I_L \cos \omega t$ ，则  $\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_L$ ;

(5) 不正确  $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z}$

6-8、判别各负载的性质，假设各负载的电压、电流取关联参考方向。

- (1)  $u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + 135^\circ)$ ， $i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + 75^\circ)$ ;  
 (2)  $u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t - 90^\circ)$ ， $\dot{I} = I \angle 15^\circ$ ;  
 (3)  $\dot{U} = U \angle 150^\circ$ ， $\dot{I} = I \angle -120^\circ$ ;  
 (4)  $u(t) = U_m \cos \omega t$ ， $i(t) = I_m \sin \omega t$ 。

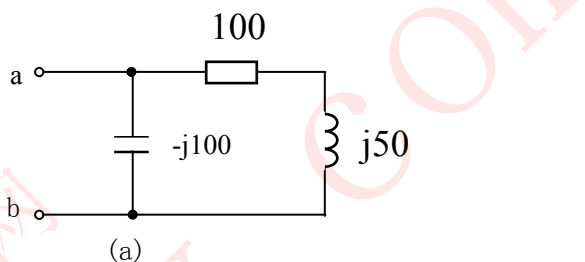
6-9、设电源的角频率  $\omega = 100 \text{ rad/s}$ ，求题 6-9 图示电路的输入阻抗和输入导纳。



题 6-9 图

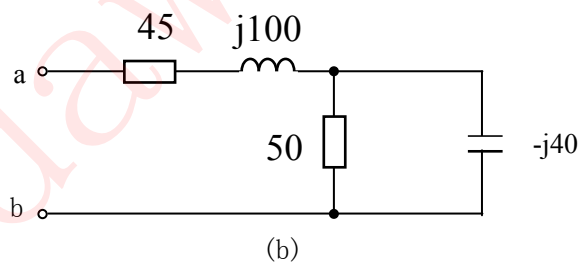
解、(a)

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{(100 + j50)(-j100)}{100 - j50} \\ &= 100 / \underline{53.13^\circ - 90^\circ} \\ &= 100 / \underline{-36.87^\circ} \end{aligned}$$



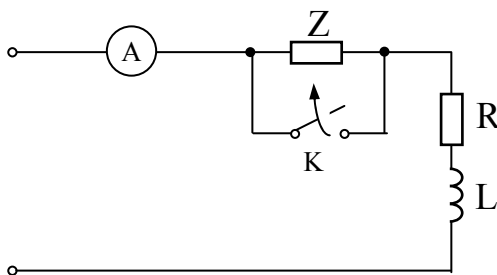
(b)

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\text{并}} &= \frac{50 \times (-j40)}{50 - j40} \\ &= \frac{2000 / \underline{-90^\circ}}{64.03 / \underline{-38.66^\circ}} \\ &= 31.235 / \underline{-51.34^\circ} \\ &= 19.51 - j24.39 \Omega \end{aligned}$$



$$\therefore Z = Z_{\text{并}} + 45 + j100 = 64.51 + j75.61 \Omega$$

6-10、题 6-10 图示电路，当开关 K 打开后电流表的读数增大，问阻抗 Z 为容性还是感性？为什么？



题 6-10 图

解：容性。

开关 K 打开后电路接入阻抗 Z，电流表的读数增大，则端口总阻抗模减少，因为原阻抗为感性，所以 Z 为容性。

6-11、题 6-11 图示电路，电流源  $i_s = 4\sin(\omega t + 20^\circ)\text{A}$  作用于无源网络 N，测得端口电压  $u = 12\cos(\omega t - 100^\circ)\text{V}$ ，求网络 N 的等效阻抗 Z、功率因数  $\cos\varphi$  以及电流源  $i_s$  提供的有功功率 P、无功功率 Q、复功率  $\bar{S}$  和视在功率 S。

$$\text{解、 } \dot{I}_s = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 20^\circ - 90^\circ = 2\sqrt{2} \angle -70^\circ \text{A}$$

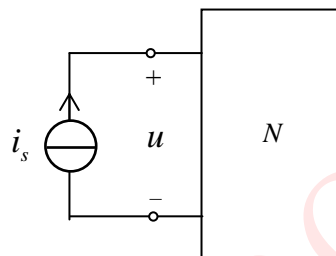
$$\dot{U} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -100^\circ = 6\sqrt{2} \angle -100^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_s} = 3 \angle -30^\circ \Omega$$

$$\cos\varphi = \cos(-30^\circ) = 0.866$$

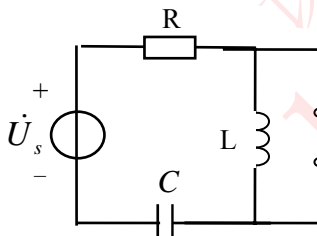
$$\bar{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = 6\sqrt{2} \angle -100^\circ \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \angle 70^\circ = 24 \angle -30^\circ = (20.78 - j12)\text{VA}$$

$$\therefore P = 20.78\text{W} \quad Q = -12\text{var} \quad S = 24\text{VA}$$

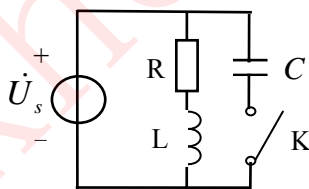


题 6-11 图

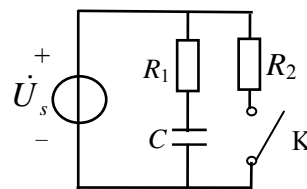
6-12、题 6-12 图示正弦稳态电路。问开关 K 闭合后，电源向电路供出的有功功率、无功功率变化否？



(a)



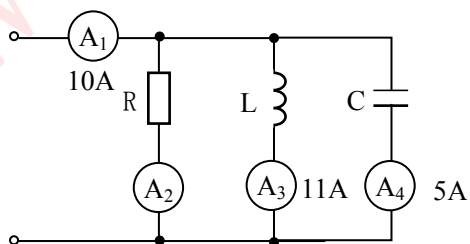
(b)



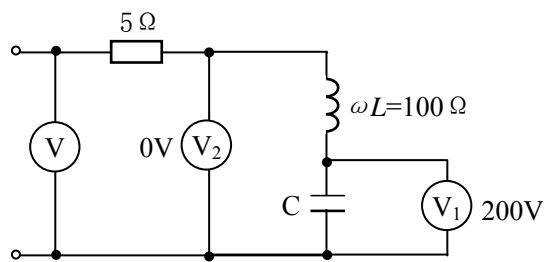
(c)

题 6-12 图

6-13、求题 6-13 图 (a) 电流表  $A_2$  的读数、图 (b) 电压表 V 的读数。



(a)



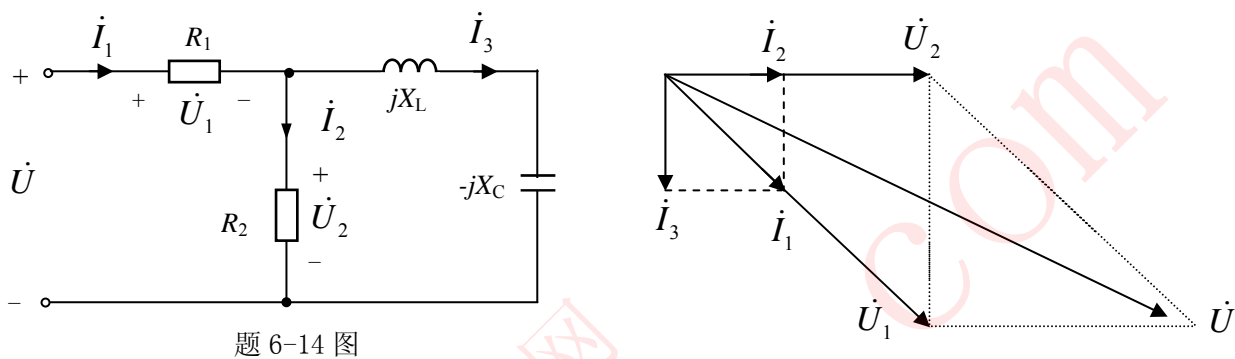
(b)

题 6-13 图

解、(a)  $10 = \sqrt{I_2^2 + (11-5)^2} \quad \therefore I_2 = \sqrt{100-36} = 8A$

(b)  $I = \frac{200}{100} = 2A \quad \therefore U = 5 \times 2 = 10V$

6-14、题 6-14 图示电路中，已知  $R_1 = R_2 = X_C, X_L = 2X_C, \dot{U}_2 = 10\angle 0^\circ V$ ，求端口电压  $\dot{U}$ ，并画出图示电路中的电流、电压相量图（画在一张图上）。



解、 $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{R_2} = \frac{10}{R_2} \quad \dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{j(X_L - X_C)} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{jR_2} = \frac{10}{R_2} \angle -90^\circ$

$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = \frac{10}{R_2}(1 - j) = \frac{10}{R_2} \sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$

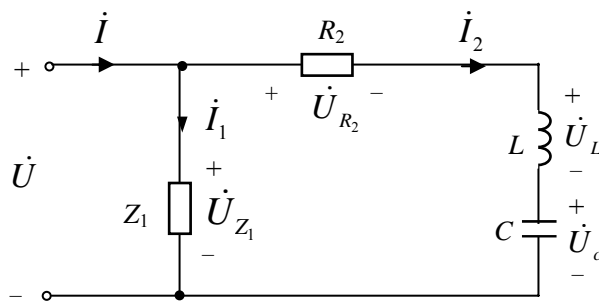
$\dot{U}_1 = R_1 \dot{I}_1 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ V$

$\therefore \dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ + 10 = 10 - j10 + 10 = 20 - j10 = 22.36 \angle -26.565^\circ V$

6-15、题 6-15 图示电路中，已知  $U_L = 8V, U_C = 2V, U_{R_2} = 6V, R_2 = 2\Omega, Z_1 = (2 + j2)\Omega$ ，求：

(1) 选  $\dot{I}_2$  作为参考相量，画出图中所标相量的相量图：

(2) 设  $\dot{I}_2$  为零初相位，求  $\dot{U}_{Z_1}$  和  $\dot{I}$ 。



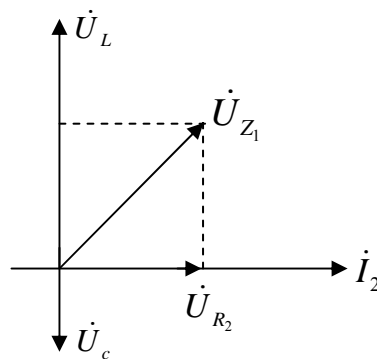
解、(1) 相量图如右图

$$(2) \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{R_2}}{R_2} = \frac{6/0^\circ}{2} = 3/0^\circ \text{A}$$

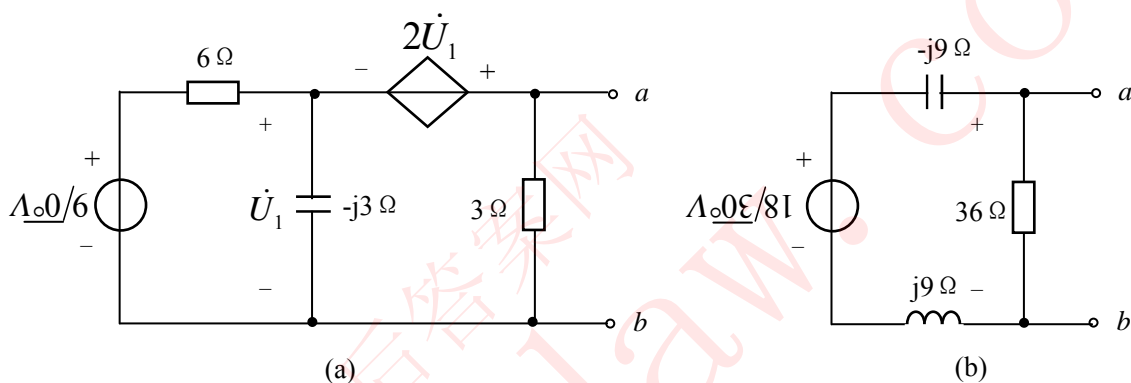
$$\dot{U}_{Z_1} = 6 + j6 = 8.49/45^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{Z_1}}{Z_1} = \frac{8.49/45^\circ}{2\sqrt{2}/45^\circ} = 3/0^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 6/0^\circ \text{A}$$



6-16、求题 6-16 图示电路的戴维南等效电路。



题 6-16 图

解：(a) 结点法 求开路电压

$$\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{-j3} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\dot{U}_1 = \frac{9}{6} - \frac{2\dot{U}_1}{3}$$

$$(3 + j2 + 4)\dot{U}_1 = 9$$

$$\text{解得: } \dot{U}_1 = \frac{9}{7 + j2} = \frac{9}{7.28/15.95^\circ} = 1.236/-15.95^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_{oc} = 3\dot{U}_1 = 3.7/-15.95^\circ \text{V}$$

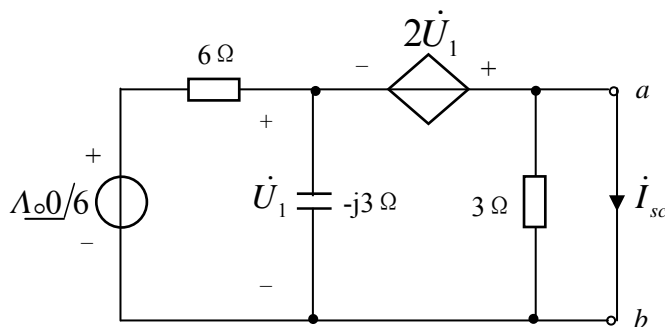
开短路法求  $Z_0$

$$2\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = 0 \quad \therefore \dot{U}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5/0^\circ \text{A}$$

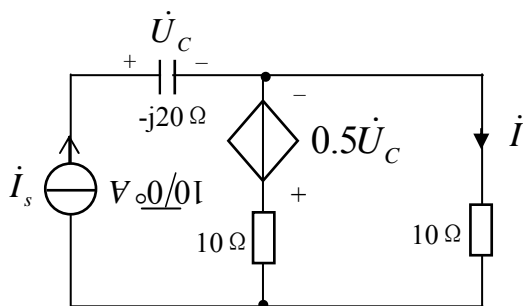
$$\dot{I}_{sc} = \dot{I} = 1.5/0^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\therefore Z_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{\dot{I}_{sc}} = \frac{3.7/-15.95^\circ}{1.5} = 2.47/-15.95^\circ \Omega$$



$$(b) \dot{U}_{oc} = 18/30^\circ \text{V} \quad Z_0 = 0$$

6-17、求题 6-17 图示电路中电流  $\dot{I}$  以及电流源  $\dot{I}_s$  发出的复功率。



题 6-17 图

解:

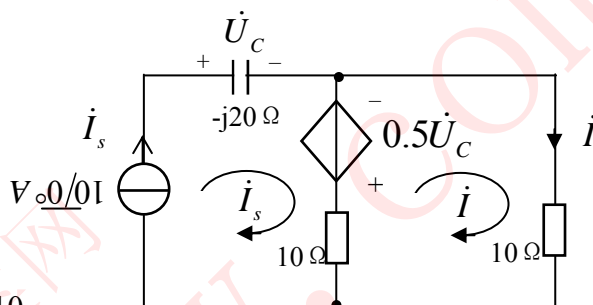
$$\dot{U}_{C1} = -j20 \times 10 = -j200V$$

$$\text{由 KVL 得: } 10(\dot{I} - 10) + 0.5(-j200) + 10\dot{I} = 0$$

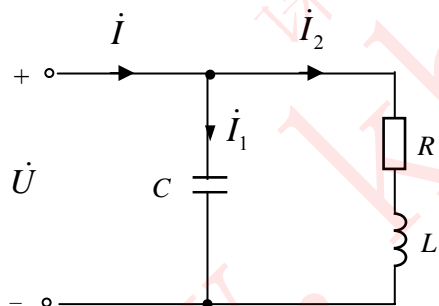
$$\text{整理得: } 20\dot{I} = 100 + j100$$

$$\text{解得: } \dot{I} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ A$$

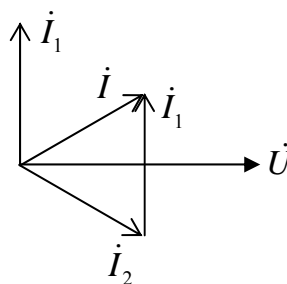
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{S} &= (\dot{U}_C + 10\dot{I})\dot{I}_s^* = (-j200 + 50 + j50) \times 10 \\ &= 500 - j1500 \text{ VA} \end{aligned}$$



6-18、题 6-18 图示电路中，已知  $U = 100V$ ,  $I = I_1 = I_2 = 10A$ , 电源频率  $f = 50Hz$ 。画出图示电路的相量图，并求  $R$ 、 $L$  和  $C$  的值。



题 6-18 图



解: 设  $\dot{U} = 100 \angle 0^\circ V$  于是有

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 90^\circ A \quad \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle -30^\circ A \quad \dot{I} = 10 \angle 30^\circ A$$

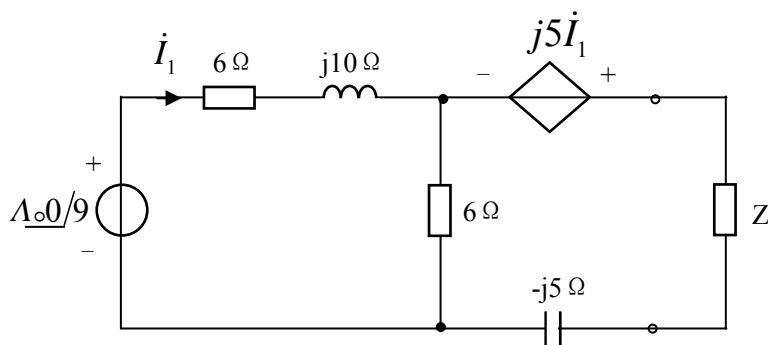
$$\omega C = \frac{I_1}{U} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$$

$$C = \frac{0.1}{2\pi f} = 0.0003183 F = 318.3 \mu F$$

$$R + j\omega L = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_2} = \frac{100}{10 \angle -30^\circ} = 10 \angle 30^\circ = 8.66 + j5 \Omega$$

$$\therefore R = 8.66 \Omega \quad L = \frac{5}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.0159 H = 15.9 mH$$

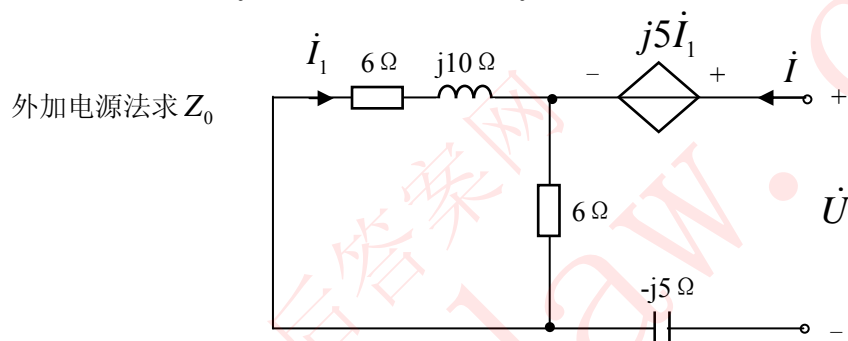
6-19、题 6-19 图示电路，问负载  $Z$  取何值时可获最大功率？最大功率是多少？



题 6-19 图

解：

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j5\dot{I}_1 + \frac{6}{12+j10} \times 6 = (j5+6) \frac{6}{12+j10} = 3\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$



$$\dot{U} = j5\dot{I}_1 + 6(\dot{I} + \dot{I}_1) - j5\dot{I} = (6+j5)\dot{I}_1 + (6-j5)\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{-6}{12+j10} \dot{I} \quad \text{代入上式}$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{6+j5}{12+j10} (-6)\dot{I} + (6-j5)\dot{I} = -3\dot{I} + (6-j5)\dot{I} = (3-j5)\dot{I}$$

$$\therefore Z_0 = 3 - j5 \Omega$$

当  $Z = 3 + j5 \Omega$  时，可获得最大功率，且  $p_{\max} = \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^2 \times 3 = 0.75 \text{ W}$

6-20、用三表法测实际线圈的参数  $R$  和  $L$  的值。已知电压表的读数为  $100 \text{ V}$ ，电流表为  $2 \text{ A}$ ，瓦特表为  $120 \text{ W}$ ，电源频率  $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ 。求：（1）画出测量线路图；（2）计算  $R$  和  $L$  的数值。

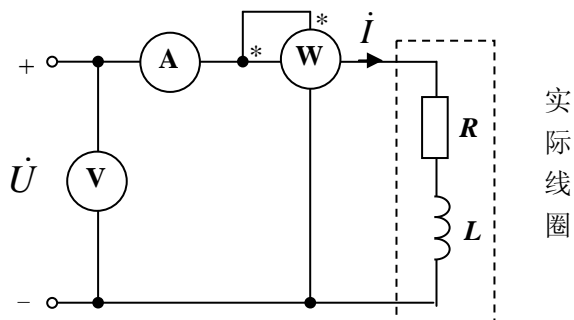
解：（1）测量线路图见右图；

$$(2) I^2 R = 120 \quad R = \frac{120}{2^2} = 30 \Omega$$

$$\frac{U}{I} = 50 = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$\therefore (\omega L)^2 = 50^2 - 30^2 = 40^2$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{40}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.127 \text{ H}$$



6-21、一个功率因数为 0.7 的感性负载，将其接于工频 380V 的正弦交流电源上，该负载吸收的功率为 20kW，若将电路的功率因数提高到 0.85，应并多大的电容 C？

解：  $\varphi_1 = 45.57^\circ$      $\varphi_2 = 31.79^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2) \\ &= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 50 \times 380^2} (tg45.57^\circ - tg31.79^\circ) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 10^4}{100\pi \times 380^2} (1.02 - 0.62) = 0.000176F \end{aligned}$$

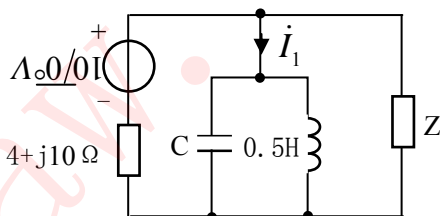
6-22、题 6-22 图示电路中， $\dot{I}_1 = 0$ ，电源的角频率为  $314rad/s$ ，求

(1)  $C = ?$

(1)  $Z$  取何值可获最大功率？最大功率是多少？

解：(1) LC 发生谐振

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{LC} &= \frac{1}{\omega_0} \\ C &= \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{3.14^2 \times 0.5} \\ &= 0.00002028F = 20.28\mu F \end{aligned}$$



题 6-22 图

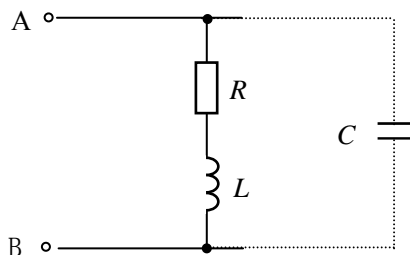
(2)  $Z = (4 - j10)\Omega$  时可获最大功率

$$P_{\max} = \left(\frac{10}{8}\right)^2 \times 4 = 6.25W$$

6-23、题 6-23 图示电路， $R = 500\Omega, L = 0.2H, \omega = 2500rad/s$ ，若将 A、B 端的功率因数提高到 1，应并多大电容 C？

解：  $Z_1 = R + j\omega L = 500 + j500\Omega$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \frac{1}{R + j\omega L} + j\omega C \\ &= \frac{1}{500 + j500} + j2500C \\ &= \frac{1}{1000} + j(2500C - \frac{1}{1000}) \end{aligned}$$

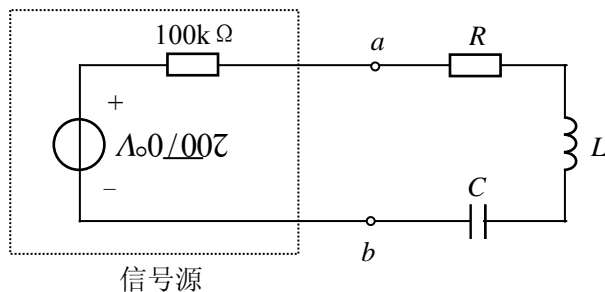


题 6-23 图

当  $j(2500C - \frac{1}{1000}) = 0$  时，AB 端的功率因数提高到 1

$$C = 0.4\mu F$$

6-24、电路如题 6-24 图所示。已知  $a$ 、 $b$  端右侧电路的品质因数  $Q$  为 100，谐振时角频率  $\omega_0 = 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$ ，且谐振时信号源输出的功率最大。求  $R$ 、 $L$  和  $C$  的值。



题 6-24 图

解：当  $R = 100\text{k}\Omega$  时，信号源输出最大功率

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{R\omega_0 C} = 100$$

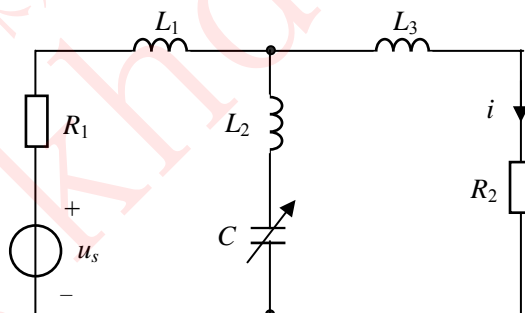
$$L = 1\text{H} \quad C = 100\text{pF}$$

6-25、题 6-25 图示电路中，各元件参数已知，电容  $C$  可调。当  $C$  调到某一定值时电流  $i = 0$ 。

求电源的频率  $f$ 。

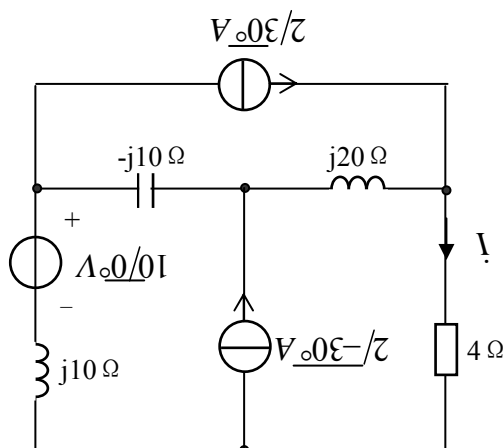
解：

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_2 C}}$$



题 6-25 图

6-26、题 6-26 图示电路。分别用结点电压法、回路分析法求电流  $\dot{I}$ 。



题 6-26 图

解：回路法：

$$4\dot{I} + j20(\dot{I} - 2/\underline{30^\circ}) + j10(\dot{I} - 2/\underline{-30^\circ}) - 10 + (-j10)(\dot{I} - 2/\underline{30^\circ} - 2/\underline{-30^\circ}) = 0$$

整理得：  $(4 + j20)\dot{I} = j10 \times 2/\underline{30^\circ} + 10 = -10 + j17.32 + 10 = j17.32$

解得：  $\dot{I} = \frac{j17.32}{4 + j20} = \frac{j17.32}{20.396/\underline{78.69^\circ}} = 0.85/\underline{11.31^\circ} \text{A}$

结点法：

$$(\frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j10})\dot{U}_1 - \frac{1}{-j10}\dot{U}_2 = \frac{10}{j10} - 2/\underline{30^\circ}$$

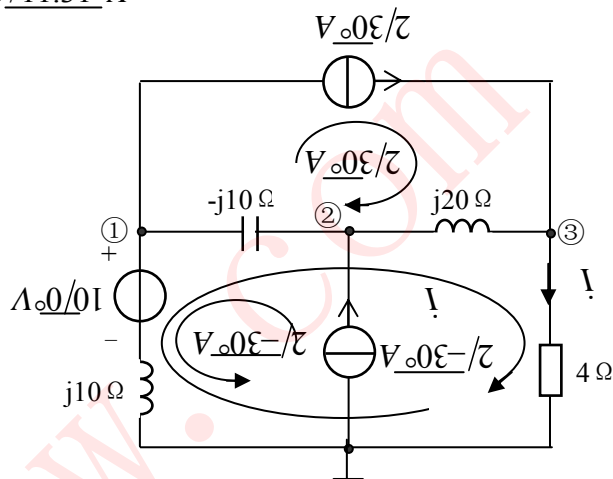
$$(\frac{1}{j20} + \frac{1}{-j10})\dot{U}_2 - \frac{1}{-j10}\dot{U}_1 - \frac{1}{j20}\dot{U}_3 = 2/\underline{-30^\circ}$$

$$(\frac{1}{j20} + \frac{1}{4})\dot{U}_3 - \frac{1}{j20}\dot{U}_2 = 2/\underline{30^\circ}$$

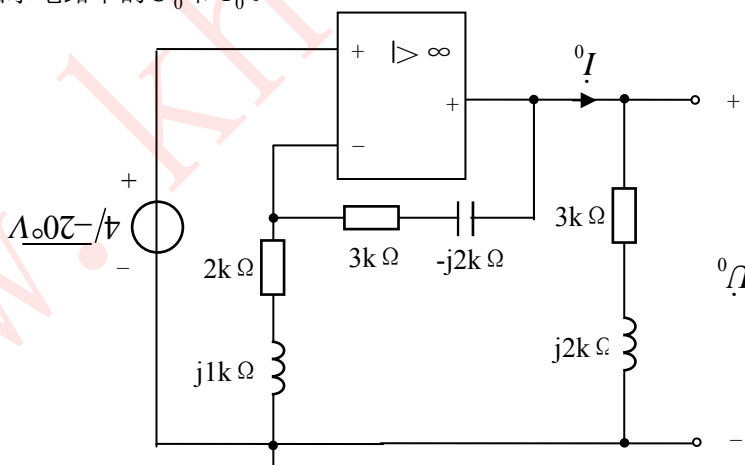
解得：  $\dot{U}_2 = 10 - 20/\underline{120^\circ}$

$$\dot{U}_3 = \frac{j17.32}{1 + j50}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_3}{4} = \frac{j17.32}{(1 + j50)4} = \frac{j17.32}{4 + j20} = \frac{j17.32}{20.4/\underline{78.69^\circ}} = 0.85/\underline{11.31^\circ} \text{A}$$



6-27、求题 6-27 图示电路中的  $\dot{U}_0$  和  $\dot{I}_0$ 。



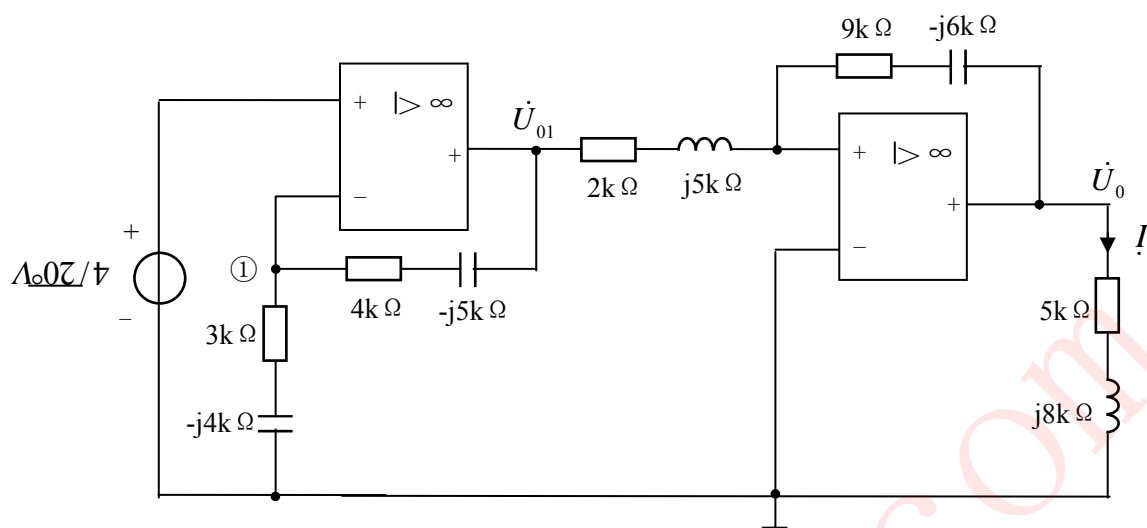
题 6-27 图

解：根据运放的特点，列写出 KCL 方程  $\frac{\dot{U}_0}{3 - j2} = (\frac{1}{2 + j} + \frac{1}{3 - j2})4/\underline{-20^\circ}$  解得：

$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{5 - j}{2 + j} \times 4/\underline{-20^\circ} = \frac{5.1/\underline{-11.31^\circ} \times 4/\underline{-20^\circ}}{2.24/\underline{26.57^\circ}} = 9.11/\underline{-57.88^\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{3 + j2} = \frac{9.11/\underline{-57.88^\circ}}{3.61/\underline{33.69^\circ}} = 2.52/\underline{-91.57^\circ} \text{mA}$$

6-28、求题 6-28 图示电路中的  $\dot{I}$ 。



题 6-28 图

解：根据运放的特点，对结点①列写出 KCL 方程：

$$\frac{4/20^\circ}{3-j4} + \frac{4/20^\circ - \dot{U}_{01}}{4-j5} = 0$$

解得：

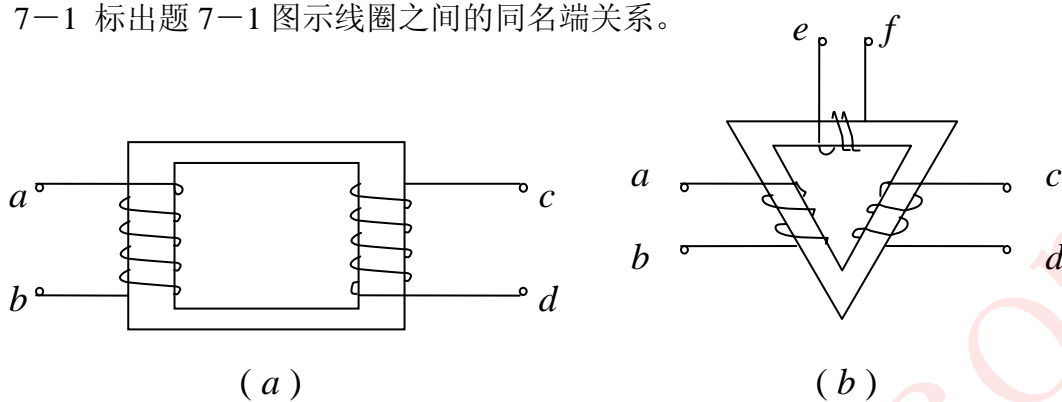
$$\dot{U}_{01} = \frac{7-j9}{3-j4} \times 4/20^\circ = \frac{11.4/-52.13^\circ}{5/-53.13^\circ} \times 4/20^\circ = 9.12/21^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{-9.12/21^\circ}{2+j5} \times (9-j6) = \frac{-9.12/21^\circ \times 10.82/-33.69^\circ}{5.39/68.2^\circ} = 18.31/99.11^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{5+j8} = \frac{18.31/99.11^\circ}{5+j8} = \frac{18.31/99.11^\circ}{9.43/57.99^\circ} = 1.94/41.12^\circ \text{ A}$$

## 习题七

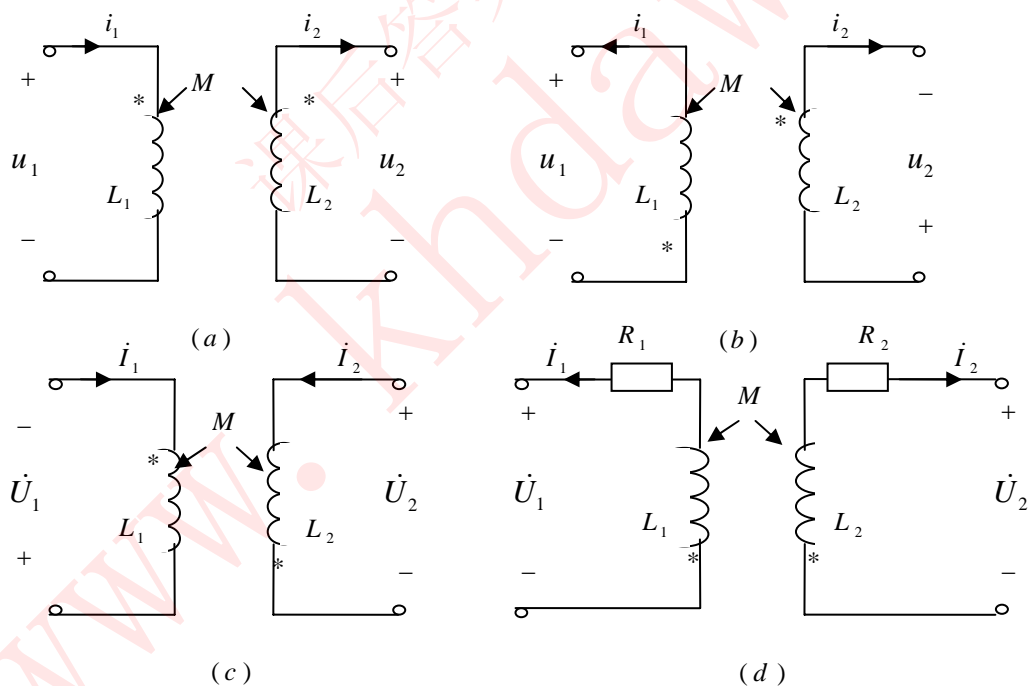
7-1 标出题 7-1 图示线圈之间的同名端关系。



题 7-1 图

解：(略)

7-2 写出题 7-2 图示电路端口电压与电流的关系式。



题 7-2 图

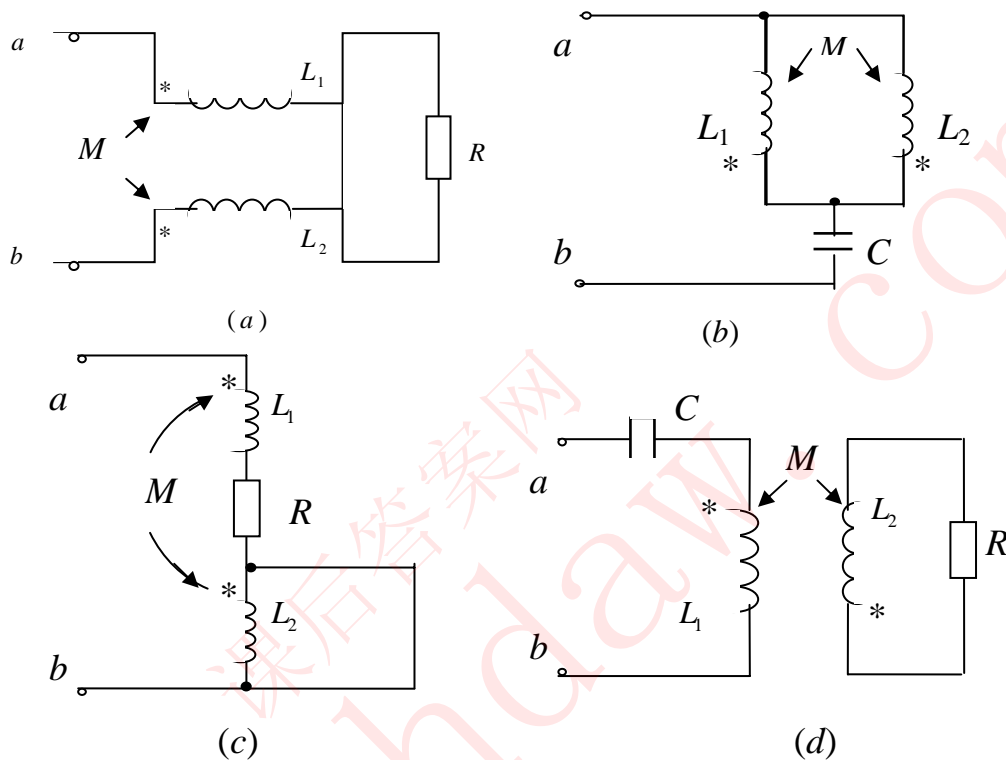
解： a.  $u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$  ;  $u_2 = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$

b.  $u_1 = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$  ;  $u_2 = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt}$

c.  $\dot{U}_1 = -j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$  ;  $\dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1$

$$d. \begin{cases} U_1 = -(R_1 + j\omega L_1)I_1 - j\omega M I_2 \\ U_2 = -(R_2 + j\omega L_2)I_2 - j\omega M I_1 \end{cases}$$

7-3 求题 7-3 图示电路的输入阻抗  $Z_{ab}$ 。设电源的角频率为  $\omega$ 。



题 7-3 图

解: a.  $L_1, L_2$  反串  $L_e = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = R + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)$$

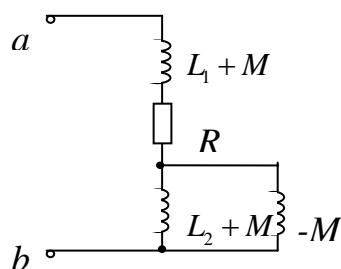
b.  $L_1, L_2$  同侧并联  $L_e = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = j\omega L_e - j\frac{1}{\omega c} = j[\omega \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} - \frac{1}{\omega c}]$$

c. T 型等效去藕

$$Z_{ab} = R + j\omega(L_1 + M) + j\omega[\frac{-M(L_2 + M)}{L_2 + M - M}]$$

$$= R + j\omega(L_1 + M) + j\omega(-M - \frac{M^2}{L_2})$$



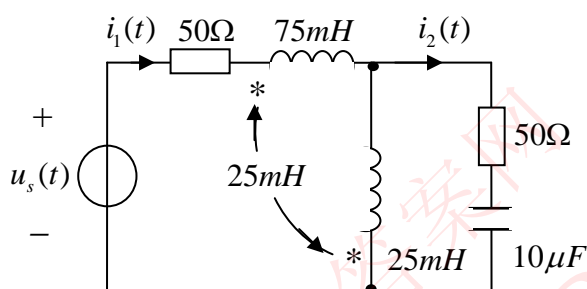
$$= R + j\omega(L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2})$$

$$\text{d. 反映阻抗 } Z_{r1} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R + j\omega L_2} = \frac{R\omega^2 M^2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2} - j \frac{\omega^3 M^2 L_2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2}$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} + j\omega L_1 + Z_{r1} = \frac{R\omega^2 M^2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2} + j(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C} - \frac{\omega^3 M^2 L_2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2})$$

注：也可以用 T 型去藕法求解。

7-4 题 7-4 图示电路，已知  $u_s(t) = 100 \cos(10^3 t + 30^\circ) \text{V}$ ，求  $i_1(t)$  和  $i_2(t)$ 。



题 7-4 图

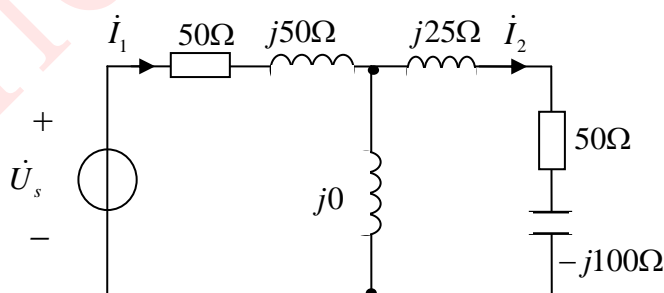
解：作出 T 型等效去藕后的相量电路：

$$\dot{U}_s = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 30^\circ \text{V}$$

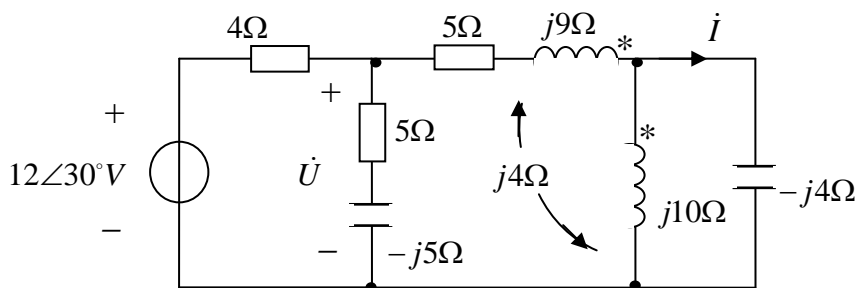
$$\begin{aligned} \text{如图可知: } \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_s}{50 + j50} \\ &= \frac{50\sqrt{2} \angle 30^\circ}{50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} \\ &= 1 \angle -15^\circ (\text{A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \dot{I}_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore i_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \cos(10^3 t - 15^\circ) \text{A} \quad i_2(t) = 0$$



7-5 求题 7-5 图示电路的电压  $\dot{U}$  和电流  $\dot{I}$ 。



题 7-5 图

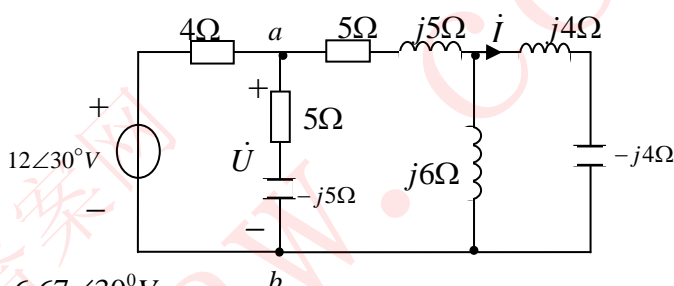
解： T 型等效去藕：  
最右侧支路短路

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{(5 + j5)(5 - j5)}{(5 + j5) + (5 - j5)}$$

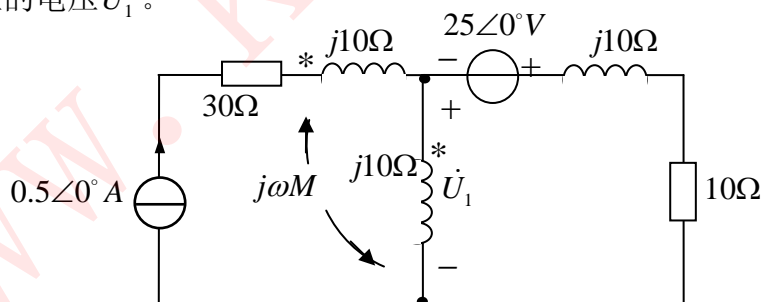
$$= \frac{25 + 25}{10} = 5\Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{U} = \frac{5}{4 + 5} \times 12\angle 30^\circ \text{V} = 6.67\angle 30^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{5 + j5} = \frac{6.67\angle 30^\circ}{5\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ} = 0.943\angle -15^\circ \text{A}$$



7-6 题 7-6 图示电路中，具有互感的两个线圈间的耦合系数  $K = 0.5$ ，求其中一个线圈上的电压  $\dot{U}_1$ 。



题 7-6 图

解：  $M = k\sqrt{L_1 L_2}$       则  $j\omega M = jk\omega\sqrt{L_1 L_2} = jk\sqrt{\omega L_1 \omega L_2}$

$$= j0.5 \times \sqrt{10 \times 10} = j5\Omega$$

T 型等效去藕:

应用节点电压法

$$\left(\frac{1}{j15} + \frac{1}{10 + j5}\right) \dot{U}_2$$

$$= 0.5 \angle 0^\circ - \frac{25 \angle 0^\circ}{10 + j5}$$

$$(10 + j20) \dot{U}_2 = 0.5 \times (-75 + j150) - 25 \times j15 = -37.5 - j300$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_2 = \frac{-37.5 - j300}{10 + j20} = 13.52 \angle -160.56^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\text{而 } \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 - (-j5) \times \frac{\dot{U}_2 + 25}{10 + j10 - j5}$$

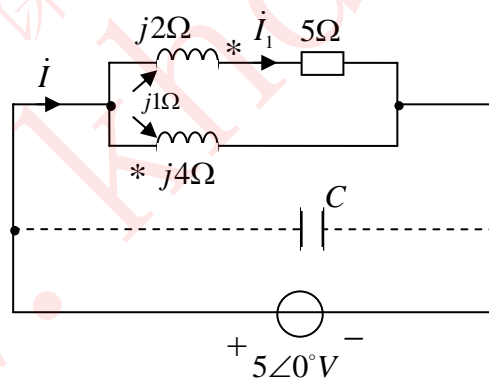
$$= 13.32 \angle -160.56^\circ + 5.84 \angle 43.27^\circ = 8.51 \angle -176.63^\circ \text{ V}$$

注: 也可用叠加定理求解。

7-7 电路如题 7-7 图所示, 电源角频率  $\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}$ 。求:

(1)  $\dot{I}$  和  $\dot{I}_1$ ;

(2) 若将功率因数提高到 1, 应并联多大的电容  $C$ ?



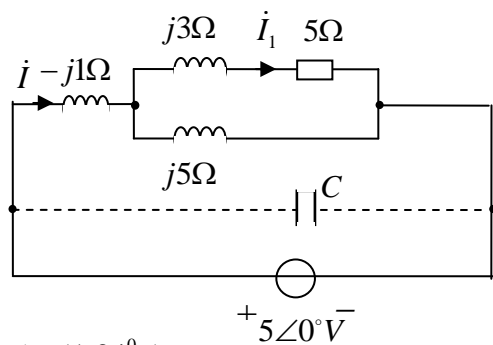
题 7-7 图

解: (1) T 型等效去藕:

$$Z = -j1 + \frac{j5 \times (5 + j3)}{5 + j8}$$

$$= 2.24 \angle 51.34^\circ (\Omega)$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = \frac{5 \angle 0^\circ}{Z} = \frac{5 \angle 0^\circ}{2.24 \angle 51.34^\circ} = 2.23 \angle -51.34^\circ \text{ A}$$



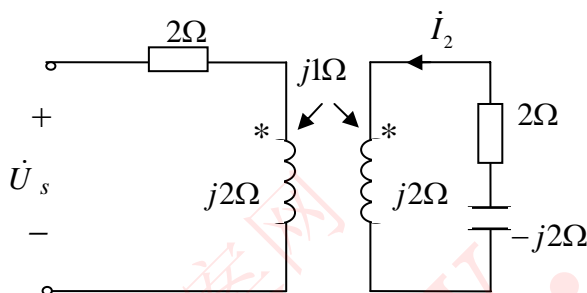
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{j5}{5+j3+j5} \times \dot{I} = \frac{j5}{5+j8} \times 2.23 \angle -51.34^\circ = 1.18 \angle -19.33^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$(2) \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{2.24 \angle 51.34^\circ} = 0.446 \angle -51.34^\circ = 0.2789 - j0.3486(\text{S})$$

当  $\omega C = 0.3486$

即  $C = \frac{0.3486}{5} = 0.0697 \text{ F}$  时, 功率因数为 1 (谐振)。

7-8 题 7-8 图示电路, 已知  $u_s = 10\sqrt{2} \cos \omega t \text{ V}$ , 求  $i_2$  以及电源  $u_s$  发出的有功功率  $P$ 。



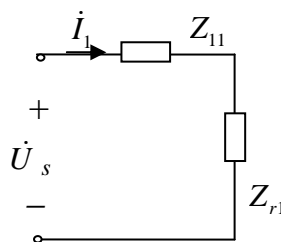
题 7-8 图

解: 令  $\dot{U}_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ .  $Z_{11} = 2 + j2(\Omega)$   $Z_{22} = 2 + j2 - j2 = 2(\Omega)$

$$X_M = 1\Omega$$

$$Z_{r1} = \frac{X_M^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + Z_{r1}} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{2.5 + j2} = 3.12 \angle -38.66^\circ \text{ A}$$



电源发出的功率  $P = (R_1 + R_{r1})I_1^2$

$$= 2.5 \times 3.12^2 = 24.39 \text{ W}$$

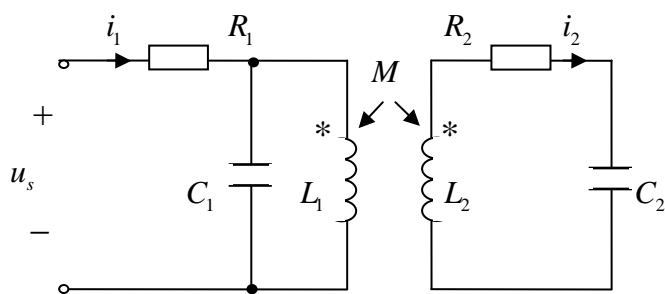
$$\text{而 } \dot{I}_2 = -\frac{jX_M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}} = -j \frac{3.12 \angle -38.66^\circ}{2} = 1.56 \angle -128.66^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore i_2 = 2.21 \cos(\omega t - 128.66^\circ) (\text{A})$$

注: 还可以用 T 型等效去藕电路求解。

7-9 题 7-9 图示电路中,  $u_s = 200\sqrt{2} \sin 10^3 t \text{ V}$ ,  $R_1 = 100\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 10\mu\text{F}$ ,

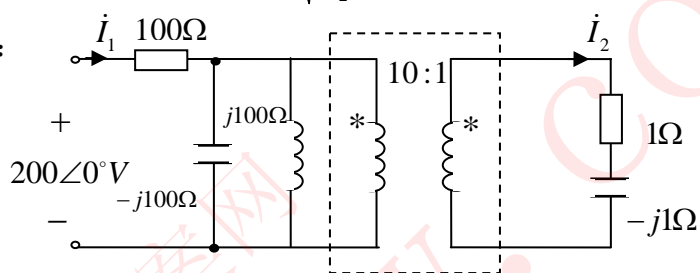
$C_2 = 10^3 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $L_1 = 100\text{mH}$ ,  $L_2 = 1\text{mH}$ ,  $M = 10\text{mH}$ , 求  $i_1$  和  $i_2$ 。



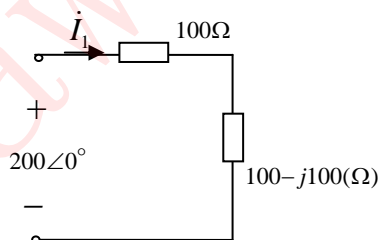
题 7-9 图

解:  $k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = 1$  全耦合 变比  $n = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = 10$

电路可以等效为:



可再进一步等效为:



$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{200\angle 0^\circ}{100 + 100 - j100} = 0.894\angle 26.57^\circ \text{ A}$$

由于  $-j100$  与  $j100$  支路并联谐振,  $\dot{I}_1$  也是流过理想变压器原边的电流。

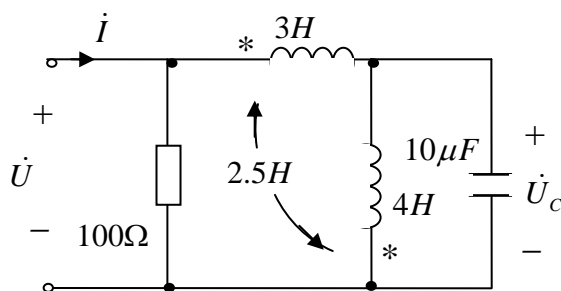
$$\therefore \dot{I}_2 = n \dot{I}_1 = 8.94\angle 26.57^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore i_1 = 1.265 \sin(10^3 t + 26.57^\circ) \text{ A} \quad i_2 = 12.65 \sin(10^3 t + 26.57^\circ) \text{ A}$$

注: 本题也可以用求解空芯变压器的方法求解。

7-10 电路如题 7-10 图所示。已知电源的角频率  $\omega = 200 \text{ rad/s}$ ,  $\dot{U} = 200\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ ,

求端口电流  $\dot{I}$  和电容电压  $\dot{U}_C$ 。



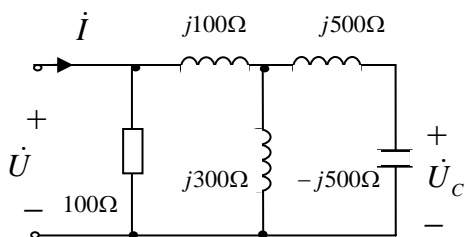
题 7-10 图

解: T 型等效去藕:

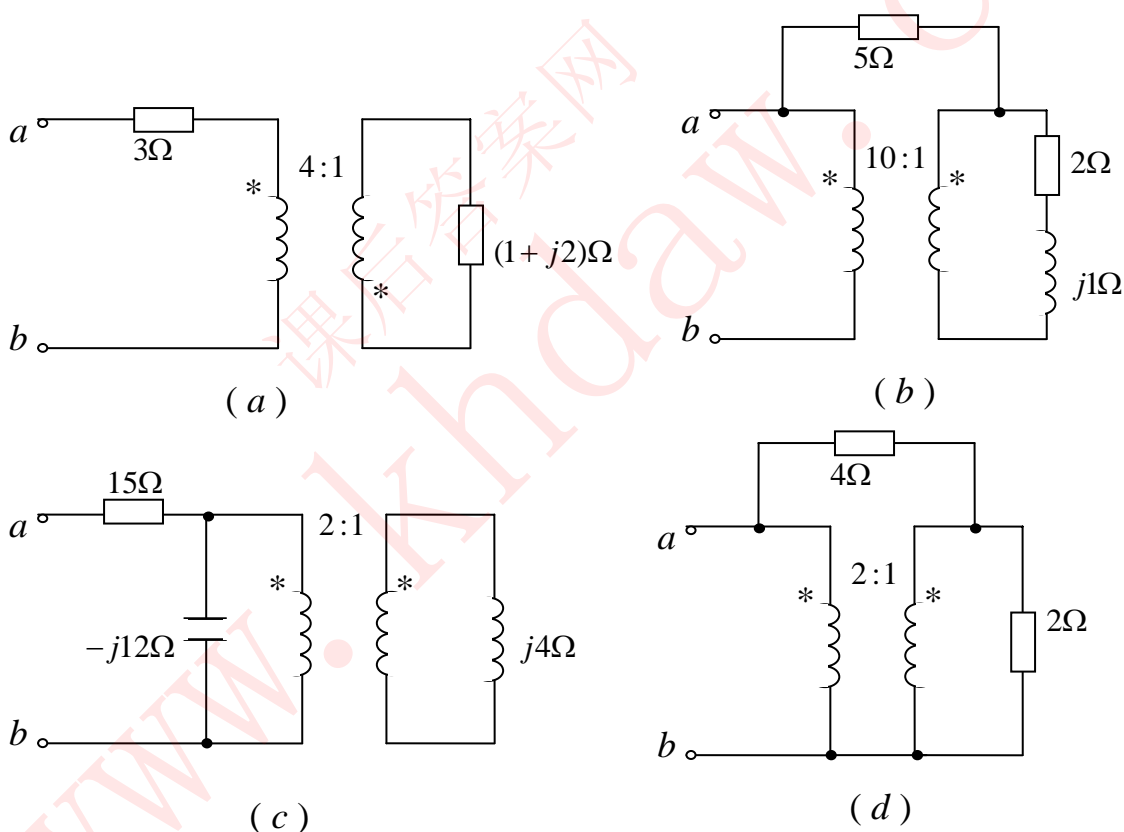
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{100} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j100} \\ &= \frac{200}{100} + \frac{200}{j100}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 - j2 = 2\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_c = -j500 \times \frac{200}{j100} = -1000 = 1000\angle 180^\circ \text{ V}$$



7-11 电路如题 7-11 图所示。求等效阻抗  $Z_{ab}$ 。



题 7-11 图

解: a.  $Z_{ab} = 3 + 4^2 \times (1 + j2) = 19 + j32(\Omega)$

b.  $5\Omega$  支路电流为 0

$$Z_{ab} = 10^2 \times (2 + j1) = 200 + j100(\Omega)$$

c.  $Z_L' = 2^2 \times j4 = j16(\Omega)$

$$Z_{ab} = 15 + \frac{-j12 \times j16}{j16 - j12} = 15 - j48(\Omega)$$

d. 设 a、b 端口电压

$$\text{则 } \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}, \quad \dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}$$

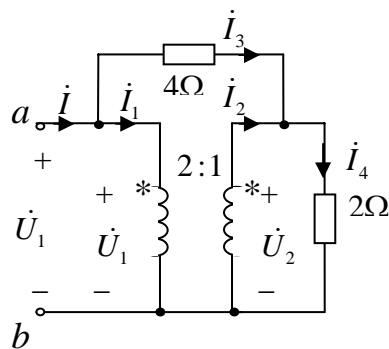
$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2}{4} = \frac{1}{8}\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}_4 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}\dot{U}$$

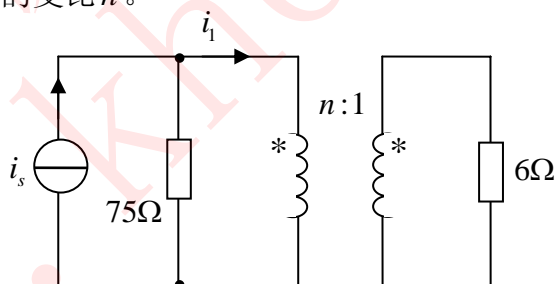
$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_4 - \dot{I}_3 = \frac{1}{8}\dot{U}, \quad \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{I}_2 = \frac{1}{16}\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_3 = \frac{3}{16}\dot{U}$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{16}{3}\Omega$$



7-12 电路如题 7-12 图所示。如果理想变压器原边的电流  $i_1$  是电流源电流  $i_s$  的  $1/3$ ，试确定变压器的变比  $n$ 。



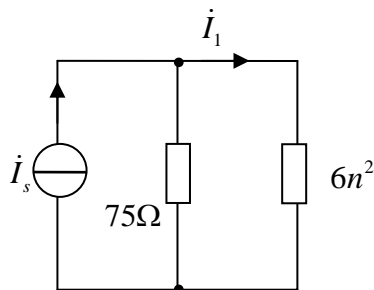
题 7-12 图

解：将副边阻抗折算到原边

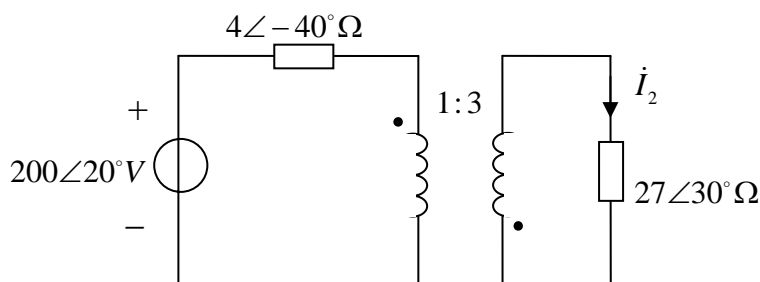
$$\text{由分流关系 } \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_s$$

$$\text{可得折算阻抗 } 6n^2 = 2 \times 75 = 150\Omega$$

$$\therefore n = 5$$



7-13 求题 7-13 图示电路中的电流  $I_2$ 。



题 7-13 图

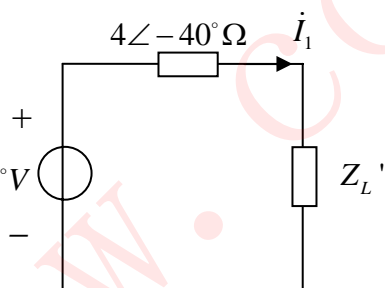
解：将副边阻抗折算到原边

$$Z_L' = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 Z_L = \frac{1}{9} \times 27 \angle 30^\circ = 3 \angle 30^\circ$$

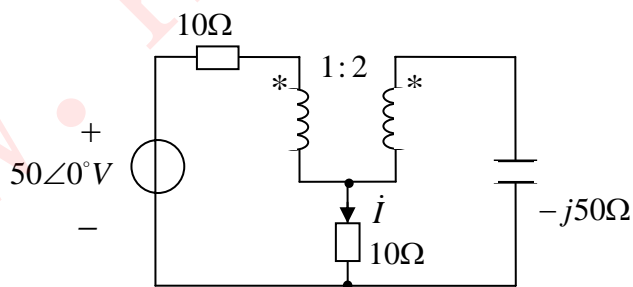
$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{200 \angle 20^\circ}{4 \angle -40^\circ + 3 \angle 30^\circ} \\ &= \frac{200 \angle 20^\circ}{5.76 \angle -10.71^\circ} = 34.71 \angle 30.71^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$I_1$ 、 $I_2$  流入同名端

$$\therefore I_2 = -\frac{1}{3} I_1 = -11.57 \angle 30.71^\circ \text{ A}$$



7-14 求题 7-14 图示电路中的电流  $I$ 。



题 7-14 图

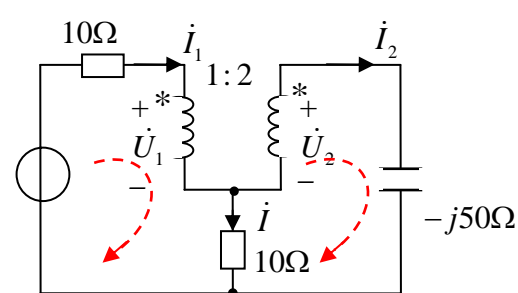
解：如图，以  $I_1$ 、 $I_2$  为网孔电流

有方程：

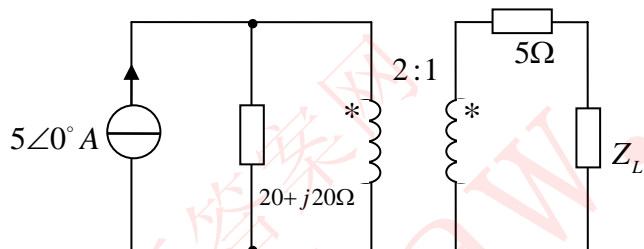
$$\begin{cases} 20\dot{I}_1 - 10\dot{I}_2 + \dot{U}_1 = 50 \\ -10\dot{I}_1 + (10 - j50)\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = 2\dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 = 2\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

解得：  $\dot{I}_1 = 2\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ$  ,  $\dot{I}_2 = \sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ$

$\therefore \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_2 = \sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ = 1.414\angle 45^\circ \text{ A}$



7-15 电路如题 7-15 图所示。当负载  $Z_L$  取何值可获得最大功率？最大功率是多少？



题 7-15 图

解： 将电路等效变换为：

$$Z_L' = 4Z_L$$

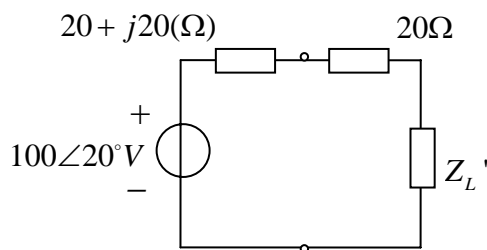
$$Z_0 = 20 + j20 + 20 = 40 + j20\Omega$$

$\therefore$  当  $Z_L' = Z_0^* = 40 - j20\Omega$  时，  
可获得最大功率

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_0} = \frac{(100\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 40} = 125 \text{ W}$$

即 当  $Z_L = \frac{1}{4}Z_L' = 10 - j5(\Omega)$  时，可获得最大功率 125W。

注：也可以将原边电路折算到副边求解。



## 习 题 八

8—1 已知对称三相电路线电压有效值为 380V 的三相电源接在星形连接的三相负载上, 每相负载电阻  $R=5\ \Omega$ , 感抗  $X_L=10\ \Omega$ 。试求此负载的相电流  $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_B$ 、 $\dot{I}_C$  及相电压  $\dot{U}_A$ 、 $\dot{U}_B$ 、 $\dot{U}_C$ 。

解

$$\text{设 } \dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_B = 220 \angle -120^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = 220 \angle -240^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{R + jX_L}$$

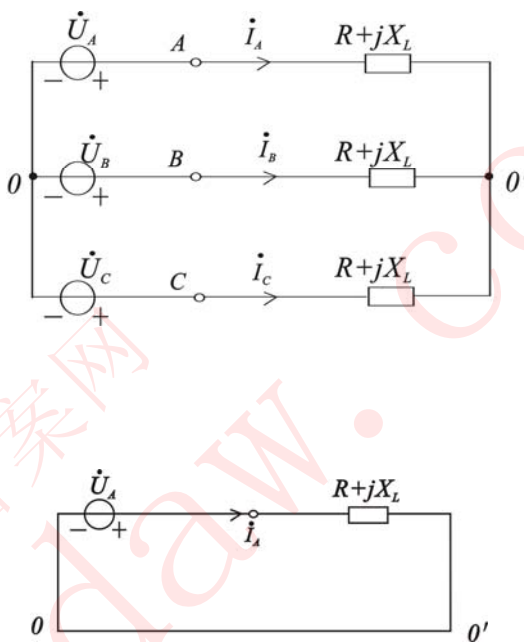
$$= \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{5 + j10}$$

$$= \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{5(1 + j2)} = \frac{44 \angle 0^\circ}{\sqrt{5} \angle 63.4^\circ}$$

$$= 19.7 \angle -63.4^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_B = 19.7 \angle (-120^\circ - 63.4^\circ) = 19.7 \angle (-183.4^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = 19.7 \angle (120^\circ - 63.4^\circ) = 19.7 \angle 56.6^\circ \text{ A}$$

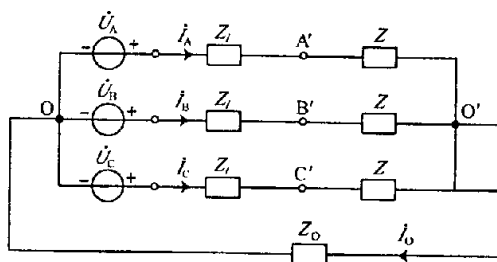


8—2 题 8—2 图示对称三相电路中,  $u_A = 220\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$ ,

$z = (20 + j10\sqrt{5})\ \Omega$ ,  $Z_t = (2 + j1)\ \Omega$ ,  $Z_o = (2 + j1)\ \Omega$ 。求:

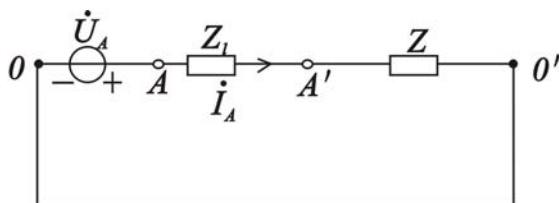
(1) 线电流  $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_B$ 、 $\dot{I}_C$  及中线电流  $\dot{I}_O$ ;

(2) 电压  $u_{A'B'}$  的瞬时表达式。



题 8—2 图

解



设  $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_l + Z} = \frac{220 \angle 30^\circ}{(2 + j) + (20 + j10\sqrt{5})} = \frac{220 \angle 30^\circ}{32.1 \angle 46.8^\circ} = 6.85 \angle (-16.8^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = 6.85 \angle (-136.8^\circ) \text{ A} \quad \dot{I}_C = 6.85 \angle 103.2^\circ \text{ A}$$

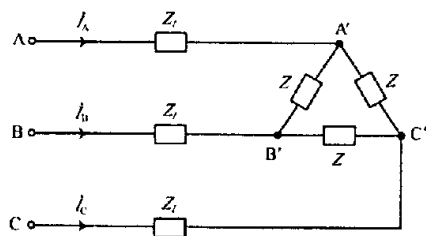
$$\dot{I}_O = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \dot{U}_{A'O'} &= Z \dot{I}_A = (20 + j10\sqrt{5}) \times 6.85 \angle -16.8^\circ \\ &= 30 \angle 48.2^\circ \times 6.85 \angle -16.8^\circ \\ &= 205.5 \angle 31.4^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_{A'B'} = 205.5 \sqrt{3} \angle (31.4^\circ + 30^\circ) = 355.9 \angle 61.4^\circ \text{ A}$$

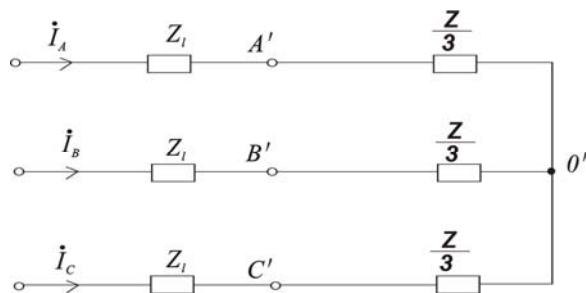
$$u_{A'B'}(t) = 355.9 \sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 61.4^\circ)$$

8—3 已知对称三相电路如题 8—3 图所示，线电压  $U_l = 380 \text{ V}$ ，输电线阻抗  $Z_l = 5 \Omega$ ，负载阻抗  $Z = (15 + j30) \Omega$ 。求线电流相量  $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_B$ 、 $\dot{I}_C$  及相电流相量  $\dot{I}_{A'B'}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{B'C'}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{C'A'}$ 。

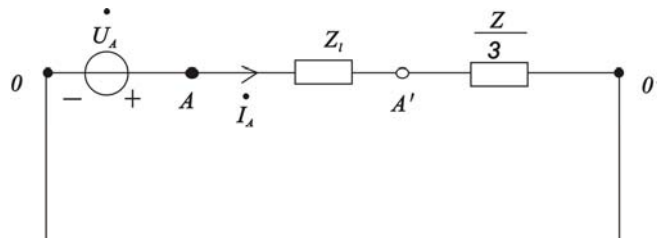


题 8 - 3 图

解：



A 相单相计算图:



设  $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_l + \frac{Z}{3}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{5 + (5 + j10)} = \frac{220}{10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} = 11\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

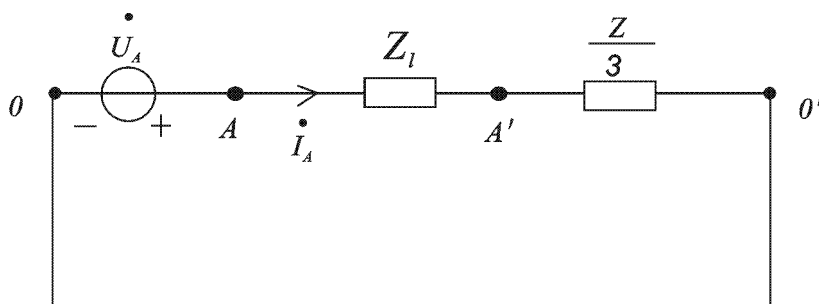
$$\dot{I}_B = 11\sqrt{2} \angle -165^\circ \text{ A} \quad \dot{I}_C = 11\sqrt{2} \angle 75^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = \frac{\dot{I}_A}{\sqrt{3}} \angle (-45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -15^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B'C'} = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -135^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_{C'A'} = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -105^\circ \text{ A}$$

8—4 题 8—3 图示对称三相电路中, 若要使三角形连接的负载相电压  $\dot{U}_{A'B'} = \dot{U}_{B'C'} = \dot{U}_{C'A'} = 380 \text{ V}$ , 且阻抗  $Z = (10\sqrt{3} + j10) \Omega$ ,  $Z_l = (1 + j\sqrt{2}) \Omega$ 。试求电源线电压  $U_{AB}$  的有效值。

图如 8—3 题所示, 设  $\dot{U}_{A'O'} = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$



$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{\frac{10\sqrt{3} + j10}{3}} = \frac{660 \angle 0^\circ}{10 \times 2 \angle 30^\circ} = 33 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_A = \dot{U}_{AO'} = Z_l \dot{I}_A + \dot{U}_{A'O'}$$

$$= (1 + j\sqrt{2}) 33 \angle -30^\circ + 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \angle 54.7^\circ 33 \angle -30^\circ + 220$$

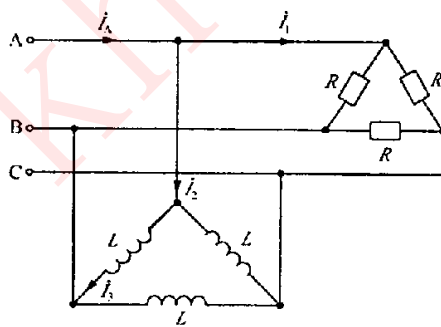
$$= 33\sqrt{3} \angle 24.7^\circ + 220$$

$$= 51.9 + j23.9 + 220$$

$$= 272.9 \angle 5^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore U_{AB} = 272.9 \times \sqrt{3} = 472.7 \text{ V}$$

8—5 对称三相电路如题 8—5 图所示，电源角频率  $\omega = 2\pi \times 50 \text{ rad/s}$ ，电源线电压为  $380 \text{ V}$ ，有一组三角形连接电阻负载，每相电阻值为  $20 \Omega$ ，另有一组三角形连接电感负载，已知两组负载的线电流有效值  $I_1 = I_2$ 。求三角形电感负载每相电感系数  $L$  及负载相电流  $\dot{I}_3$ 、线电流  $\dot{I}_A$ 。



题 8-5 图

解 若要  $I_1 = I_2$ ，应有  $R$  与  $L$  的阻抗相等。

$$R = \omega L \rightarrow L = \frac{R}{\omega} = \frac{20}{2\pi \times 50} = \frac{1}{5\pi} \text{ (H)}$$

$$\text{设 } \dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V, } \dot{I}_{ABR} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{20} = 19 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \sqrt{3} I_{ABR} \angle (0^\circ - 30^\circ) = 19\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{ABL} = \dot{I}_3 = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{j\omega L} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{j20} = 19 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_2 = \sqrt{3} I_{ABL} \angle (-90^\circ - 30^\circ) = 19\sqrt{3} \angle -120^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i_A &= i_1 + i_2 = 19\sqrt{3} (\angle -30^\circ + \angle -120^\circ) \\ &= 19\sqrt{3} (0.87 - j0.5 - 0.5 + j0.87) \\ &= 19\sqrt{3} (0.37 + j0.37) \\ &= 19\sqrt{3} \times 0.37\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \\ &= 17.2 \angle 45^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

8—6 某对称三相用电设备的额定线电压为 380V，假定线电流为 150A，功率因数为 0.8，试求此设备的有功功率、无功功率、视在功率。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } p &= \sqrt{3} U I_l \cos \varphi \\ &= \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 150 \times 0.8 = 78981.5 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

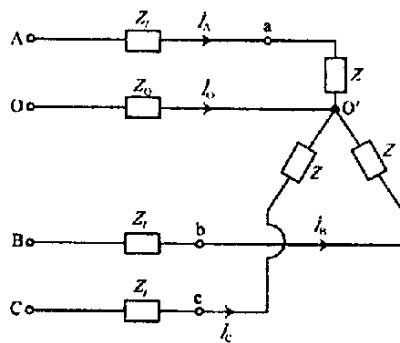
$$\therefore \varphi = \arccos(0.8) = 36.9^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{无功功率 } Q &= \sqrt{3} U I_l \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 150 \times 0.6 \\ &= 59236 \text{ VAR} \end{aligned}$$

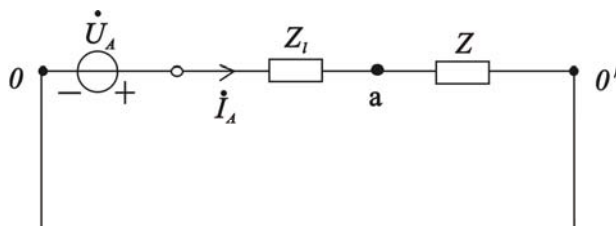
$$\text{视在功率: } S = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 150 = 98726.9 \text{ VA}$$

8—7 题 8—7 图示对称三相电路，电源端线电压  $U_{AB}=380\text{V}$ 。端线阻抗  $Z_l=(1+j2)\Omega$ ，中线阻抗  $Z_o=(1+j)\Omega$ ，负载每相阻抗  $Z=(12+j3)\Omega$ ，求：

- (1)  $i_A$ 、 $i_B$ 、 $i_C$ 、 $i_O$
- (2) 负载端线电压  $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{bc}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{ca}$ 。
- (3) 三相负载吸收的总有功功率。



题 8-7 图



(1) 设  $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ , 由题知  $Z_l = 1 + j2 \Omega$ ,  $Z = 12 + j3 \Omega$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{Z_l + Z} = \frac{220}{13 + j5} = \frac{220}{5.8 \angle 59^\circ} = 37.9 \angle -59^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = 37.9 \angle -179^\circ \text{ A} \quad \dot{I}_C = 37.9 \angle 61^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_o = 0$$

(2)  $\because \dot{U}_{ao'} = Z \dot{I}_A = (12 + j3) \times 37.9 \angle -59^\circ$

$$= 12.4 \angle 14^\circ \times 37.9 \angle 59^\circ$$

$$= 470 \angle -45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_{ab} = 470 \sqrt{3} \angle (-45^\circ + 30^\circ) = 470 \sqrt{3} \angle -15^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{bc} = 470 \sqrt{3} \angle -135^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{U}_{ca} = 470 \sqrt{3} \angle 105^\circ \text{ V}$$

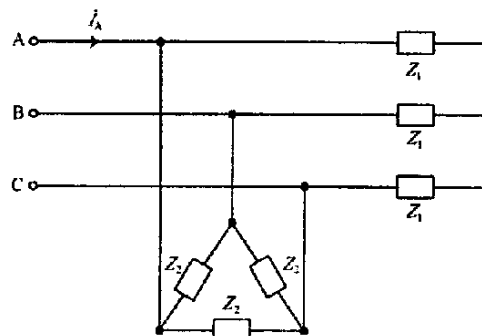
(3)  $P = \sqrt{3} U_{ab} I_A \cos[\arccos(12 + j3)]$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times 470 \sqrt{3} \times 37.9 \cos 14^\circ = 51.9 \text{ kW}$$

8—8 对称三相电路如题 8—8 图所示, 当负载星形连接, 每相阻抗  $Z_l = (5 + j5) \Omega$ ; 当负载三角形连接, 每相阻抗  $Z_2 = (15 + j12) \Omega$ , 已知电源线电压 380 V, 频率  $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ 。试求:

(1) 两组负载总有功功率  $P$ 、线电流  $I_A$ 、电路功率因数。

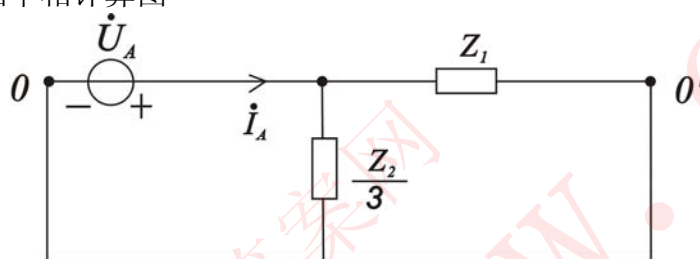
(2) 若要使负载总的功率因数提高到 0.95, 应该将补偿电容如何连接? 并计算出每相电容的值。



题 8 - 8 图

解 A 相单相计算图

(1)



$$\text{设 } \dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\frac{Z_2}{3} // Z_1 = Z_{eq} = \frac{(5 + j4)5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}{(5 + j4) + 5 + j5}$$

$$= \frac{6.4 \angle 38.7^\circ \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}{10 + j9}$$

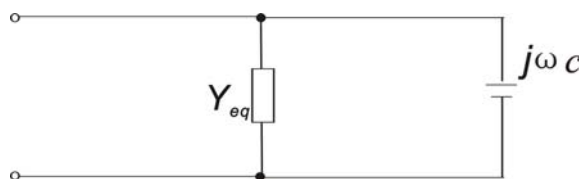
$$= \frac{45.3 \angle 83.7^\circ}{13.5 \angle 42^\circ}$$

$$= 3.36 \angle 41.7^\circ \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{3.36 \angle 41.7^\circ} = 65.5 \angle -41.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore p = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 65.5 \times \cos 41.7^\circ = 32.3 \text{ kW}$$

(2) 提高功率因数到  $\cos \varphi = 0.95$

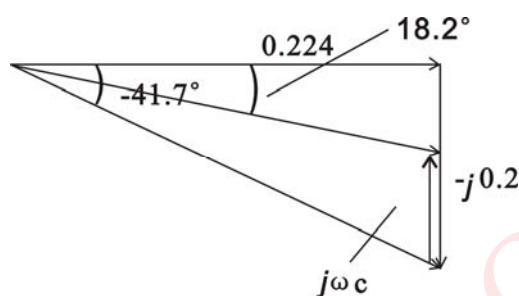


$$\varphi = \arccos 0.95 = 18.2^\circ$$

$$Z_{eq} = 3.36 \angle 41.7^\circ = 2.5 + j2.2$$

$$Y_{eq} = \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{1}{3.36 \angle 41.7^\circ} = 0.3 \angle -41.7^\circ$$

$$= 0.224 - j0.2$$



并电容后  $Y = Y_{eq} + j\omega c = 0.224 - j0.2 + j\omega c = |Y| \angle -18.2^\circ$

$$\therefore \tan(-18.2^\circ) = \frac{-0.2 + \omega c}{0.224} = -0.33$$

$$\omega c = (-0.33 \times 0.224) + 0.2 = -0.074 + 0.2 = 0.126$$

$$c = \frac{0.126}{\omega} = \frac{0.126}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.04 \times 10^{-2} = 400 \times 10^{-6} \\ = 400 \mu F$$

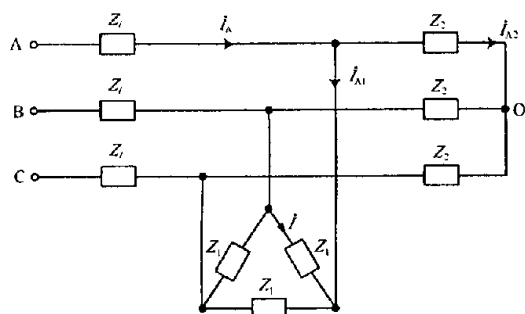
连接方式说明：采用星形连接

8—9 对称三相电路如题 8—9 图所示，已知  $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$ ， $Z_l = (2 + j3)$

$\Omega$ ， $Z_l = (48 + j36) \Omega$ ， $Z_2 = (12 + j16) \Omega$ 。求，

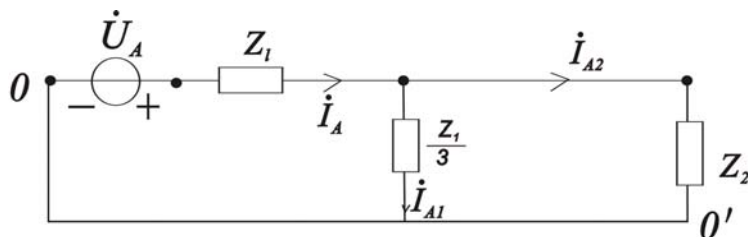
(1) 图示的  $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_{A1}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{A2}$  及  $\dot{I}$ 。

(2) 三相电源发出的总功率  $P$ 。



题 8-9 图

解 A 相单相计算图



(1) 设  $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ$  则

$$\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + \frac{Z_1 \times \frac{1}{3} \times Z_2}{\frac{Z_1}{3} + Z_2}}$$

$$= \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{2 + j3 + \frac{(16 + j12)(12 + j16)}{(16 + j12) + (12 + j16)}}$$

$$= \frac{220}{2 + j3 + 10.1 \angle 45^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{220}{2 + j3 + 7.14 + j7.14}$$

$$= \frac{220}{9.14 + j10.14}$$

$$= \frac{220}{13.7 \angle 48^\circ}$$

$$= 16.1 \angle -48^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A2} = \frac{\frac{Z_1}{3}}{\frac{Z_1}{3} + Z_2} \times \dot{I}_A = \frac{20 \angle 36.9^\circ}{28\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} \times 16.1 \angle -48^\circ \quad (\text{分流})$$

$$= 8.13 \angle -56.1^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A1} = \dot{I}_A - \dot{I}_{A2} = 16.1 \angle -48^\circ - 8.13 \angle -56.1^\circ$$

$$= 10.8 - j12 - (4.53 - j6.75)$$

$$= 10.8 - j12 - 4.53 + j6.75$$

$$= 6.27 - j5.25$$

$$= 8.2 \angle -40^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_{A1} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{AB} \angle -30^\circ$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times (-\dot{I}) \angle -30^\circ$$

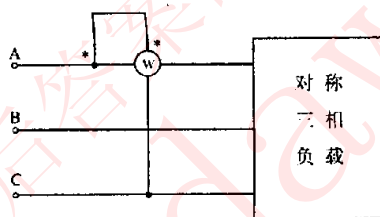
$$\therefore \dot{I} = \frac{-\dot{I}_{A1}}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ} = \frac{-8.2 \angle -40^\circ}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ} = -4.7 \angle -10^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$(2) P = \sqrt{3} U_l I_l \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \cos(-48^\circ)$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \times 0.669$$

$$= 7089 \text{ W}$$

8—10 三相对称电源向三相对称负载供电如题 8—10 图所示。电源线电压为 380V，负载吸收总功率为 2.4kW，功率因数为 0.6。若负载为星形连接，求每相阻抗  $Z$  及功率表的读数。



题 8 - 10 图

(1) 设  $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ$  则

$$\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_A &= \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + \frac{Z_1 \times \frac{1}{3} \times Z_2}{\frac{Z_1}{3} + Z_2}} \\ &= \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{2 + j3 + \frac{(16 + j12)(12 + j16)}{(16 + j12) + (12 + j16)}} \\ &= \frac{220}{2 + j3 + 10.1 \angle 45^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{220}{2 + j3 + 7.14 + j7.14}$$

$$= \frac{220}{9.14 + j10.14}$$

$$= \frac{220}{13.7 \angle 48^\circ}$$

$$= 16.1 \angle -48^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{A2} = \frac{\frac{Z_1}{3}}{\frac{Z_1}{3} + Z_2} \times i_A = \frac{20 \angle 36.9^\circ}{28\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} \times 16.1 \angle -48^\circ$$

$$= 8.13 \angle -56.1^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{A1} = i_A - i_{A2} = 16.1 \angle -48^\circ - 8.13 \angle -56.1^\circ$$

$$= 10.8 - j12 - (4.53 - j6.75)$$

$$= 10.8 - j12 - 4.53 + j6.75$$

$$= 6.27 - j5.25$$

$$= 8.2 \angle -40^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore i_{A1} = \sqrt{3} i_{AB} \angle -30^\circ$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times (-i) \angle -30^\circ$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{-i_{A1}}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ} = \frac{-8.2 \angle -40^\circ}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ} = -4.7 \angle -10^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$(2) P = \sqrt{3} U_l I_l \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \cos(-48^\circ)$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \times 0.669$$

$$= 7089 \text{ W}$$

8—11 某三相电动机绕组为三角形连接，它的输出功率为  $60 \text{ kW}$ ，满载时的功率因数为  $0.82$  (滞后)，电机的效率为  $87\%$ ，电源的线电压为  $415 \text{ V}$ 。试计算电机在满载运行情况下的线电流  $I_l$  及相电流  $I_p$ 。

解：取  $\dot{U}_A$  为参考正弦量：  $\dot{U}_A = \frac{415}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\text{三相电动机实际吸收有功功率 } P = 60 \times 10^3 \times \frac{100}{87} = 68965.5 \text{ W}$$

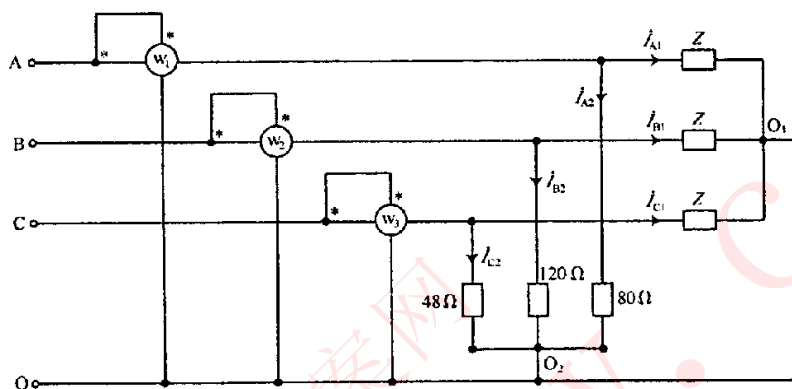
$$\therefore I_l = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} U_l \cos \varphi} = \frac{68965.5}{\sqrt{3} \times 415 \times 0.82}$$

$$=117 \text{ A}$$

由于电动机绕组是三角形联接, 所以

$$I_P = \frac{I_l}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{117}{\sqrt{3}} = 67.6 \text{ A}$$

8—12 已知对称三相电源的线电压  $U_l$  为 380V, 并在三相四线制系统中, 一组为三相对称负载, 每相阻抗为  $Z=31.35\angle 30^\circ \Omega$ ; 另一组为三相不对称电阻性负载, 如题 8—12 图所示. 试求三个功率表的读数.



题 8 - 12 图

解 设  $\dot{U}_A = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\dot{I}_{A1} = \frac{220\angle 0^\circ}{Z} = \frac{220}{31.35\angle 30^\circ} = 7\angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B1} = 7\angle -150^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_{C1} = 7\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A2} = \frac{220\angle 0^\circ}{80} = 2.75\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B2} = \frac{220\angle -120^\circ}{120} = 1.8\angle -120^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C2} = \frac{220\angle 120^\circ}{48} = 4.6\angle 120^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_A &= \dot{I}_{A1} + \dot{I}_{A2} = 7\angle -30^\circ + 2.75\angle 0^\circ = 6.95 - j0.85 + 2.75 \\ &= 9.74\angle -5^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_B &= \dot{I}_{B1} + \dot{I}_{B2} = 7\angle -150^\circ + 1.8\angle -120^\circ \\ &= -6.95 - j0.85 - 0.9 - j1.56 \\ &= -7.85 - j2.41 = 8.2\angle -163^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

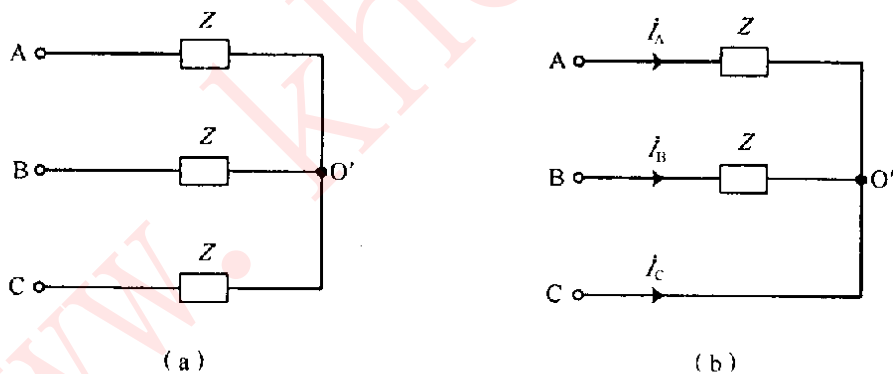
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_C &= \dot{I}_{C1} + \dot{I}_{C2} = 7 \angle 90^\circ + 4.6 \angle 120^\circ \\ &= j7 - 2.3 + j4 \\ &= -2.3 + j11 = 11.2 \angle 102^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore W_1 \text{ 表的 } P_1 &= U_A I_A \cos(\varphi_{uA} - \varphi_{IA}) \\ &= 220 \times 9.74 \cos[0^\circ - (-5^\circ)] \\ &= 2134.6 \text{ W} \\ W_2 \text{ 表的 } P_2 &= U_B I_B \cos[(-120^\circ) - (-163^\circ)] \\ &= 220 \times 8.2 \times 0.7314 \\ &= 1319.4 \text{ W} \\ W_3 \text{ 表的 } P_3 &= U_C I_C \cos(120^\circ - 102^\circ) \\ &= 220 \times 11.2 \times 0.951 \\ &= 2343.4 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

8—13 现测得对称三相电路的线电压、线电流及平均功率分别为  $U_l = 380\text{V}$ 、 $I_l = 10\text{A}$ 、 $P = 5.7\text{ kW}$ 。求：

(1) 三相负载的功率因数及复阻抗  $Z$  [电路如题 8—13 图(a)所示，阻抗  $Z$  呈感性]。

(2) 当 C 相负载短路，试说明 A、B 两组负载上承受多大电压，并求  $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_B$ 、 $\dot{I}_C$  [电路如题 8—13 图(b)所示，阻抗  $Z$  呈感性]。



题 8 - 13 图

解：(1)  $P = \sqrt{3} U_l I_l \cos \varphi$

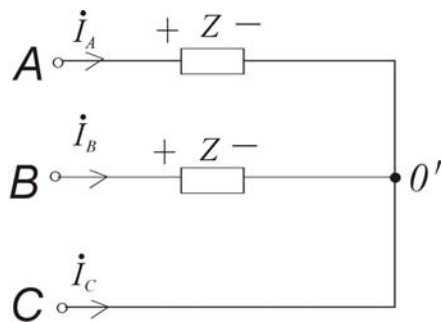
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} U_l I_l} = \frac{5.7 \times 10^3}{380 \times 10 \times \sqrt{3}} = 0.87$$

$$Z = \frac{U_A}{I_l} \angle \arccos 0.87 = \frac{220}{10} \angle 29.5^\circ \Omega$$

$$=22\angle 29.5^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\text{设 } \dot{U}_{BC}=380\angle 0^{\circ}, \quad \dot{U}_{CA}=380\angle -120^{\circ}$$

(2) 当 C 相短路, A 相阻抗 Z 上压为  $\dot{U}_{AC}=380\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$



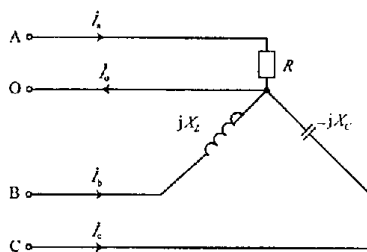
, B 相阻抗 Z 上压  $\dot{U}_{BC}=380\angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$

$$\begin{aligned} i_A &= \frac{\dot{U}_{AC}}{Z} = \frac{380\angle 60^{\circ}}{22\angle 29.5^{\circ}} \\ &= 17.3\angle 30.5^{\circ} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_B &= \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{Z} = \frac{380\angle 0^{\circ}}{22\angle 29.5^{\circ}} \\ &= 17.3\angle -29.5^{\circ} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_C &= -(\dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_B) = -(14.9 + j8.8 + 15.1 - j8.52) \\ &= -(30 + j0.28) = -30\angle 0.5^{\circ} = 30\angle -179.5^{\circ} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

8-14 三相四线制供电系统, 线电压为 380V, 电路如题 8-14 图所示, 各相负载  $R=X_L=X_C=10\Omega$ , 求各相电流、中线电流、三相有功功率, 并画出相量图。



题 8-14 图

设  $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\dot{I}_a = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{R} = \frac{220}{10} = 22 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_b = \frac{\dot{U}_B}{jX_L} = \frac{220 \angle -120^\circ}{j10} = 22 \angle -210^\circ$$

$$= 22 \angle 150^\circ \text{ A} = -22 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_c = \frac{\dot{U}_c}{-jX_c} = \frac{220 \angle 120^\circ}{-j10} = -22 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_o = \dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c$$

$$= 22 + (-22 \angle -30^\circ) - 22 \angle 30^\circ$$

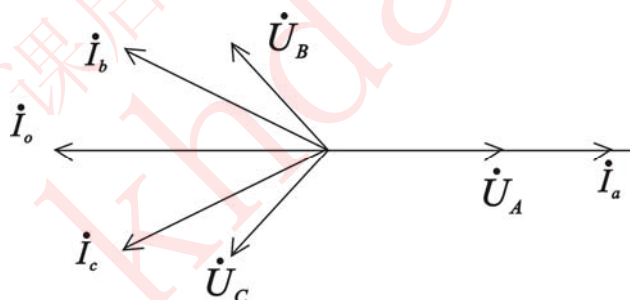
$$= 22 - (19.1 - j11) - (19.1 + j11)$$

$$= 22 - 19.1 + j11 - 19.1 - j11$$

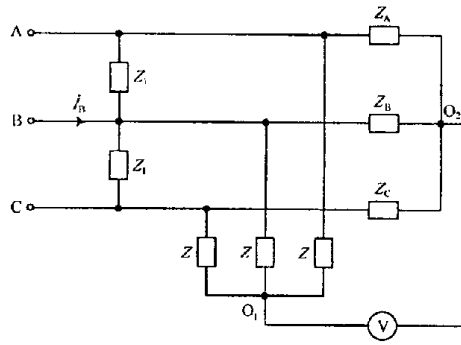
$$= -16.2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

三相有功功率，即电阻吸收功率之和。

$$P = R I_a^2 = 10 \times 22^2 = 4840 \text{ W}$$



8—15 题 8—15 图示三相电路的外加电源是对称的，其线电压的有效值为 380V。两组星形负载并联，其中一组对称， $Z=10\Omega$ ；另一组星形负载不对称，阻抗分别为  $Z_A=10\Omega$ 、 $Z_B=j10\Omega$ 、 $Z_C=-j10\Omega$ 。电路中阻抗  $Z_1=-j10\Omega$ 。试求电压表的读数及电源端线电流  $\dot{I}_B$ 。



题 8-15 图

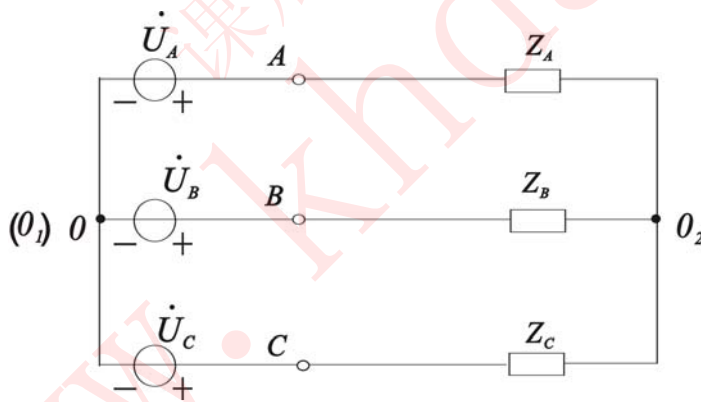
解 (1) 对称Y形负载, O与O<sub>1</sub>点等位。

$$\dot{U}_{AO_1} = \dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{AO_1} = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z} = \frac{220}{10} = 22 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{BO_1} = 22 \angle -120^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_{CO_1} = 22 \angle 120^\circ \text{ A}$$

(2) 不对称Y形负载



$$\dot{U}_{O_2O} = \frac{\frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_A} + \frac{\dot{U}_B}{Z_B} + \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_C}}{\frac{1}{Z_A} + \frac{1}{Z_B} + \frac{1}{Z_C}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{10} + \frac{220 \angle -120^\circ}{j10} + \frac{220 \angle 120^\circ}{-j10}}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{j10} - \frac{1}{j10}}$$

$$= 10 (22 + 22 \angle -210^\circ + 22 \angle 210^\circ)$$

$$= 220 (1 - \angle -30^\circ - \angle -30^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 220 [1 - (0.87 - j0.5) - (0.87 + j0.5)] \\
 &= 220 \times (-0.74) \\
 &= -162.8 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

由 (1) 知  $\dot{\phi}_o = \dot{\phi}_{o_1}$  得出  $\dot{U}_{o_2 o_1} = \dot{U}_{o_2 o}$

$\therefore V$  表读数 **1.6V**

(3) 负载  $Z_1$  上电流  $\dot{I}_{BA}$  及  $\dot{I}_{BC}$  为

$$\dot{I}_{BA} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BA}}{Z_1} = \frac{-\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z_1} = \frac{-380 \angle 30^\circ}{-j10} = 38 \angle -60^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{BC} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{Z_1} = \frac{380 \angle -90^\circ}{-j10} = 38 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

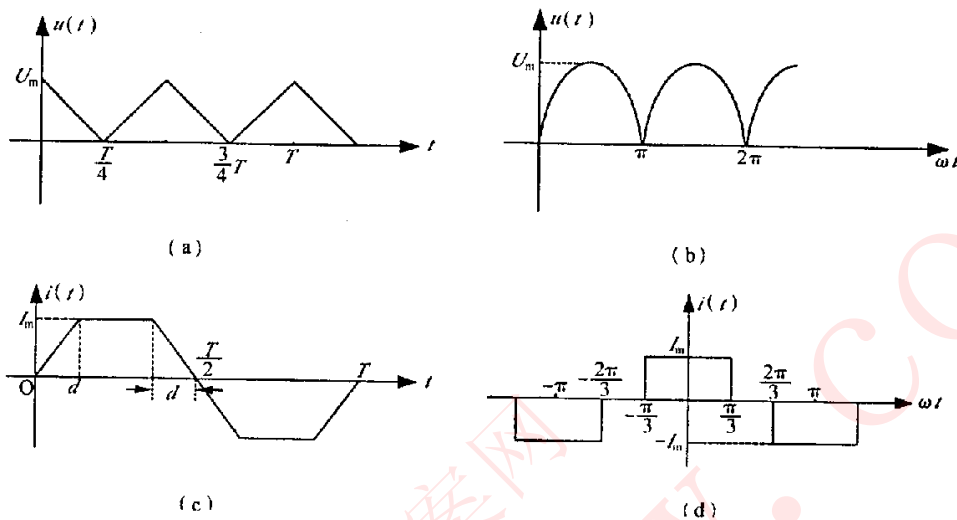
$$\therefore \dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ, \quad \dot{U}_{BC} = 380 \angle (30^\circ - 120^\circ) = 380 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{I}_B &= \dot{I}_{BA} + \dot{I}_{BC} + \dot{I}_{BO_1} + \dot{I}_{BO_2} \\
 &= 38 \angle -60^\circ + 38 + \frac{\dot{U}_{BO_1}}{Z} + \frac{\dot{U}_{BO_2}}{Z_B} \\
 &= 19 - j32.9 + 38 + \frac{\dot{U}_A \angle -120^\circ}{10} + \frac{\dot{U}_B + \dot{U}_{OO_2}}{j10} \\
 &= 57 - j32.9 + \frac{22 \angle -120^\circ}{10} + \frac{22 \angle -120^\circ + 162.8}{j10} \\
 &= 57 - j32.9 + 22 \angle -120^\circ + 22 \angle -210^\circ + 16.3 \angle -90^\circ \\
 &= 57 - j32.9 - 22 \angle 60^\circ - 22 \angle -30^\circ + 16.3 \angle -90^\circ \\
 &= 57 - j32.9 - (11 + j19.1) - (19.1 - j11) - j16.3 \\
 &= 57 - j32.9 - 11 - j19.1 - 19.1 + j11 - j16.3 \\
 &= 26.9 - j57.3 \\
 &= 63.3 \angle -64.9^\circ \text{ A}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 习 题 九

9—1 试求题 9—1 图示波形的傅立叶系数的恒定分量 $a_0$ ，并说明 $a_k$ 、 $b_k$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ )中哪些系数为零。



题 9—1 图

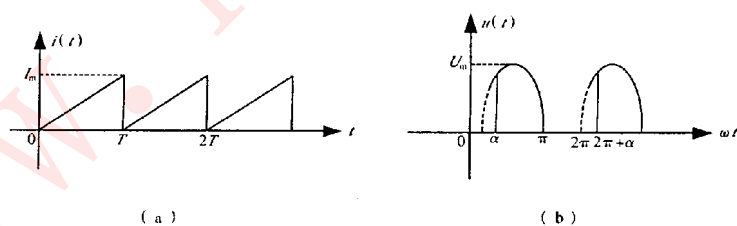
解 (a)  $a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2}$  ,  $b_k = 0$

(b)  $a_0 = 0.637U_m$  ,  $b_k = 0$

(c)  $a_0 = 0$  ,  $a_k = 0$  ,  $b_{2k} = 0$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

(d)  $a_0 = 0$  ,  $b_k = 0$  ,  $a_{2k} = 0$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

9—2 求题 9—2 图示波形的傅立叶级数。



题 9-2 图

解 (a)  $i(t) = I_m \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \sin(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega t) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3\omega t) + \dots \right] \right\}$

(b)  $a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} (1 + \cos \alpha)$

$a_k = \frac{U_m}{\pi} \frac{\cos k\pi + \cos \alpha \cos k\alpha + k \sin \alpha \sin k\alpha}{1 - k^2} \quad (k \neq 1)$

$a_1 = \frac{-U_m}{\pi} \sin^2 \alpha$

$$b_k = \frac{U_m}{\pi} \frac{k \cos(k\alpha) \sin \alpha - \sin(k\alpha) \cos \alpha}{k^2 - 1} \quad (k \neq 1)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} (\pi - \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

9—3 试求题 9—2 图(a)所示波形的平均值, 有效值与绝对平均值(设 $I_m = 10A$ )。

解:

(1) 平均值 
$$I_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i(t) dt = \frac{T}{2} I_m$$

本题绝对平均值: 
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |i(t)| dt = I_{av} = \frac{T}{2} I_m$$

(2) 有效值

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2 dt} \quad i(t) = \frac{I_m}{T} t \quad (0 \leq t \leq T)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \frac{I_m^2}{T^2} \int_0^T t^2 dt} \quad \int_0^T t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} T^3$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \frac{I_m^2}{T^2} \frac{1}{3} T^3} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{3}}$$

9—4 题 9—2 图(b)所示波形为可控硅整流电路的电压波形, 图中不同控制角  $\alpha$  下的电压的直流分量大小也不同。现已知  $\alpha = \pi / 3$ , 试确定电压的平均值和有效值。

解: 由 9—2 题知, 当  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时, 付立叶系数如下:

$$a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} (1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0.239 U_m$$

$$a_1 = -0.119 U_m \quad b_1 = 0.402 U_m$$

$$a_2 = -0.239 U_m \quad b_2 = -0.138 U_m$$

$$a_3 = 0.06 U_m \quad b_3 = -0.103 U_m$$

(1)  $\therefore u(t)$  的平均值  $U_{(0)} = a_0 = 0.239 U_m$

(2) 一次谐波  $U_{(1)}(t) = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} \sin(\omega t + \arctg \frac{a_1}{b_1})$

一次谐波有效值  $U_{(1)} = \frac{0.42}{\sqrt{2}} U_m$

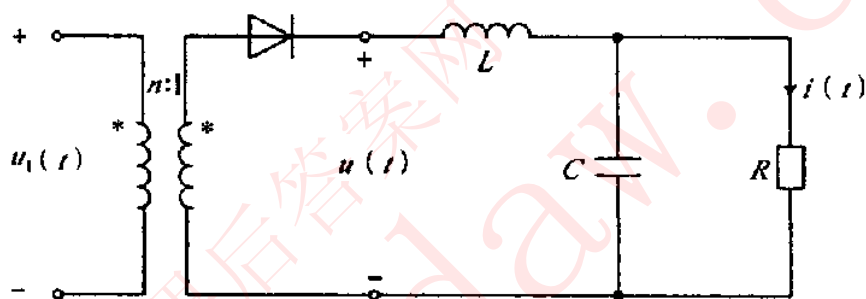
同理，二次谐波有效值  $U_{(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{0.276}{\sqrt{2}} U_m$

三次谐波有效值  $U_{(3)} = \frac{0.119}{\sqrt{2}} U_m$

∴略去四次以上高次谐波，电压  $u(t)$  的有效值为

$$U = \sqrt{U_{(0)}^2 + U_{(1)}^2 + U_{(2)}^2 + U_{(3)}^2} \approx 0.44 U_m$$

9—5 一半波整流电路的原理图如题 9—5 图所示。已知：  $L=0.5\text{H}$ ,  $C=100\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R=10\Omega$ 。控流后电压  $u=[100+\sqrt{2} \times 15.1\sin 2\omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 3\sin(4\omega t - 90^\circ)]\text{V}$ ，设基波角频率  $\omega=50\text{rad/s}$ 。求负载电流  $i(t)$  及负载吸收的功率。

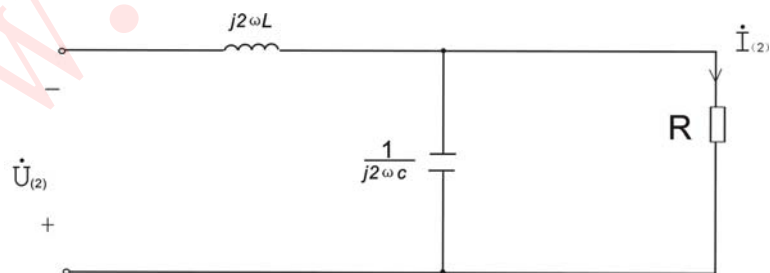


题 9-5 图

解：(1) 直流分量单独作用， $L$  短路， $C$  开路

$$I_{(0)} = \frac{100}{10} = 10\text{A}$$

(2) 二次谐波单独作用， $\dot{U}_{(2)} = 15.1\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$



$$j2\omega L = j2 \times 2\pi \times 50 \times 0.5$$

$$= j100\pi \quad \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{j2\omega c} = -j0.159 \times 10^2 = -j15.9\Omega$$

$$Z_{in} = j2\omega L + \frac{1}{j2\omega c + \frac{1}{R}} = 309.6 \angle 88.7^\circ \Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(2)}}{Z_{in}} \frac{Z_c}{Z_c + R}$$

$$= \frac{15.1 \angle 0^\circ \times (-j15.9)}{309.6 \angle 88.7^\circ (10 - j15.9)}$$

$$= \frac{-j240.1}{5820.5 \angle 30.9^\circ}$$

$$= 0.041 \angle -120.9^\circ \quad A$$

(3) 四次谐波单独作用  $\dot{U}_{(4)} = 3 \angle -90^\circ$

$$Z_{L(4)} = j4\omega L = j4 \times 2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{1}{2} = j200\pi \quad \Omega$$

$$Z_{c(4)} = \frac{1}{j4\omega c} = \frac{-j15.9}{2} = -j7.95$$

$$Z_{in(4)} = Z_{L(4)} + \frac{RZ_{c(4)}}{R + Z_{c(4)}}$$

$$= j628 + \frac{-j79.5}{10 - j7.95}$$

$$= j623 \quad \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{(4)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(4)}}{Z_{in(4)}} \frac{Z_{c(4)}}{R + Z_{c(4)}}$$

$$= \frac{-j3 \times (-j7.95)}{j623 \times (10 - j7.95)}$$

$$= -3 \times 10^{-3} \angle -51.5^\circ \quad A$$

$$\therefore i(t) = 10 + \sqrt{2} \times 0.041 \sin(2\omega t - 120.9^\circ) -$$

$$-\sqrt{2} \times 3 \times 10^{-3} \sin(4\omega t - 51.5^\circ) \quad A$$

负载吸收功率

$$P = RI^2 = R(\sqrt{I_{(0)}^2 + I_{(2)}^2 + I_{(4)}^2})$$

$$= 10 \left( \sqrt{10^2 + 0.041^2 + (3 \times 10^{-3})^2} \right)^2$$

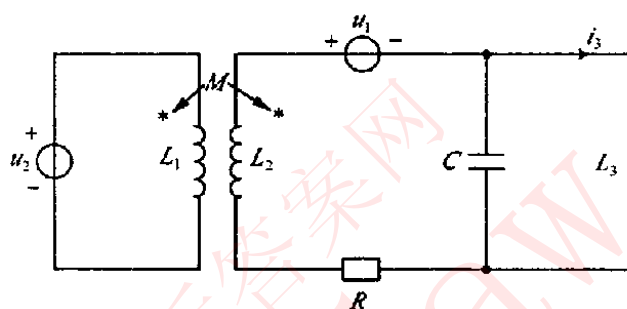
$$= 1000 \text{ W}$$

9—6 题 9—6 图示电路中,  $u_1(t) = 100\text{V}$ ,  $u_2(t) = (30\sqrt{2} \sin 3\omega t)\text{V}$

$\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = \omega M = 100\Omega$ ,  $\omega C = \frac{1}{18}\text{S}$ ,  $\omega L_3 = 2\Omega$ ,  $R = 20\Omega$ 。试求:

(1) 电流  $i_3(t)$  及其有效值  $I_3$ ;

(2) 电路中电阻  $R$  所吸收的平均功率  $P$ 。

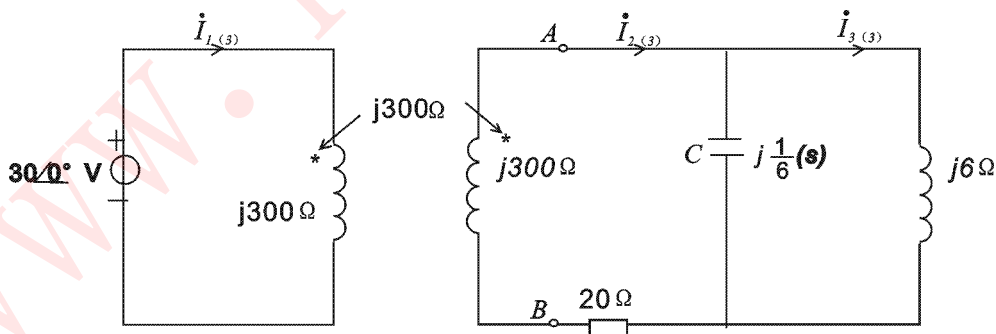


题 9 - 6 图

解 (1) 当  $u_1(t) = 100\text{V}$  单独作用 (直流)

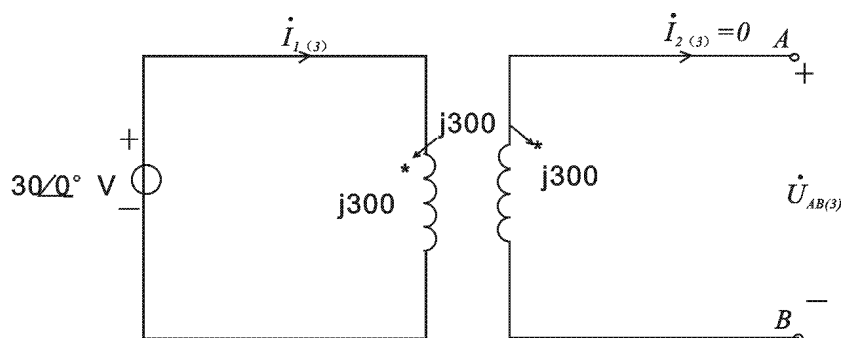
$$i_{3(0)} = -\frac{u_1(t)}{R} = -\frac{100}{20} = -5\text{A}$$

(2)  $u_2(t) = 30\sqrt{2} \sin(3\omega t)\text{V}$  单独作用



由上图电容与电感并联导纳  $Y = Y_C + Y_L = \frac{j}{6} - \frac{j}{6} = 0$

$i_{(3)} = 0$ , 故  $2\Omega$  电阻上电压为 0, 电感电压为 A、B 端口开路电压。



$$i_{1(3)} = \frac{30\angle 0^\circ}{j300} = \frac{1}{j10} \text{ A} \quad \dot{U}_{AB(3)} = j300 i_{1(3)} = j300 \times \frac{1}{j10} = 30 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore i_{3(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB(3)}}{j6} = 5 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_3(t) = -5 + 5\sqrt{2} \sin(3\omega t - 90^\circ) \text{ A}$$

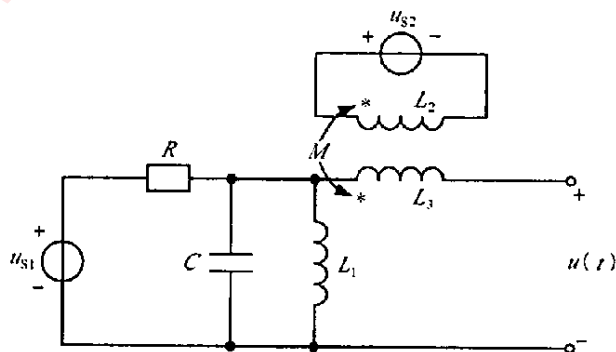
$$I_3 = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

$$(3) \quad R \text{ 吸收功率 } P = RI_{3(0)}^2 + RI_{3(3)}^2 = RI_3^2 = 20 \times 50 = 1000 \text{ W}$$

9—7 题 9—7 图示电路中,  $R = 10\Omega$ ,  $\omega M = 11\Omega$ ,  $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 33\Omega$ ,

$$\omega L_3 = 11\Omega, \quad u_{s1} = [15 + \sqrt{2}10 \sin \omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 5 \sin 3\omega t] \text{ V}$$

$u_{s2} = \sqrt{2} \times 9.9 \sin(3\omega t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$ , 求开路电压  $u$  及其有效值  $U$ 。



题 9 - 7 图

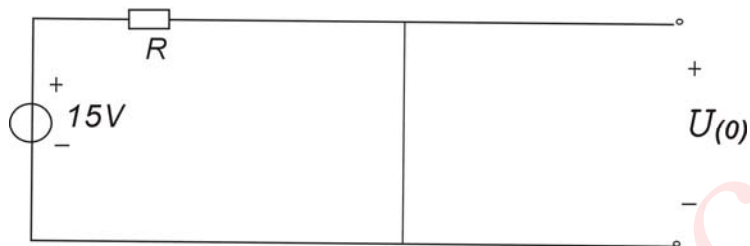
解

(1) 直流分量单独作用

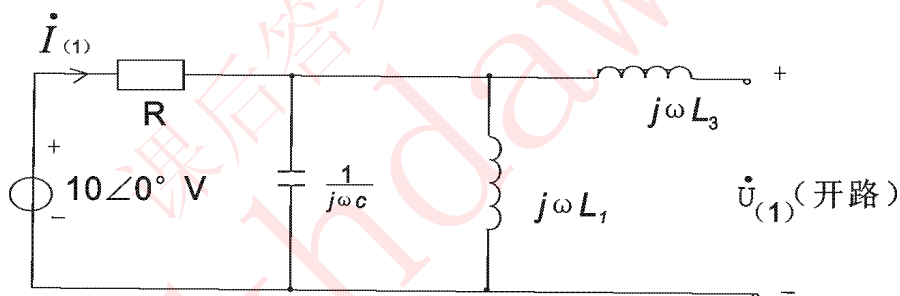
$$U_{s1(0)} = 15 \text{ V}, \quad U_{s2(0)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{(0)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

可知:



(2) 一次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{s1(1)} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ ,  $\dot{U}_{s2(1)} = 0 \text{ V}$

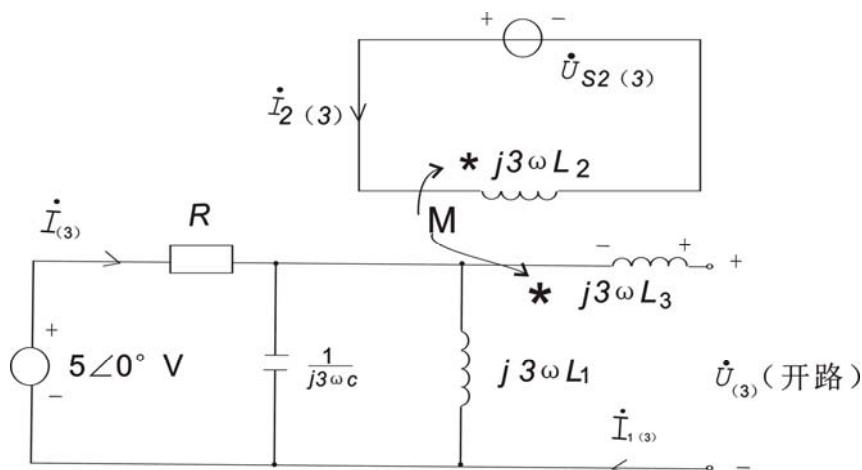


$$\because j\omega c = j\frac{1}{33} \quad \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} = -j\frac{1}{33}$$

$\therefore$  c 与  $L_1$  并联复导纳为 0, 而阻抗无穷大,  $\dot{I}_{(1)} = 0 \text{ A}$  开路电压

$$\dot{U}_{(1)} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

(3) 三次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{s1(3)} = 5\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ ,  $\dot{U}_{s2(3)} = 9.9\angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$



其中  $\frac{1}{j3\omega C} = -j11\Omega$ ,  $j3\omega L_1 = j99\Omega$

$\therefore \dot{I}_{L(3)} = 0$

$\therefore \dot{I}_{2(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s2(3)}}{j3\omega L_2} = \frac{9.9\angle 60^\circ}{j3 \times 33} = 0.1\angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$

又  $\therefore \dot{I}_{(3)} = \frac{5\angle 0^\circ}{10 + \frac{-j11 \times j99}{-j11 + j99}} = \frac{5}{15.9\angle -51.1^\circ}$   
 $= 0.314\angle 51.1^\circ \text{ A}$

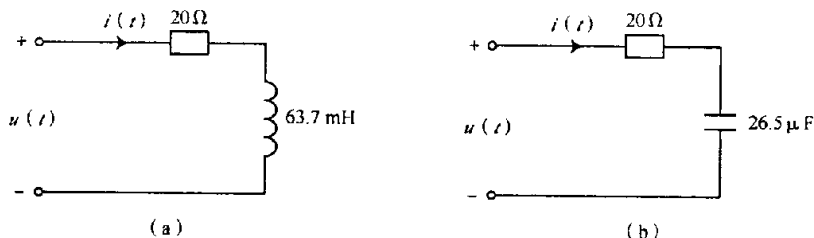
$\therefore \dot{U}_{(3)} = -j3\omega M \dot{I}_{2(3)} - R \dot{I}_{(3)} + 5\angle 0^\circ$   
 $= -j33 \times 0.1\angle -30^\circ - 10 \times 0.314\angle 51.1^\circ + 5$   
 $= -3.3\angle 60^\circ - 3.14\angle 51.1^\circ + 5$   
 $= -1.65 - j2.86 - 2 - j2.44 + 5$   
 $= 1.35 - j5.3$   
 $= 5.47\angle -75.7^\circ \text{ V}$

$\therefore u(t) = \sqrt{2} \times 10 \sin \omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 5.47 \sin(3\omega t - 75.7^\circ) \text{ V}$

有效值

$U = \sqrt{U_{(1)}^2 + U_{(3)}^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{10^2 + 5.47^2}$   
 $= 11.4 \text{ V}$

9—8 题 9—8 图示的两个电路中, 输入电压均为  
 $u(t) = [100\sin 314t + 25\sin 3 \times 314t + 10\sin 5 \times 314t] \text{ V}$ 。试求两电路中的电流  $i(t)$  及有效值和每个电路消耗的功率。



题 9-8 图

解 (a) 一、三、五次谐波单独作用, 电流复振幅为

$$i_{m(1)} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{20 + j314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{100}{20 + j20} = \frac{100}{20\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{m(3)} = \frac{25\angle 0^\circ}{20 + j3 \times 314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{25}{20 + j60} = \frac{25}{63\angle 71.6^\circ} = 0.4\angle -71.6^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{m(5)} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{20 + j5 \times 314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{10}{20 + j100} = \frac{10}{102\angle 78.7^\circ} = 0.1\angle -78.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$I^2 = \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 6.25 + 0.08 + 0.005 = 6.34$$

$$I = \sqrt{6.34} = 2.52 \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 3.5\sin(314t - 45^\circ) + 0.4\sin(942t - 71.6^\circ) + 0.1\sin(1570t - 78.7^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$P = 20 \times I^2 = 126.8 \text{ W}$$

(b)

$$i_{m(1)} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{20 + \frac{1}{j314 \times 26.5 \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{100}{20 + \frac{1}{j8321 \times 10^{-6}}}$$

$$= \frac{100}{20 - j1.2 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^6} = \frac{100}{20 - j120}$$

$$= \frac{100}{121.7\angle 80.5^\circ} = 0.82\angle -80.5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{m(3)} = \frac{25\angle 0^\circ}{20 - j40} = \frac{25\angle 0^\circ}{44.7\angle -63.4^\circ} = 0.56\angle +63.4^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{m(5)} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{20 - j24} = \frac{10}{31.2\angle -50.2^\circ} = 0.32\angle 50.2^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 0.82\sin(314t + 80.5^\circ) + 0.56\sin(942t + 63.4^\circ) + 0.32\sin(1570t + 50.2^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.82}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.56}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.32}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

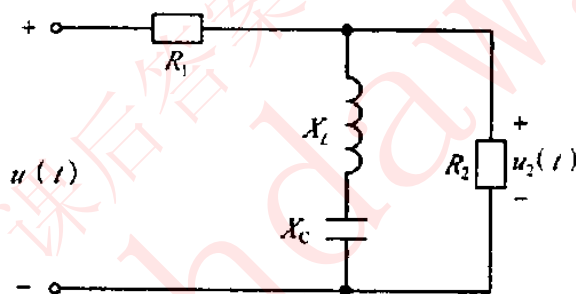
$$= \sqrt{0.34 + 0.16 + 0.05}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.55}$$

$$= 0.74 \text{ A}$$

$$R \text{ 吸收功率 } P = RI^2 = 50 \times 0.55 = 11 \text{ W}$$

9—9 题 9—9 图示电路中,  $u(t) = [10 + 10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t + 10\sqrt{2}\cos 3\omega t] \text{ V}$ ,  $R_1 = R_2 = 16\Omega$ , 对基波的  $X_{L(1)} = 1\Omega$ ,  $X_{C(1)} = 9\Omega$ 。求  $U_2$  的有效值。



题 9 - 9 图

(1)  $u_{(0)} = 10 \text{ V}$  直流源作用

$$u_{2(0)} = \frac{u_{(0)}}{R_1 + R_2} \times R_2 = \frac{10}{2 \times 16} \times 16 = 5 \text{ V}$$

(2)  $u_{(1)} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$  作用

$$u_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)} / R_1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{jX_{L(1)} + -jX_{C(1)}} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{\frac{10}{16}}{\frac{2}{16} + \frac{1}{-j8}} = \frac{5}{1+j} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$$

(3)  $\dot{U}_{(3)} = 10\angle 0^\circ$  作用

$$\because 3X_{L(1)} = \frac{X_{C(1)}}{3}$$

$$\therefore Z_{Lc} = Z_L + Z_c = j3x_{L(1)} - j\frac{x_{c(1)}}{3} = 0$$

故对本次谐波LC使 $R_2$ 短路

$$u_{2(3)}(t) = 0$$

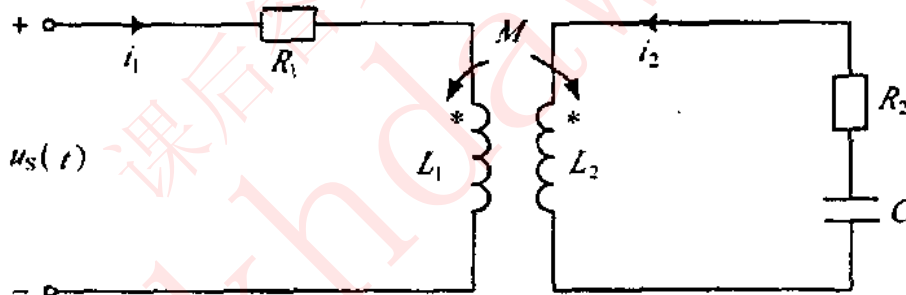
$$\therefore U_2 = \sqrt{U_{2(0)}^2 + U_{2(1)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + \frac{25}{2}} = 5\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2} = 6.1V$$

9—10 已知题 9—10 图示电路中,  $R_1 = R_2 = 2\Omega$ ,  $\omega M = 1\Omega$ ,  $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 2\Omega$ ,

$\frac{1}{\omega C} = 2\Omega$ 。外接电压  $u = [10 + 10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t]V$ 。试求:

(1) 电流有效值  $I_1$ 、 $I_2$ ;

(2) 电路吸收的有功功率。



题 9-10 图

解 (1)  $u_{s(0)} = U_{s(0)} = 10V$  单作用

$$I_{1(0)} = \frac{U_{s(0)}}{R_1} = \frac{10}{2} = 5A, \quad I_{2(0)} = 0A$$

(2)  $\dot{U}_{s(1)} = 10 \angle 0^\circ V$  单独作用

$$\text{KVL } \dot{I}_{1(1)}: (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_{1(1)} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{2(1)} = \dot{U}_{s(1)}$$

$$\text{KVL } \dot{I}_{2(1)}: j\omega M\dot{I}_{1(1)} + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{2(1)} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2+j2 & j \\ j & 2+j2-j2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{I}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (2+j2) \times 2 - j^2 = 4+j4+1 = 5+j4 = 6.4 \angle 38.7^\circ$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & j \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 20 - 0 = 20$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2+j2 & 10 \\ j & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - j10 = 10 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{20}{6.4 \angle 38.7^\circ} = 3.1 \angle -38.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2(1)} = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{10 \angle -90^\circ}{6.4 \angle 38.7^\circ} = 1.6 \angle -128.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = \sqrt{I_{1(o)}^2 + I_{1(1)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + 3.1^2} = 5.9 \text{ A}$$

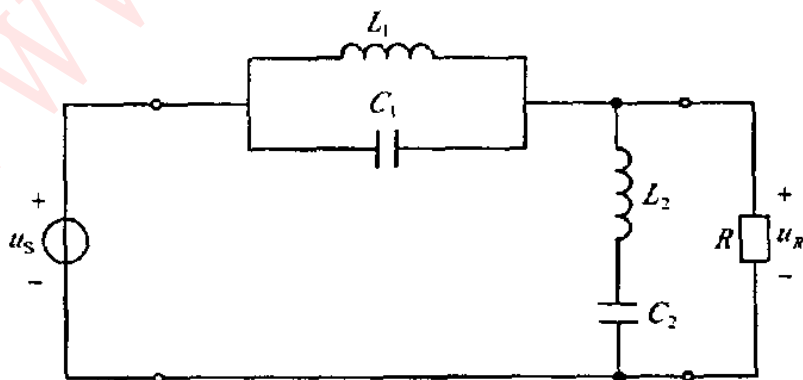
$$I_2 = \sqrt{I_{2(o)}^2 + I_{2(1)}^2} = I_{2(1)} = 1.6 \text{ A}$$

(3) 电路吸收

$$\begin{aligned} P &= U_{s(o)} I_{1(o)} + U_{s(1)} I_{1(1)} \cos(-38.7^\circ) \\ &= 10 \times 5 + 10 \times 3.1 \times 0.78 = 50 + 24.2 = 74.2 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

9—11 题 9—11 图示电路是 LC 滤波电路，输入电压  $u_s =$

$[10 \sin 10^2 t + 8 \sin 2 \times 10^2 t + 6 \sin 3 \times 10^2 t] \text{ V}$ ,  $L_1 = 1 \text{ H}$ ,  $L_2 = 2 \text{ H}$ , 欲使  $u_R$  中没有二次与三次谐波分量，试确定  $C_1$ 、 $C_2$  值，并求  $u_R(t)$ 。



题 9 - 11 图

解(1)使 $C_1$ 、 $L_1$ 对二次谐波导纳为 $0 \Rightarrow u_{R(2)}=0$

$$Y=Y_{C1}+Y_{L1}=j2\omega C_1-j\frac{1}{2\omega L_1}=j2\times 10^2 C_1-j\frac{1}{2\times 10^2 \times 1}=0$$

$$2\times 10^2 C_1=\frac{1}{2\times 10^2} \Rightarrow C_1=\frac{1}{2\times 10^2 \times 2\times 10^2}=\frac{1}{4\times 10^4}$$

$$=0.25\times 10^{-4}=25\mu F$$

(2)使 $C_2$ 、 $L_2$ 串联对三次谐波 $Z=0 \Rightarrow u_{R(3)}=0$

$$\text{即 } 3\omega L_2-\frac{1}{3\omega C_2}=0$$

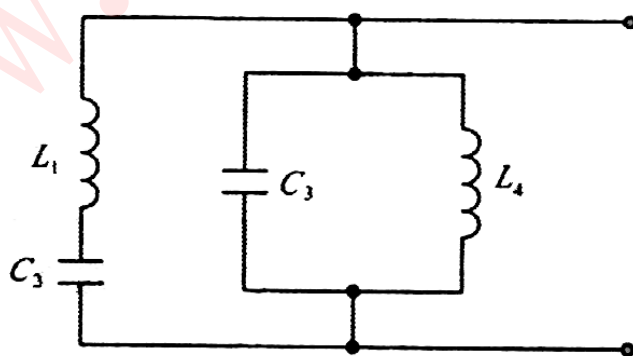
$$\frac{1}{3\omega C_2}=3\omega L_2 \Rightarrow 3\omega C_2=\frac{1}{3\omega L_2}$$

$$C_2=\frac{1}{(3\omega)^2 L_2}=\frac{1}{9\times 10^4 \times 2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{18}\times 10^{-4}=0.056\times 10^{-4}$$

$$=5.6\mu F$$

9—12 题 9—12 图所示电路中, 已知 $X_1=\omega L_1=18\Omega$ , 整个电路的输入端对基波谐振, 而 $L_1$ 、 $C_2$ 支路对三次谐波发生串联谐振,  $C_3$ 、 $L_4$ 支路对二次谐波发生并联谐振, 求 $C_2$ 、 $C_3$ 、 $L_4$ 对基波的电抗值。



题 9—12 图

解 (1)  $L_1$ 与 $C_2$ 串对三次谐波谐振,  $X=0$

$$3\omega L_1 = \frac{1}{3\omega C_2} \Rightarrow \omega C_2 = \frac{1}{x_{C_2}} = \frac{1}{162}$$

$$\therefore X_{C_2} = \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 162\Omega \quad (1)$$

(2)  $C_3$ 与 $L_4$ 并对二次谐波谐振 $B=0$

$$\text{即 } 2\omega C_3 = \frac{1}{2\omega L_4} \Rightarrow \omega C_3 = \frac{1}{4\omega L_4} \quad (2)$$

(3) 全电路基次谐振  $Y=0$  ( $\because$  电路中无电阻)

$$\frac{1}{j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} + j\omega C_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_4} = 0$$

①式、②式代至上式后整理

$$\frac{1}{144} = \frac{1}{\omega L_4} - \omega C_3 = \frac{1}{\omega L_4} - \frac{1}{4\omega L_4}$$

$$\frac{1}{144} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\omega L_4}$$

$$144 = \frac{4\omega L_4}{3}$$

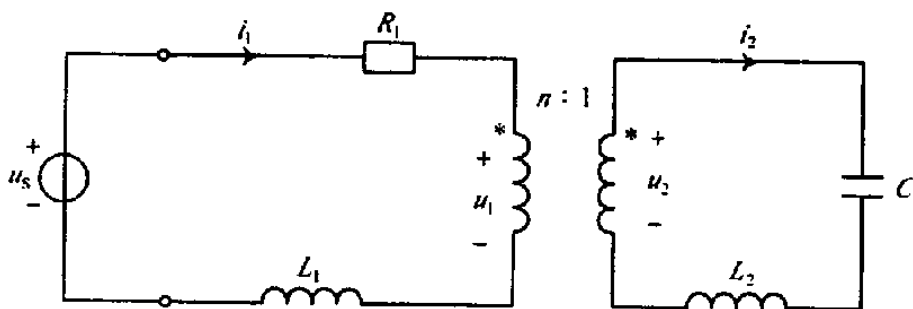
$$X_{L_4} = \omega L_4 = \frac{3}{4} \times 144 = 108\Omega \quad (3)$$

③代至②, 求

$$X_{C_3} = \frac{1}{\omega C_3} = 4 \times 108 = 432\Omega$$

9—13 题 9—13 图示电路中,  $R_I=1\Omega$ ,  $L_I=1H$ ,  $L_2=2H$ ,  $C=1/8F$ , 理想

变压器变比  $n = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $u_s = (10 + 5\sin 2t)V$  试计算电流  $i_1$  与  $i_2$ 。



题 9 - 13 图

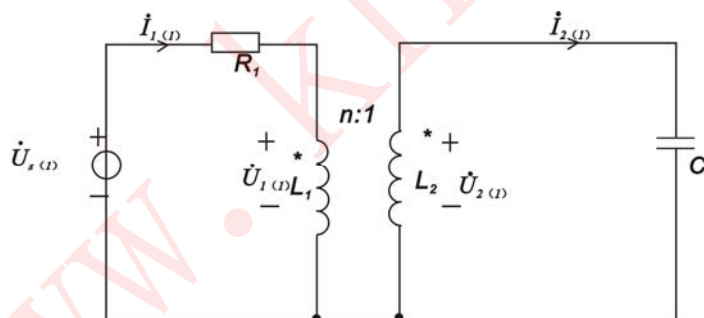
解 (1)  $U_{s(o)} = 10$  单独作用

$$I_{1(o)} = \frac{u_{s(o)}}{R_1} = \frac{10}{1} = 10A, \quad I_{2(o)} = 0A$$

(2)  $\dot{U}_{s(1)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ$  单独作用

$$\textcircled{\dot{I}_{1\omega}} \quad (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_{1(1)} + \dot{U}_{1(1)} = \dot{U}_{s(1)} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{\dot{I}_{2\omega}} \quad -\dot{U}_{2(1)} + (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{2(1)} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$



$$\text{增列: } \dot{U}_{1(1)} = n\dot{U}_{2(1)} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_{2(1)} \quad (\dot{I}_{2(1)} \text{ 没指向*变号}) \quad \textcircled{6}$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+j2 & 0 \\ 0 & j4-j4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{I}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ - \dot{U}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{U}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

④

由④  $\dot{U}_{2(1)} = 0$ , 由⑤  $\Rightarrow \dot{U}_{1(1)} = 0$  ⑦

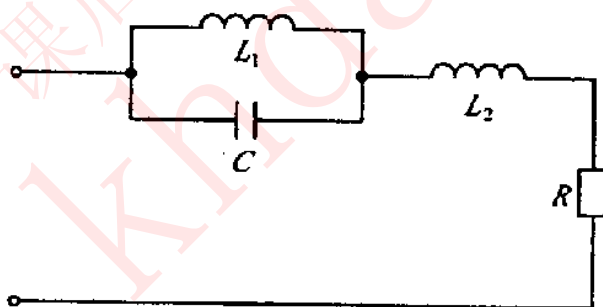
将⑦式代至③:  $\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{1+j2} = \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{\sqrt{5} \angle 63.4^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -63.4^\circ \text{ A}$

由⑥:  $\dot{I}_{2(1)} = n\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \angle -63.4^\circ \text{ A}$

$i_{1(t)} = I_{1(o)} + i_{1(1)} = 10 + \sqrt{5} \sin(2t - 63.4^\circ) \text{ A}$

$i_{2(t)} = I_{2(o)} + i_{2(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sin(2t - 63.4^\circ) \text{ A}$

9—14 题 9—14 图示电路中, 网络电源的基波频率  $\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$ , 电容  $C = 0.5 \mu\text{F}$ , 若要求基波电流不得流过负载  $R$ , 而 4 次谐波电流全部流过负载, 试求电感  $L_1$  和  $L_2$  的值。



题 9—14 图

解: (1) 若使电流基波分量不流过  $R$ , 可设计  $C$  与  $L_1$  并联的导纳在基波频率下为 0, 即

$$\omega C = \frac{1}{\omega L_1}$$

$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = \frac{1}{(10^3)^2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-6}} = 2 \text{ H}$$

(2) 要使 4 次谐波电流分量全流过负载  $R$  尽量大, 可设计在 4 次谐波频率下,  $C$ 、 $L_1$  及  $L_2$  三元件的等效阻抗为 0, 即

$$\frac{\frac{1}{j4\omega C} \times 4\omega L_1}{\frac{1}{j4\omega C} + j4\omega L_1} + j4\omega L_2 = 0$$

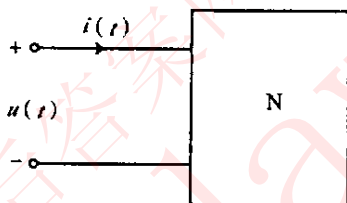
将 (1) 的结果  $L_1=2H$  代至上式, 可求

$$L_2 = \frac{j533}{j4\omega} = \frac{533}{4000} = 0.133 \quad H$$

9—15 题 9—15 图示一端口网络 N, 其端口电流、电压分别为

$$i = \left[ 5 \cos t + 2 \cos \left( 2t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] A, u = \left[ \cos \left( t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \cos \left( 2t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left( 3t - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right] V。试求:$$

- (1) 网络对应各次谐波的输入阻抗;
- (2) 网络消耗的平均功率。



题 9-15 图

解:

(1) 求输入阻抗

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 一次谐波作用 } \dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ A, \quad \dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ V$$

$$\text{一次谐波输入阻抗 } Z_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{\dot{I}_{(1)}} = 0.2 \angle 90^\circ \quad \Omega$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 二次谐波作用 } Z_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(2)}}{\dot{I}_{(2)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ} = 0.5 \angle -90^\circ \quad \Omega$$

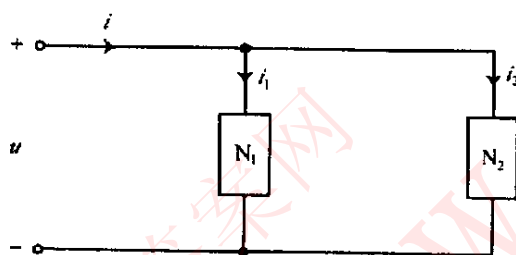
$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 三次谐波作用, } \dot{I}_{(3)} = 0A, \quad \text{而 } \dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -60^\circ V$$

$\therefore Z_{(3)}$  无穷大

(2) 网络消耗有功功率 (即平均功率)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= U_{(1)} I_{(1)} \cos \varphi_{(1)} + U_{(2)} I_{(2)} \cos \varphi_{(2)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(90^\circ - 0^\circ) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(-45^\circ - 45^\circ) \\
 &= 0 \quad W
 \end{aligned}$$

9—16 题 9—16 图示电路，流入网络  $N_1$ ， $N_2$  的电流分别为  $i_1 = [5 + \sin(\omega t - 45^\circ) + 0.5 \sin(3\omega t - 150^\circ)]A$ ， $i_2 = [6 \sin(\omega t + 70^\circ) + 2 \sin(3\omega t - 40^\circ)]A$  端口电压  $u = [50 + 100 \cos \omega t + 30 \sin(3\omega t - 80^\circ)]V$ 。试求端口电流  $i$  的有效值及网络  $N_1$ ， $N_2$  各自所吸收的有功功率。



题 9 - 16 图

解 (1) 直流分量作用  $I_{1(0)} = 5A$ ， $I_{2(0)} = 0A$ ， $U_{(0)} = 50V$

$$\therefore I_{(0)} = I_{1(0)} + I_{2(0)} = 5A$$

$$P_{(0)} = U_{(0)} I_{(0)} = 50 \times 5 = 250 \quad W$$

$$(2) \text{ 一次谐波作用 } \dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ, \dot{I}_{2(1)} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 70^\circ, \dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_{(1)} = \dot{I}_{1(1)} + \dot{I}_{2(1)} = 3.87 \angle 50.8^\circ \quad A$$

$$P_{(1)} = U_{(1)} I_{(1)} \cos(0^\circ - 50.8^\circ) = 273.7 \times 0.63 = 172.4W$$

$$(3) \text{ 三次谐波作用 } \dot{I}_{1(3)} = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -150^\circ, \dot{I}_{2(3)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -40^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -80^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \dot{I}_{(3)} &= \dot{I}_{1(3)} + \dot{I}_{2(3)} = -0.306 - j0.177 + 1.08 - j0.91 \\
 &= 0.774 - j1.09 \\
 &= 1.34 \angle -54.6^\circ \quad A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{(3)} &= U_{(3)} I_{(3)} \cos \varphi_{(3)} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \times 1.34 \cos[-80^\circ - (-54.6^\circ)] \\ &= 28.4 \times 0.903 \\ &= 25.6 \quad \text{W} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 端口电流有效值

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sqrt{I_{(0)}^2 + I_{(1)}^2 + I_{(3)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + 15 + 1.8} \\ &= 6.47 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{吸收总功率 } P = P_{(0)} + P_{(1)} + P_{(3)} = 448 \quad \text{W}$$

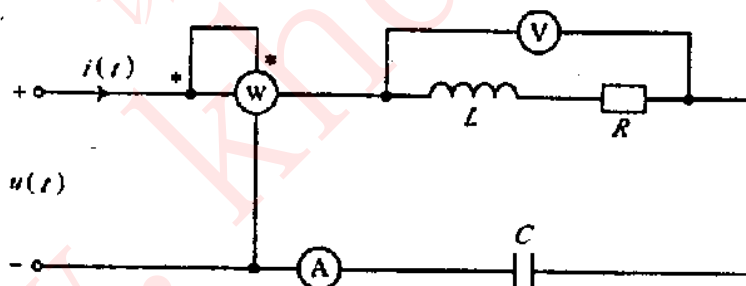
$N_1$  吸收功率

$$\begin{aligned} P_a &= U_{(0)} I_{1(0)} + U_{(1)} I_{1(1)} \cos[0^\circ - (-45^\circ)] + U_{(3)} I_{1(3)} \cos[-80^\circ - (-150^\circ)] \\ &= 250 + \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}} \times 0.342 \\ &= 323.3 \quad \text{W} \end{aligned}$$

∴  $N_2$  吸收功率

$$P_b = P - P_a = 124.7 \quad \text{W}$$

9—17 已知题 9—17 图示电路中仪表为电动式仪表,  $R=6\Omega$ ,  $\omega L=2\Omega$ ;  $\frac{1}{\omega C}=18\Omega$ ,  $u=[180\sin(\omega t-30^\circ)+18\sin 3\omega t]\text{ V}$ 。试求各表读数及电流  $i(t)$ 。



题 9-17 图

解 (1) 一次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^\circ \quad \text{V}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{(1)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^\circ}{6 + j2 - j18} \\ &= 7.4 \angle 39.4^\circ \quad \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}'_{(1)} &= (R + j\omega L) \dot{I}_{(1)} = (6 + j2) \times 7.4 \angle 39.4^\circ \\ &= 46.6 \angle 57.4^\circ \quad \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 三次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \quad \text{V}$

$$\dot{I}_{(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(3)}}{R + j3\omega L + \frac{1}{j3\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{18}{\sqrt{2}}}{6 + j6 - j6}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = 2.12 \angle 0^\circ \quad \text{A}$$

$$\dot{U}'_{(3)} = (R + j3\omega L)\dot{I}_{(3)} = (6 + j6)2.12$$

$$= 18 \angle 45^\circ \quad \text{V}$$

$\therefore$  电压表读数  $U' = \sqrt{(U'_{(1)})^2 + (U'_{(3)})^2} = \sqrt{46.6^2 + 18^2} = 50 \quad \text{V}$

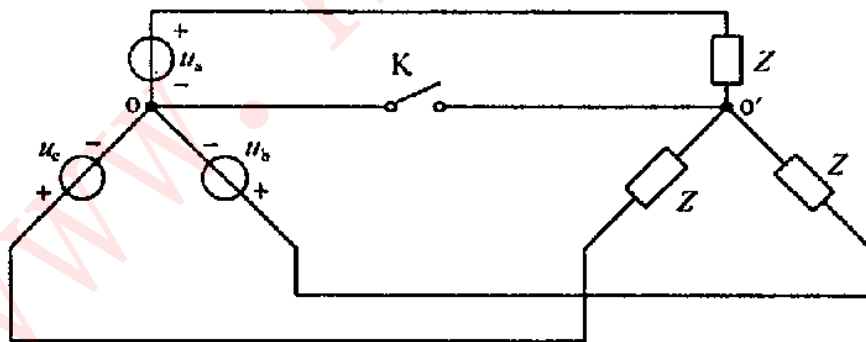
电流表的读数  $I = \sqrt{(I_{(1)})^2 + (I_{(3)})^2} = \sqrt{7.4^2 + 2.12^2} = 7.7 \quad \text{A}$

功率表读数  $P = RI^2 = 6 \times (7.7)^2 = 356 \quad \text{W}$

9—18 题 9—18 图示三相电路中，电源相电压  $u_a = (100\sin\omega t + 40\sin 3t)\text{V}$ ，

负载复阻抗  $Z = R + j\omega L = (6 + j8)\Omega$ ，试求：

- (1) k 闭合时负载相电压，线电压、相电流及中线电流有效值；
- (2) k 打开时负载相电压、线电压、相电流及两中点间电压的有效值。



题 9-18 图

解 (1) 开关  $K$  闭合，即  $Y-Y$  系统有中线。

①当  $\dot{U}_{a(1)}$  电源作用，如下面 (2) 分析，负载  $\dot{U}_{p(1)} = \dot{U}_{a(1)} = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ$

$$\dot{U}_{l(1)} = 50\sqrt{6} \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I}_{l(1)} = \dot{I}_{p(1)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -53^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_{o(1)} = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{②当 } \dot{U}_{a(3)} \text{ 电源作用, 负载 } \dot{I}_{p(3)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{a(3)}}{R + j3\omega L} = \frac{\frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{6 + j18} = \frac{\frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{19 \angle 71.6^\circ} \\ &= 1.49 \angle -71.6^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{负载 } \dot{U}_{p(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{l(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} - \dot{U}_{b(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} - \dot{U}_{a(3)} = 0$$

(三次谐波是零序分量,  $\dot{U}_{a(3)} = \dot{U}_{b(3)}$ )

$$\therefore \text{负载 } U_p = \sqrt{(50\sqrt{2})^2 + (20\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{5000 + 800} = 76.2 \text{ V}$$

$$U_l = \sqrt{U_{l(1)}^2 + U_{l(3)}^2} = U_{l(1)} = 50\sqrt{6} \text{ V}$$

$$I_l = \sqrt{I_{l(1)}^2 + I_{l(3)}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + (1.49)^2} = \sqrt{50 + 2.2} = 7.22 \text{ A}$$

$$I_p = I_l = 7.22 \text{ A} \quad \text{中线电流 } I_o = 3I_{p(3)} = 3 \times 1.49 = 4.47 \text{ A}$$

(2)  $K$  打开时无中线, 线电压, 线电流无零序分量 (3 次谐波)

$$\dot{U}_{l(3)} = 0, \quad \dot{I}_{l(3)} = 0$$

负载端相电流  $\dot{I}_{p(3)} = 0$ , 中点间电压

$$\dot{U}_{o'o} = \dot{U}_{p(3) \text{ 电源}} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ$$

当基波作用

$$\dot{I}_{l(1)} = \dot{I}_{p(1)} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{Z} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}}}{10 \angle 53^\circ} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -53^\circ \text{ A}$$

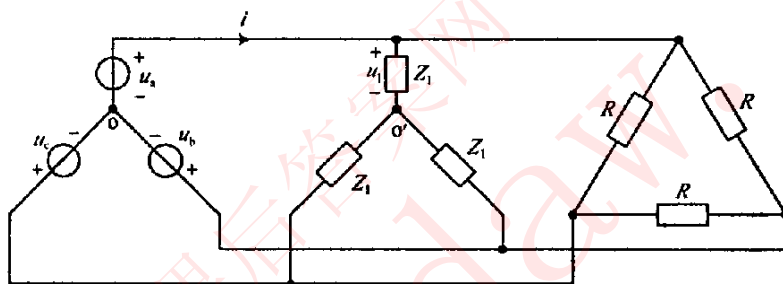


$$\text{负载 } U_p = U_{p(1)} = U_{a(1)} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ V}$$

$$U_l = U_{l(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 100}{\sqrt{2}} = 100\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$I_p = I_{p(1)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ A} \quad U_{o'o} = U_{p(3)\text{电源}} = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

9—19 题 9—19 图示电路为非正弦对称三相电压作用下的三相电路，已知 A 相电压  $u_a = (\sqrt{2} \times 220 \sin \omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 50 \sin 3\omega t) \text{ V}$ ， $R = 150 \Omega$ ，基波复阻抗  $Z = (40 + j30) \Omega$ 。试求电流  $i$  的有效值及电压  $u_l$ 、 $u_{oo'}$  的有效值。



题 9-19 图

解 化成 Y-Y 系统

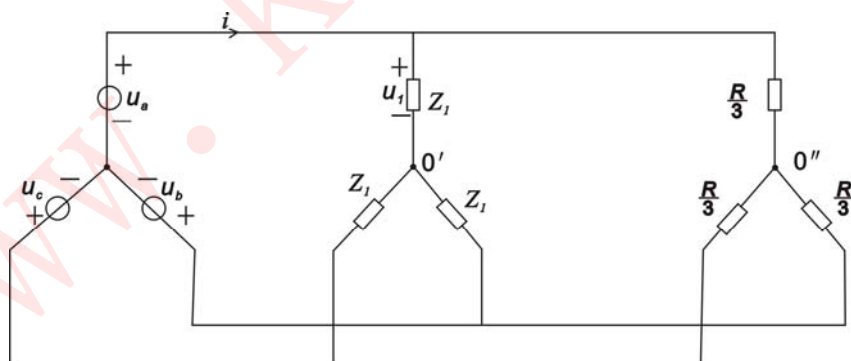


图 (a)

解 (1) 当  $u_{a(3)} = \sqrt{2} \times 50 \sin 3\omega t$  及  $u_{b(3)}$ 、 $u_{c(3)}$  作用时，由于是零序分量组，所以  $\dot{I}_{(3)} = 0$ ， $\dot{U}_{oo'(3)} = -\dot{U}_{a(3)} = -50 \angle 0^\circ$ ， $\dot{U}_{l(3)} = 0$

(2) 当  $u_{a(1)} = 200\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \text{ V}$  及  $u_{b(1)}$ 、 $u_{c(1)}$  作用时，构成三相正序分量组。其

单相计算电路为

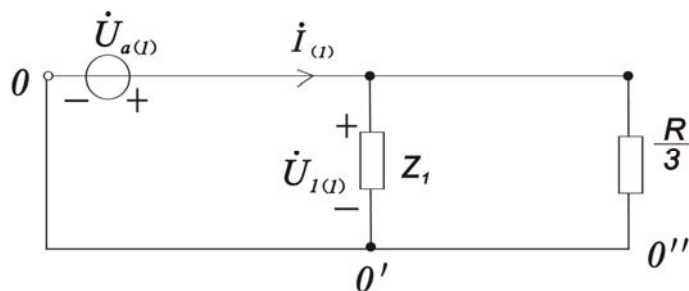


图 (b)

$$i_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{a(1)}}{\frac{(Z_1 R) / 3}{Z_1 + R / 3}} = \frac{200 \angle 0^\circ}{\frac{(40 + j30)50}{40 + j30 + 50}} = \frac{200}{\frac{5 \times 50 \angle 36.9^\circ}{3(3 + j)}}$$

$$= \frac{200 \times 3 \times \sqrt{10}}{250 \angle 36.9^\circ} = \frac{220 \times 3 \times 3.16 \angle 18.4^\circ}{250 \angle 36.9^\circ}$$

$$= 7.58 \angle -18.5^\circ$$

$$\therefore i_{(1)} = 7.58 \times \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 18.5^\circ) A$$

由图 (b) 已知:

$$U_{oo'(1)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{1(1)} = \dot{U}_{a(1)} = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$\therefore i$  的有效值:

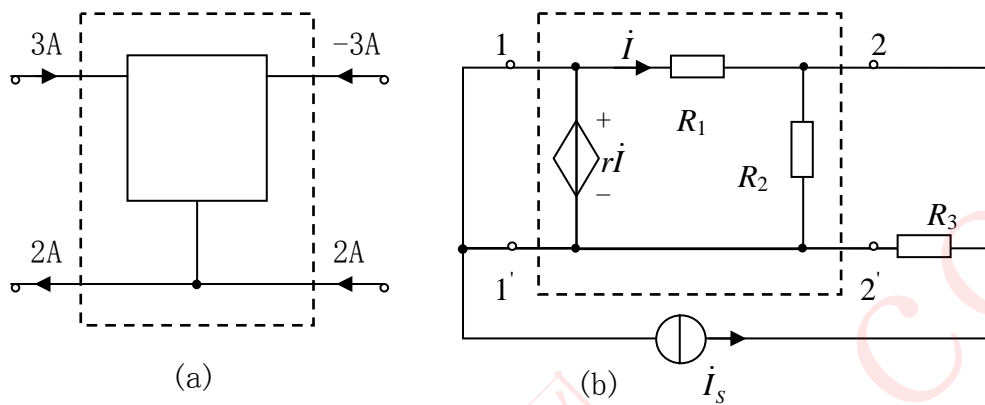
$$I = \sqrt{I_{(1)}^2 + I_{(3)}^2} = \sqrt{I_{(1)}^2} = 7.58 A$$

$$u_1 \text{ 有效值 } U_1 = \sqrt{U_{1(1)}^2 + U_{1(3)}^2} = \sqrt{U_{1(1)}^2} = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$u_{oo'} \text{ 有效值 } U_{oo'} = \sqrt{U_{oo'(1)}^2 + U_{oo'(3)}^2} = \sqrt{U_{oo'(1)}^2} = 50 \text{ V}$$

## 习题十

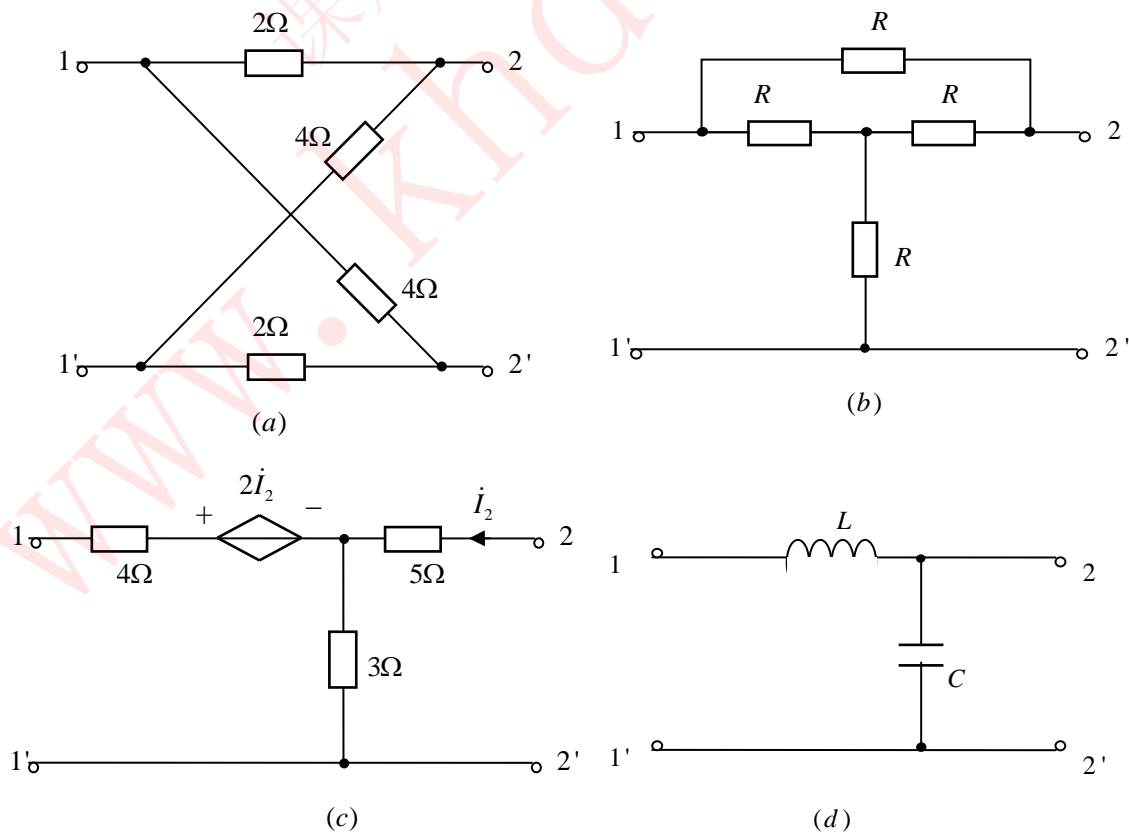
10-1 判别题 10-1 图示虚线框各电路是否为双口网络。



题 10-1 图

解：(略)

10-2 求题 10-2 图示双口网络的 Z 参数和 Y 参数。



题 10-2 图

解: a.  $I_2 = 0$  时,  $U_1 = \frac{(4+2) \times (4+2)}{(4+2) + (4+2)} \times I_1 = 3I_1$

$$U_2 = 4 \times \frac{I_1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{I_1}{2} = I_1$$

$$\therefore Z_{11} = \left. \frac{U_1}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = 3\Omega ; \quad Z_{21} = \left. \frac{U_2}{I_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = 1\Omega$$

由互易性:  $Z_{12} = Z_{21} = 1\Omega$  由对称性:  $Z_{22} = Z_{11} = 3\Omega$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega)$$

$$Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

b.  $Z_{11} = Z_{22} = R + \frac{2}{3}R = \frac{5}{3}R$   
 $Z_{12} = Z_{21} = R + \frac{1}{3}R = \frac{4}{3}R$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3}R & \frac{4}{3}R \\ \frac{4}{3}R & \frac{5}{3}R \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \quad Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3R} & -\frac{4}{3R} \\ -\frac{4}{3R} & \frac{5}{3R} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

c.  $U_1 = 4I_1 + 2I_2 + 3(I_1 + I_2) = 7I_1 + 5I_2$

$$U_2 = 5I_2 + 3(I_1 + I_2) = 3I_1 + 8I_2$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \quad Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{41} & -\frac{5}{41} \\ -\frac{3}{41} & \frac{7}{41} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

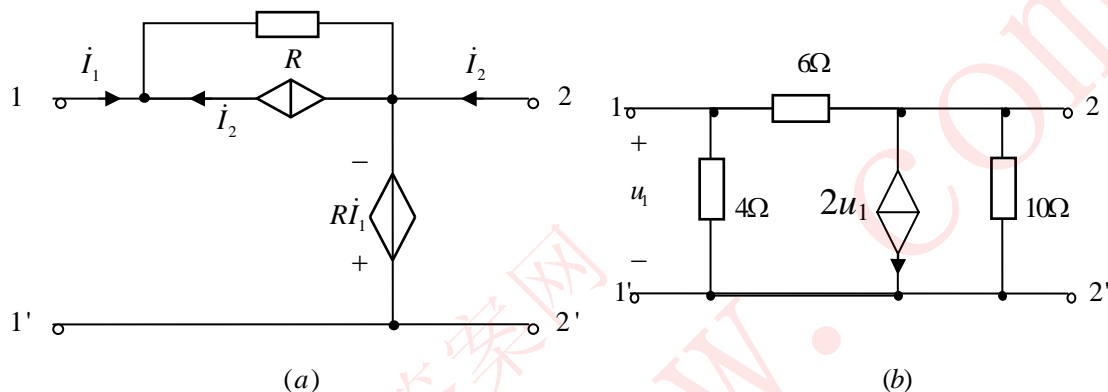
d.  $U_1 = j\omega L I_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega c}(I_1 + I_2)$  ,  $U_2 = -j\frac{1}{\omega c}I_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega c}I_2$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}) & -j\frac{1}{\omega c} \\ -j\frac{1}{\omega c} & -j\frac{1}{\omega c} \end{bmatrix} (\Omega);$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = -j \frac{1}{\omega L} (\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2) \quad \dot{I}_2 = j\omega c \dot{U}_2 - j \frac{1}{\omega L} (\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1)$$

$$\therefore Y = \begin{bmatrix} -j \frac{1}{\omega L} & j \frac{1}{\omega L} \\ j \frac{1}{\omega L} & j(\omega c - \frac{1}{\omega L}) \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

10-3 求题 10-3 图(a)电路的 Z 参数、图(b)电路的 Y 参数。



题 10-3 图

解: a. 令  $\dot{I}_2 = 0$  .  $\dot{U}_1 = R\dot{I}_1 - R\dot{I}_1 = 0$ ;  $Z_{11} = 0$

$$\dot{U}_2 = -R\dot{I}_1 \quad Z_{21} = -R$$

令  $\dot{I}_1 = 0$  .  $\dot{U}_2 = 0$   $Z_{22} = 0$

$$\dot{U}_1 = R\dot{I}_2 \quad Z_{12} = R$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & R \\ -R & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. 令  $\dot{U}_2 = 0$ .  $\dot{I}_1 = (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6})\dot{U}_1$  ,  $Y_{11} = \frac{5}{12} s$

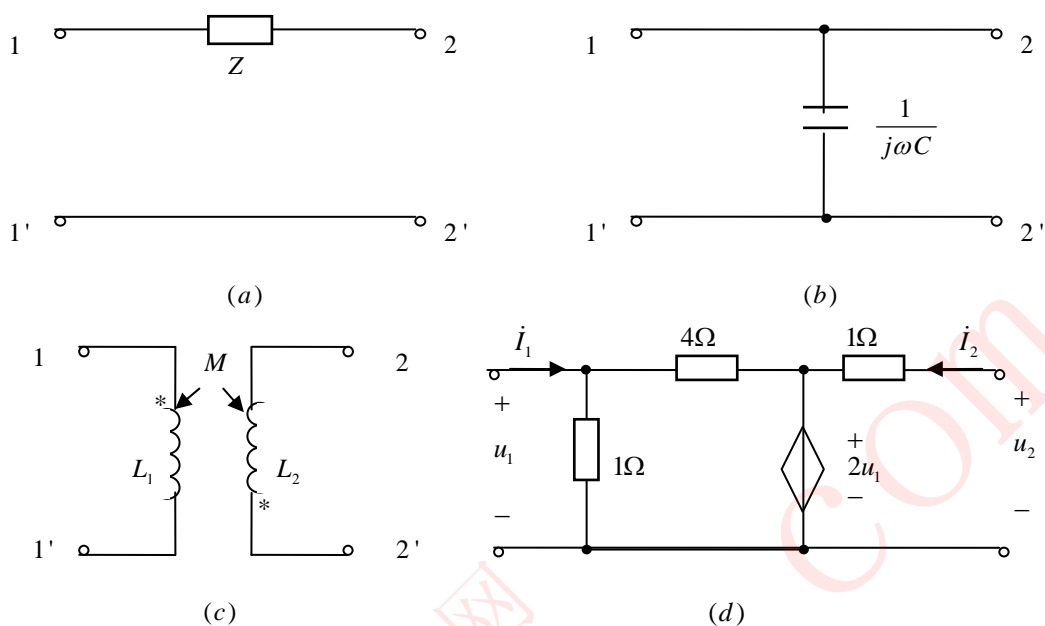
$$\dot{I}_2 = -\frac{1}{6}\dot{U}_1 + 2\dot{U}_1 = \frac{11}{6}\dot{U}_1 \quad Y_{21} = \frac{11}{6} s$$

令  $\dot{U}_1 = 0$ .  $\dot{I}_2 = (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6})\dot{U}_2 = \frac{16}{60}\dot{U}_2$  ,  $Y_{22} = \frac{4}{15} s$

$$\dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{6}\dot{U}_2 \quad Y_{12} = -\frac{1}{6} s$$

$$\therefore Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{12} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{11}{6} & \frac{4}{15} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

10-4 求题 10-4 图示电路的 T 参数和 H 参数。



题 10-4 图

解:

$$a. \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 - Z \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} Z & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b. \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = j\omega C \dot{U}_2 - \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & j\omega C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c. \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = -j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{变形为:} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = -\frac{L_1}{M} \dot{U}_2 + j\omega \left( \frac{L_1 L_2}{M} - M \right) \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = j \frac{1}{\omega M} \dot{U}_2 + \frac{L_2}{M} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T = -\frac{1}{M} \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2) \\ \frac{1}{j\omega} & L_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{L_2} \begin{bmatrix} j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2) & -M \\ M & \frac{1}{j\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d. \begin{cases} 2\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{1} + \frac{\dot{U}_1 - 2\dot{U}_1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}\dot{U}_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{整理, 得:} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_2 - \frac{1}{2}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{3}{8}\dot{U}_2 - \frac{3}{8}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{8}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

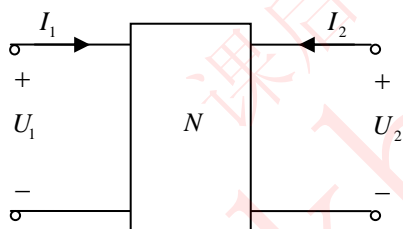
10-5 判别下列参数所对应的双口网络是否互易？根据是什么？

$$(1) Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -10 & 6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (2) T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j\omega L \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

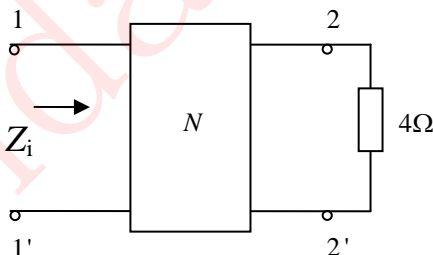
$$(3) Z = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (4) H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解：（略）

10-6 题 10-6 图中，网络 N 中没有独立电源，将  $U_1 = 100 \text{ V}$  电源加在端口 1-1'，测得  $I_1 = 2.5 \text{ A}$ ,  $U_2 = 60 \text{ V}$ ；若将  $U_2 = 100 \text{ V}$  加在端口 2-2'，测得  $I_2 = 2 \text{ A}$ ,  $U_1 = 48 \text{ V}$ 。求双口网络 N 的 T 参数。



题 10-6 图



题 10-8 图

解： 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = AU_2 - BI_2 \\ I_1 = CU_2 - DI_2 \end{cases}$$

当  $U_1 = 100 \text{ V}$  加在 1-1'， $U_2 = 60 \text{ V}$  而  $I_2 = 0$ ，且  $I_1 = 2.5 \text{ A}$

可得 
$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{100}{60} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{I_1}{U_2} = \frac{2.5}{60} = \frac{1}{24}$$

当  $U_2 = 100 \text{ V}$  加在 2-2'， $I_2 = 2 \text{ A}$

则 
$$U_1 = 48 = AU_2 - BI_2 = \frac{5}{3} \times 100 - 2B$$

$$B = \frac{5 \times 100}{2 \times 3} - 24 = \frac{5 \times 50 - 3 \times 24}{3} = \frac{178}{3}$$

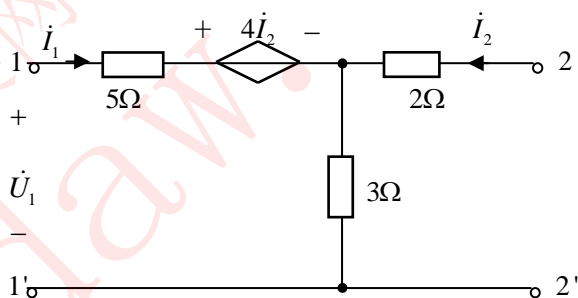
$$I_1 = 0 = CU_2 - DI_2 = \frac{100}{24} - 2D$$

$$D = \frac{100}{48} = \frac{25}{12}$$

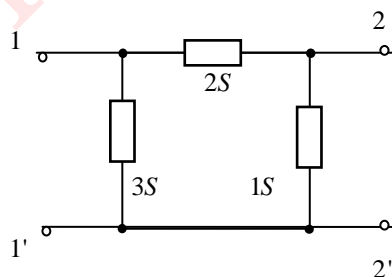
$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & \frac{178}{3} \\ \frac{1}{24} & \frac{25}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

10-7 双口网络的参数矩阵为  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ 、 $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} S$ 。试画出它们的 T 形和  $\Pi$  形等效电路。

解:  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$  , 等效电路为:



$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} S$  , 等效电路为:



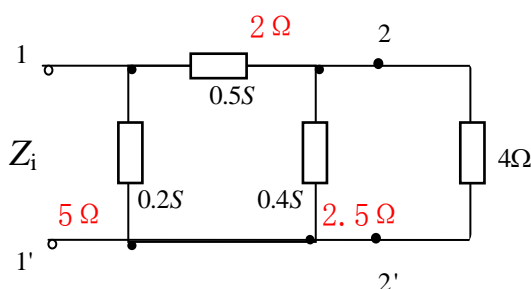
10-8 题 10-8 图示电路中, 已知双口网络的 Y 参数矩阵为  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} S$  , 求

输入阻抗  $Z_i$ 。

解: 作出二端口网络  $\Pi$  型等效电路:

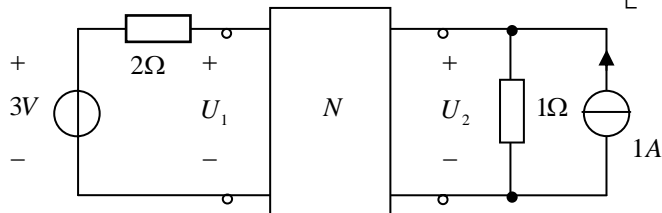
$$2 + \frac{2.5 \times 4}{2.5 + 4} = 2 + \frac{10}{6.5}$$

$$= \frac{46}{13} = 3.54 \Omega$$



$$\therefore Z_i = \frac{5 \times 3.54}{5 + 3.54} = 2.07(\Omega)$$

10-9 题 10-9 图示电路中, 已知双口网络 N 的 Z 参数为  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ , 求  $U_1$  和  $U_2$ 。



题 10-9 图

解: 列方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{3 - U_1}{2} \\ I_2 = 1 - \frac{U_2}{1} \\ U_1 = 4I_1 + 3I_2 \\ U_2 = 3I_1 + I_2 \end{cases}$$

联立解得:  $U_1 = 1V, U_2 = 2V$

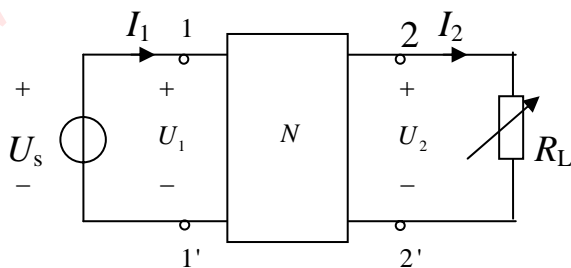
注: 也可以用 T 型等效电路及结点法求解。

10-10 题 10-10 图中双口网络 N 互易, 电源  $U_s = 6V$ , 负载  $R_L$  可调。当  $R_L = \infty$  时,

测得  $U_2 = 3V, I_1 = 0.3A$ ; 当  $R_L = 0$  时, 测得  $I_2 = 0.2A$ , 求:

(1) 网络 N 的传输参数;

(2) 当  $R_L = 8\Omega$  时,  $U_2 = ?$



题 10-10 图

解: (1)、当  $R_L = \infty$  时,  $I_2 = 0$

此时, 有:  $A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = 2 \quad C = \frac{I_1}{U_2} = 0.1$

当  $R_L = 0$  时,  $U_2 = 0$  有:  $B = \frac{U_1}{I_2} = 30$

且  $N$  为互易网络, 有:  $AD - BC = 1$

$$\therefore D = \frac{1 + BC}{A} = 2$$

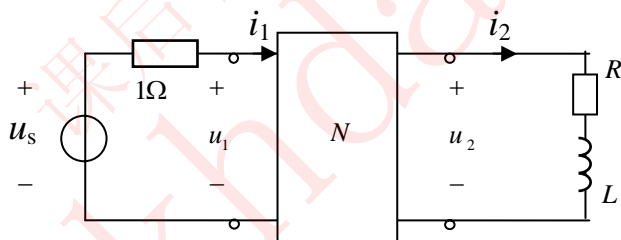
$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 30 \\ 0.1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} U_1 = 2U_2 + 30I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.1U_2 + 2I_2 \\ U_1 = 6 \\ U_2 = 8I_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{联立解得: } U_2 = \frac{24}{23} = 1.043V$$

注: 也可用  $T$  型等效电路求解。

10-11 题 10-11 图示电路中, 已知双口网络  $N$  的  $T$  参数为  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 电源

$u_s = 8\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) V$ , 负载  $i_2 = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(2t - 30^\circ) A$ , 求负载的等效参数  $R$ 、 $L$ 。



题 10-11 图

解: 令  $\dot{U}_s = 8\angle 0^\circ V$ ,  $\dot{I}_2 = 10\angle -30^\circ (A)$

$$\text{传输方程: } \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 + \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_2 + 10\angle -30^\circ = 8 - \dot{I}_1 & (1) \\ \dot{I}_1 = 2\dot{U}_2 - 2\dot{I}_2 = 2\dot{U}_2 - 20\angle -30^\circ & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{联立求解: } \dot{U}_2 + 10\angle -30^\circ = 8 - 2\dot{U}_2 + 20\angle -30^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{10}{3}\angle -30^\circ$$

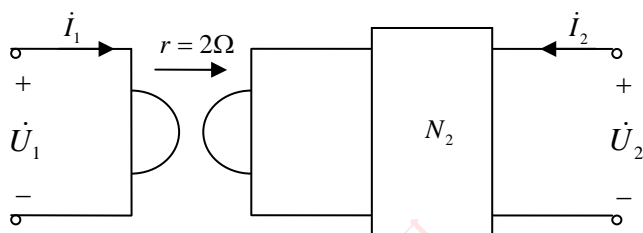
$$Z_L = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} = \frac{8}{30}\angle 30^\circ + \frac{1}{3} = 0.564 + j0.133$$

$$\therefore R = 0.564\Omega, \quad X_L = 0.133\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{0.133}{2} = 0.0667H = 66.7mH$$

10-12 题 10-12 图示电路中, 网络  $N_2$  的 T 参数为  $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ , 求图示回转器

与网络  $N_2$  相连后的双口网络的 T 参数。

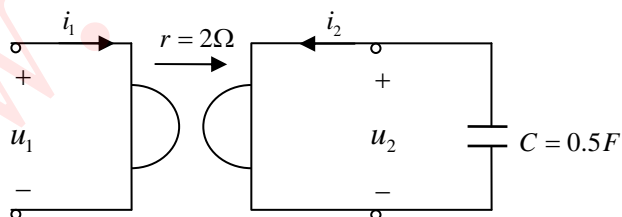


题 10-12 图

解: 回转器传输参数为  $T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{级联 } T = T_1 T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

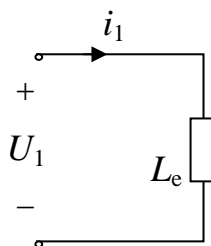
10-13 题 10-13 图示电路, 已知  $i_1 = (1 + 3e^{-2t})A$ , 求  $u_1$ 。



题 10-13 图

解: 将电容等效折算到第一端口, 为一个电感  $L_e$

$$L_e = r^2 C = 4 \times 0.5 = 2H$$

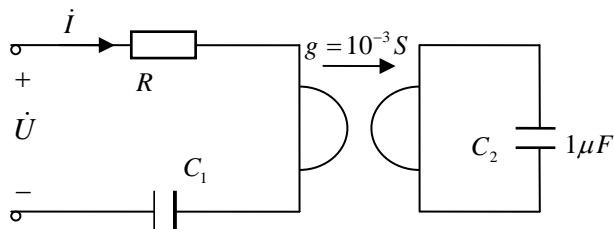


$$\text{则 } u_1 = L_e \frac{di_1}{dt} = 2 \times \frac{d}{dt}(1 + 3e^{-2t}) = -12e^{-2t} \text{ V}$$

注：也可用叠加定理与回转器电压、电流关系求解。

10-14 已知题 10-14 图示电路的电源频率  $f = 10^2 \text{ Hz}$ , 当  $C_1$  取何值时端口处  $\dot{U}$

与  $\dot{I}$  同相位?



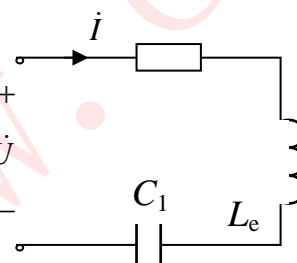
题 10-14 图

解： 电路等效为：

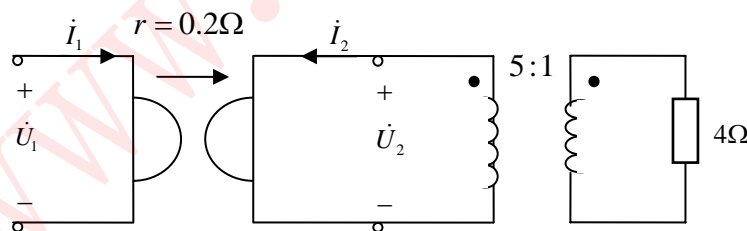
$$L_e = \frac{1}{g^2} C_1 = \frac{1}{10^{-6}} \times 1 \times 10^{-6} = 1 \text{ H}$$

当  $\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = \omega L_e$  时，电路谐振， $\dot{U}$ 、 $\dot{I}$  同相

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore C_1 &= \frac{1}{\omega^2 L_e} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2 L_e} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 100)^2 \times 1} \\ &= 2.53 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F} = 2.53 \mu\text{F} \end{aligned}$$



10-15 题 10-15 图示电路，已知  $\dot{U}_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ , 求  $\dot{I}_1$ 。

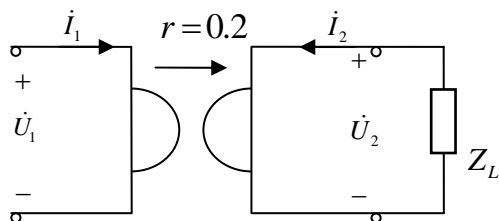


题 10-15 图

解： 电路可等效为：

$$Z_L' = n^2 Z_L$$

$$= 5^2 \times 4 = 100 \Omega$$

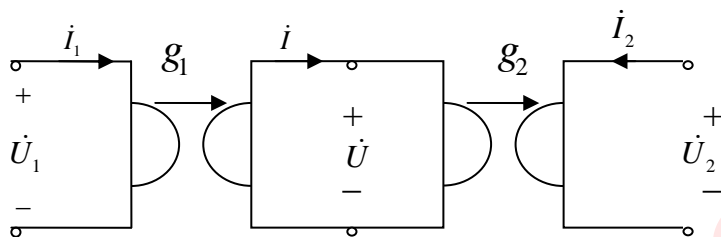


$$\text{回转器方程: } \dot{U}_1 = -0.2 \dot{I}_2 = 0.2 \times \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_L} = 0.2 \times \frac{0.2 \dot{I}_1}{Z_L} = \frac{0.04 \dot{I}_1}{100}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = 2500 \dot{U}_1 = 25000 \angle 0^\circ (\text{A})$$

10-16 证明两个链联的回转器等效于一个理想变压器，并计算出该变压器的匝数比。

解： 如图：



$$\text{传输矩阵: } T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_1} \\ g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_2} \\ g_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

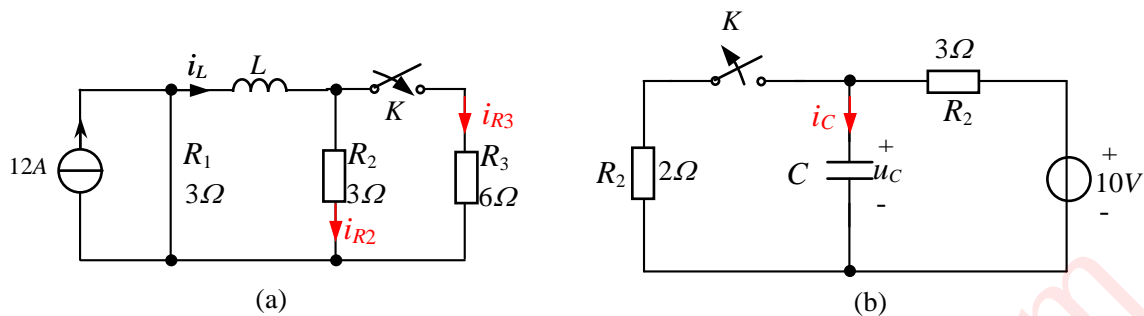
$$\text{链联总传输矩阵: } T = T_1 T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_1} \\ g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_2} \\ g_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{g_2}{g_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{g_1}{g_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即: } \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{g_2}{g_1} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{g_1}{g_2} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } n = \frac{g_2}{g_1}$$

$$\text{有: } \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \text{ 为一变压器方程。 变比 } n = \frac{g_2}{g_1}$$

$$\text{匝数比为: } N_1 : N_2 = g_2 : g_1$$

11-1 题 11-1 图示电路原已达到稳态，当  $t=0$  时开关  $K$  动作，求  $t=0_+$  时各元件的电流和电压。



题 11-1 图

解：(a)  $i_L(0_-) = 6A$ ,  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 6A$

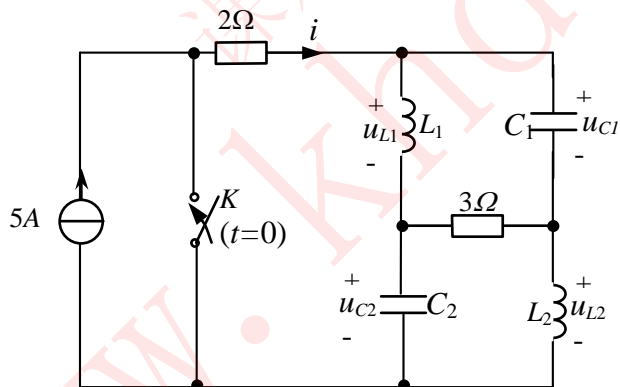
$$i_{R2}(0_+) = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 6 = \frac{6}{9} \times 6 = 4A, \quad i_{R3}(0_+) = 2A$$

$$i_{R1}(0_+) = 12A \quad i_L(0_+) = 6A$$

(b)  $u_C(0_-) = \frac{2}{5} \times 10 = 4V$ ,  $u_C(0_+) = 4V$

$$i_C(0_+) = \frac{10-4}{3} = 2A \quad (R_2 \text{ 与 } u_C \text{ 串联})$$

11-2 题 11-2 图示电路原处于稳态， $t=0$  时开关  $K$  闭合，求  $u_{C1}(0_+)$ 、 $u_{C2}(0_+)$ 、 $u_{L1}(0_+)$ 、 $u_{L2}(0_+)$ 、 $i(0_+)$ 。

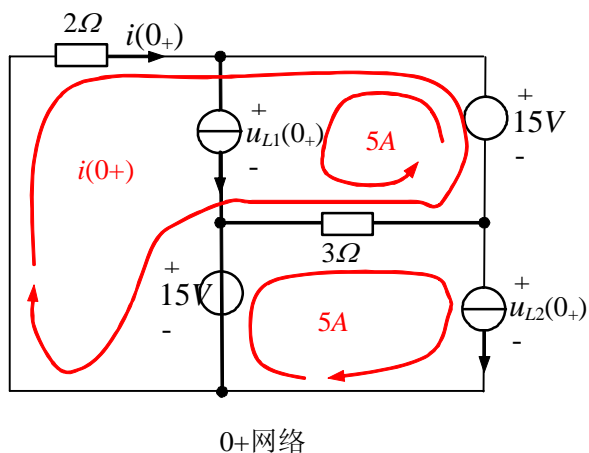


题 11-2 图

解：  $u_{C1}(0_-) = u_{C2}(0_-) = 5 \times 3 = 15V$ ,  $i_{L1}(0_-) = i_{L2}(0_-) = 5A$

由换路定则，有  $u_{C1}(0_+) = u_{C1}(0_-) = 15V$ ,

$$u_{C2}(0_+) = u_{C2}(0_-) = 15V$$



列网孔电流  $i(0_+)$  方程:

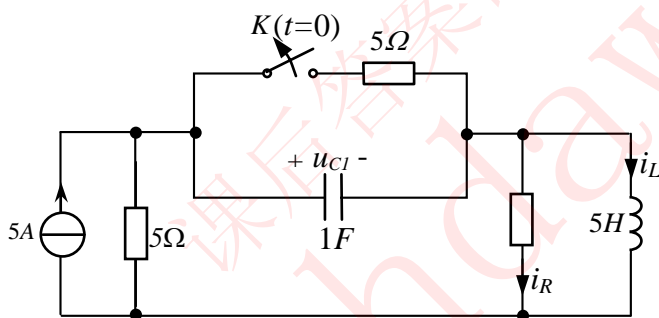
$$5i(0_+) + 3(-5-5) = 30$$

$$i(0_+) = 0$$

$$u_{L1}(0_+) = 15 - 3 * (-5 - 5) = -15V$$

$$u_{L2}(0_+) = 15V$$

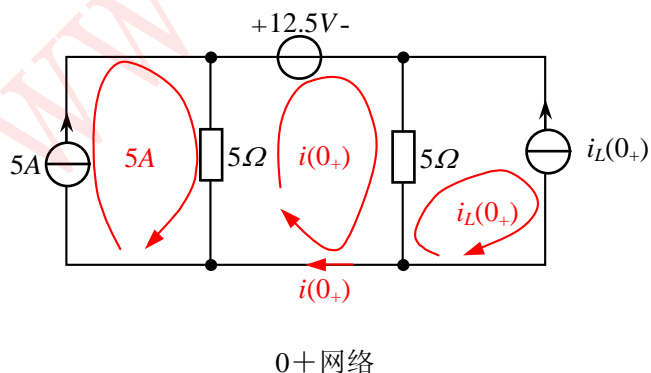
11-3 求题 11-3 图示电路的初始值  $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $i_R(0_+)$ 、 $\frac{di_L}{dt}\big|_{0_+}$ 。开关  $K$  打开前电路处于稳态。



题 11-3 图

解:  $i_L(0_-) = 2.5A$ ,  $u_C(0_-) = 5 \times 2.5 = 12.5V$

由换路定则, 有  $i_L(0_+) = 2.5A$ ,  $u_C(0_+) = 12.5V$



$$12.5 + 5(i(0_+) - 2.5) + 5(i(0_+) - 5) = 0$$

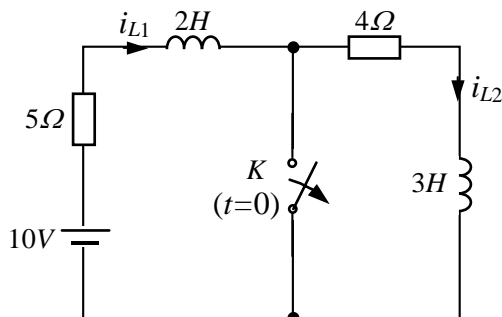
$$10i(0_+) = 25$$

$$i(0_+) = 2.5A$$

$$\therefore i_R(0_+) = 0$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}\big|_{0_+} = \frac{u_L(0_+)}{L} = 0$$

11-4 题 11-4 图示电路原处于稳态, 求开关打开后瞬间的  $i_{L1}(0_+)$ 、 $i_{L2}(0_+)$ 。



题 11-4 图

解:  $i_{L1}(0_-) = 2A$ ,  $i_{L2}(0_-) = 0$

换路时满足磁链守恒

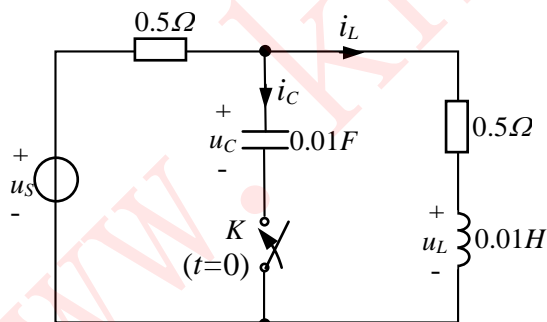
$$\begin{cases} 2i_{L1}(0_-) + 3i_{L2}(0_-) = 2i_{L1}(0_+) + 3i_{L2}(0_+) \\ i_{L1}(0_+) = i_{L2}(0_+) \end{cases}$$

即  $2i_{L1}(0_+) + 3i_{L1}(0_+) = 4$

$$i_{L1}(0_+) = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8A$$

$$i_{L2}(0_+) = 0.8A$$

**11-5** 题 11-5 图示电路原处于稳态且  $u_C(0_-) = 5V$ 、 $u_S = 10\sin(100t + 30^\circ)V$ ,  $t=0$  时开关K闭合, 求开关K闭合后的  $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_L(0_+)$  和  $i_C(0_+)$ 。



题 11-5 图

解: K 闭合前, 电路处于正弦稳态, 用相量法求电感电流

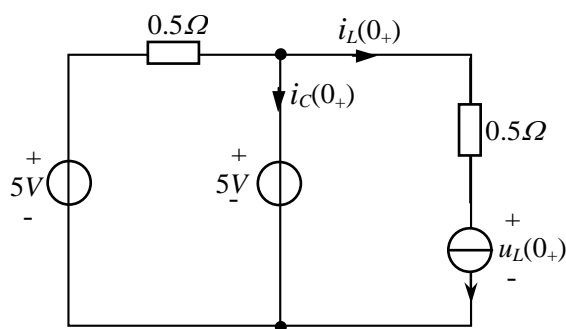
$$\dot{I}_{LM} = \frac{10\angle 30^\circ}{0.5 + 0.5 + j} = \frac{10\angle 30^\circ}{1 + j} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -15^\circ = 2.5\sqrt{2} \angle -15^\circ$$

$$t < 0 \text{ 时, } i_L(t) = 2.5\sqrt{2} \sin(100t - 15^\circ)$$

$$\therefore i_L(0_-) = 2.5\sqrt{2} \sin(-15^\circ) = -1.83A$$

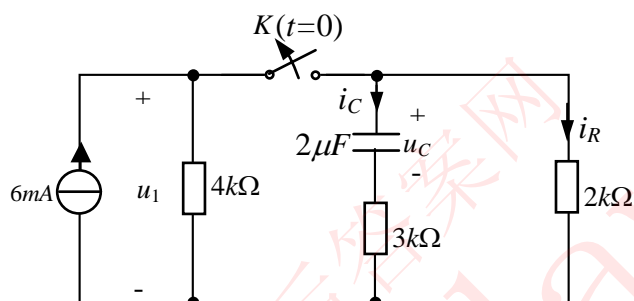
由换路定则, 有  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = -1.83A$

$0_+$ 等效电路:



$$\begin{aligned} u_L(0_+) &= -0.5i_L(0_+) + 5 \\ &= -0.5 \times (-0.183) + 5 \\ &= 5.915V \\ i_C(0_+) &= -i_L(0_+) = 1.83A \end{aligned}$$

11-6 题 11-6 图示电路, 开关  $K$  在  $t=0$  时打开, 开关打开前电路为稳态。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_C$ 、 $i_C$ 、 $i_R$  和  $u_1$ 。



题 11-6 图

解: 属于零输入响应

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} \times 6 = 4V$$

$$\tau = RC = 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2}s$$

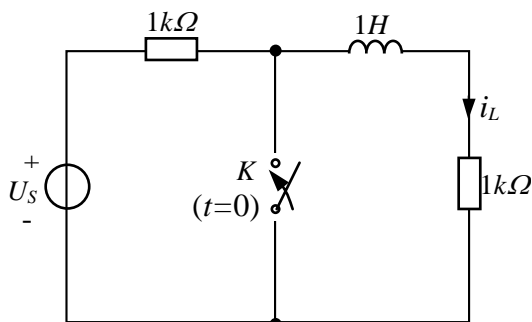
$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 4e^{-100t}V \quad t \geq 0.$$

$$i_R(t) = \frac{1}{5 \times 10^3} 4e^{-100t} = 0.8 \times 10^{-3} e^{-100t} A = 0.8e^{-100t} mA \quad t \geq 0.$$

$$i_C(t) = -i_R(t) = -0.8e^{-100t} mA \quad t \geq 0.$$

$$u_1(t) = 6mA \times 4K\Omega = 24V \quad t \geq 0.$$

11-7 题 11-7 图示电路。  $t < 0$  时电路已处于稳态,  $t = 0$  时开关  $K$  闭合。求使  $i_L(0.003) = 0.001A$  的电源电压  $U_S$  的值。



题 11-7 图

解：属于零输入响应

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_s}{2 \times 10^3}$$

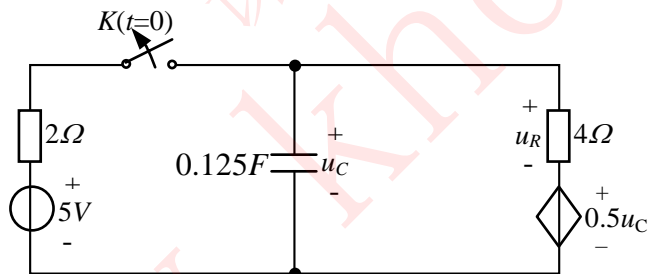
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_s \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 10^{-3} s$$

$$i_L(t) = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_s e^{-10^3 t}$$

$$0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_s e^{-10^3 \times 0.003} = 0.001$$

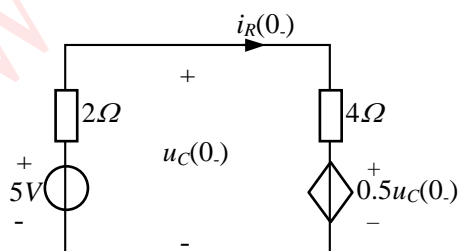
解得：  $U_s = 40.17V$ 。

11-8 题 11-8 图示电路，开关  $K$  闭合已很久， $t=0$  时开关  $K$  打开，求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_C(t)$  和  $U_R(t)$ 。



题 11-8 图

解：求  $u_C(0_-)$



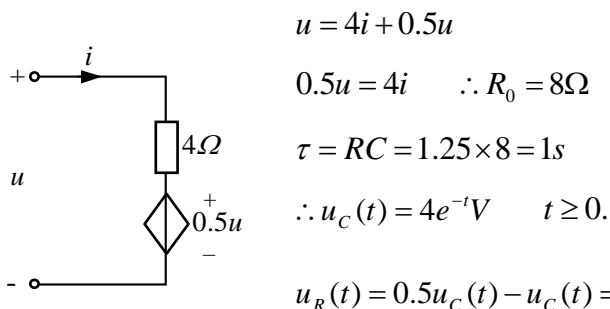
$$\begin{cases} 6i_R(0_-) + 0.5u_C(0_-) = 5 \\ u_C(0_-) = 4i_R(0_-) + 0.5u_C(0_-) \end{cases}$$

$$i_R(0_-) = \frac{0.5u_C(0_-)}{4} = \frac{1}{8}u_C(0_-)$$

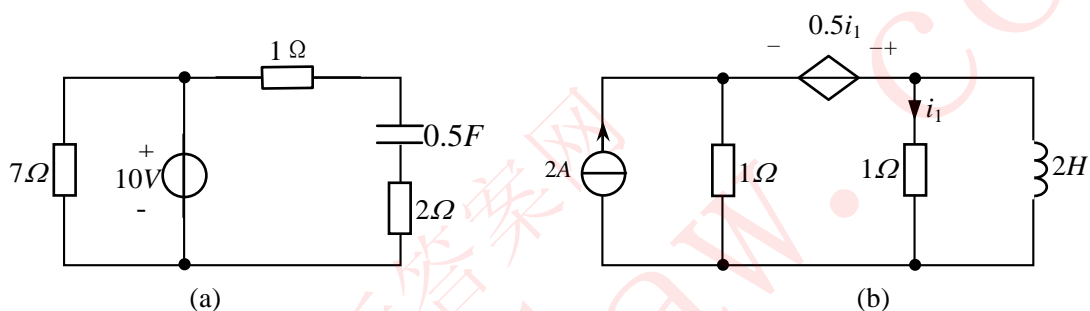
$$\frac{6}{8}u_C(0_-) + 0.5u_C(0_-) = 5$$

$$u_C(0_-) = \frac{5}{0.75+0.5} = \frac{5}{1.25} = 4V$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 4V$$



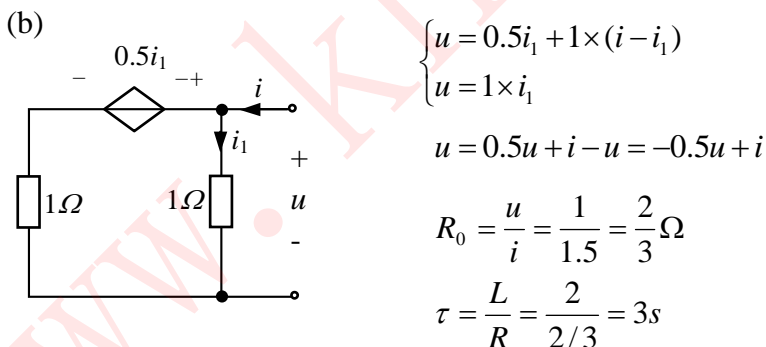
11-9 求题 11-9 图示电路的时间常数 $\tau$ 。



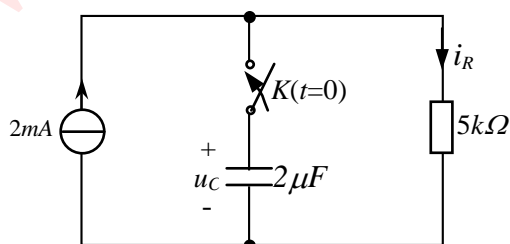
题 11-9 图

解: (a)  $R = 1 + 2 = 3(\Omega), C = 0.5(F)$

$$\therefore \tau = RC = 3 \times 0.5 = 1.5s.$$



11-10 题 11-10 图示电路。 $t < 0$  时电容上无电荷, 求开关闭合后的 $u_C$ 、 $i_R$ 。



题 11-10 图

解：属于零状态响应

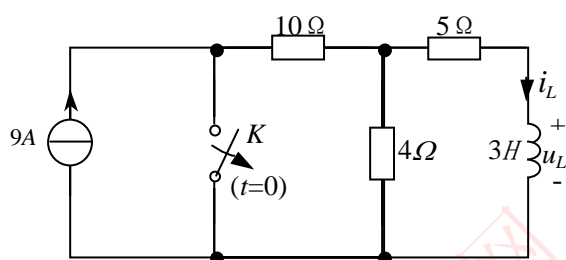
$$u_C(\infty) = 5 \times 2 = 10V$$

$$\tau = RC = 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} s$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 10(1 - e^{-100t})V, t \geq 0.$$

$$i_R(t) = \frac{u_C(t)}{5K} = 2(1 - e^{-100t})mA, t \geq 0.$$

11-11 题 11-11 图示电路原处于稳态，求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $i_C$  和  $u_L$ 。



题 11-11 图

解：属于零状态响应

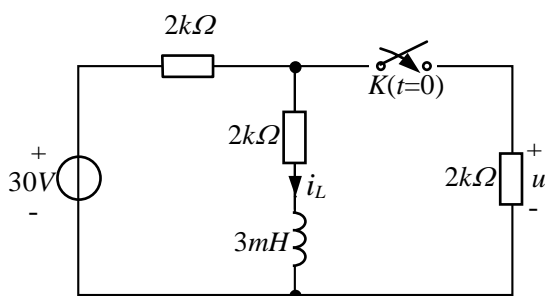
$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{4}{4+5} \times 9 = 4A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} s$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 4(1 - e^{-3t})A, t \geq 0.$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 36e^{-3t}V, t \geq 0.$$

11-12 题 11-12 图示电路原为稳态,  $t=0$  时  $K$  闭合, 求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $i_L(t)$  和  $u(t)$ 。



题 11-12 图

解:  $t < 0$ -时  $i_L(0_-) = \frac{30}{4} = 7.5\text{mA}$

求初值  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 7.5\text{mA}$

求稳态值

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{30}{3 \times 10^3} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{A} = 5\text{mA}$$

求时间常数

$$R_0 = 2\text{k}\Omega + 2\text{k}\Omega // 2\text{k}\Omega = 3\text{k}\Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{3 \times 10^3} = 10^{-6} \text{s}$$

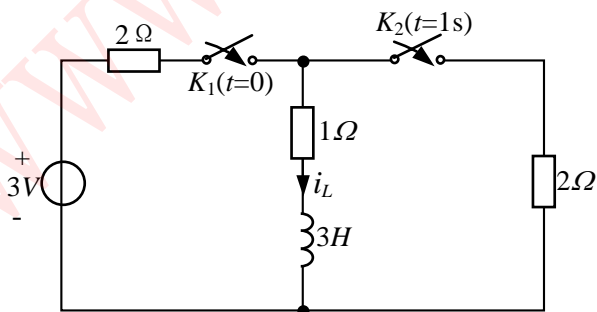
结果  $i_L(t) = 5 + (7.5 - 5)e^{-10^{-6}t} = 5 + 2.5e^{-10^{-6}t} \text{mA}, t \geq 0$ .

$$u(t) = 2 \times 10^3 i_L + 3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$= 10 + 5 \times 10^3 e^{-10^{-6}t} + 3 \times 10^{-3} [2.5 \times (-10^6) e^{-10^{-6}t} \times 10^{-3}]$$

$$u(t) = 10 - 2.5e^{-10^{-6}t} \text{V}, t \geq 0$$

11-13 题 11-13 图示电路,  $t=0$  时开关  $K_1$  闭合,  $t=1\text{s}$  时开关  $K_2$  闭合, 求  $t \geq 0$  时的电感电流  $i_L$ , 并给出  $i_L$  的曲线。



题 11-13 图

解: 1、 $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0_-) = 0$

2、 $0 \leq t < 1\text{s}$  时

初值  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0$

稳态值  $i_L(\infty) = 1A$

时间常数  $\tau_1 = \frac{L}{R_1} = \frac{3}{3} = 1s$

结果  $i_L(t) = 1 - e^{-t} A$

3、 $t > 1s$  时

初值  $i_L(1_+) = i_L(1_-) = 1 - e^{-1} = 0.632A$

稳态值  $i_L(\infty) = \frac{3}{2+2/3} \times \frac{2}{1+2} = \frac{9}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75A$

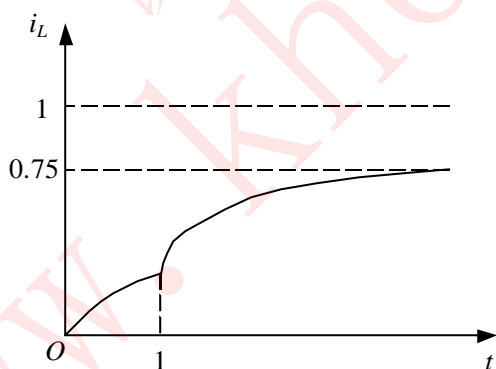
时间常数  $\tau_2 = \frac{L}{R_2} = \frac{3}{2} s$

结果  $i_L(t) = 0.75 + [0.632 - 0.75]e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)} = 0.75 - 0.118e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)}$

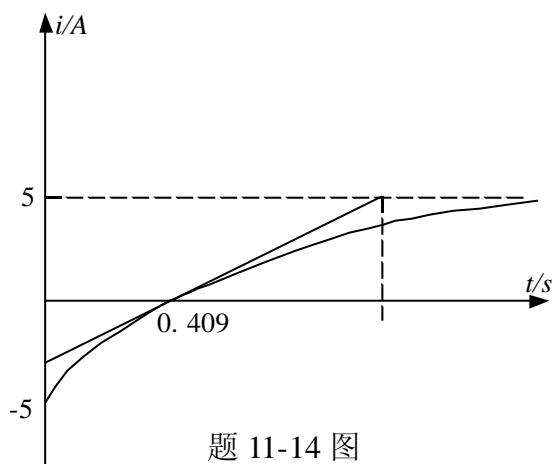
4、结果

$$i_L(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-t} A & 0 \leq t < 1s \\ 0.75 - 0.118e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)} A & t \geq 1s \end{cases}$$

$i_L$  的波形如下:



11-14 某一阶电路的电流响应  $i(t)$  题 11-14 图所示, 写出它的数学表达式。



题 11-14 图

解：由  $i(t)$  的波形可知， $i(t)$  的初值  $i(0_+) = -5\text{A}$ ，稳态值  $i(\infty) = 5\text{A}$

由三要素公式可知， $i(t)$  的表达式是  $i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0_+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

代入初始值和稳态值有  $i(t) = 5 + [-5 - 5]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 5 - 10e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$  (1)

点  $(0.409, 0)$  在  $i(t)$  的曲线上，代入(1)式得：

$$0 = 5 - 10e^{-\frac{0.409}{\tau}}$$

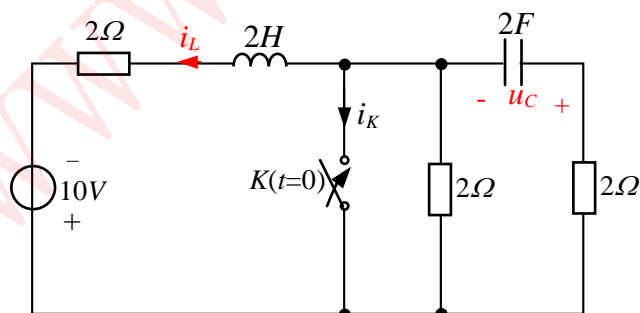
$$e^{-\frac{0.409}{\tau}} = 0.5$$

$$-\frac{0.409}{\tau} = \ln 0.5 = -0.69$$

$$\tau = -\frac{0.409}{\ln 0.5} = 0.59$$

所以  $i(t)$  的表达式为：  $i(t) = 5 - 10e^{-\frac{t}{0.59}}\text{A} \quad t > 0$

11-15 题 11-15 图示电路。  $t < 0$  时电路已处于稳态，  $t = 0$  时开关  $K$  闭合，求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $i_K$ 。



题 11-15 图

解：  $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5\text{A}$   $u_C(0_-) = 2i_L(0_-) = 5\text{V}$

求初值  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2.5\text{A}$   $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 5\text{V}$

求稳态值  $i_L(\infty) = \frac{10}{2} = 5A$        $u_C(\infty) = 0$

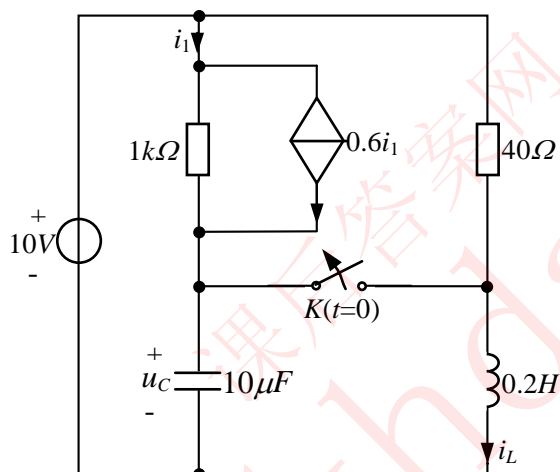
求时间常数  $\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{2}{2} = 1s$

结果  $i_L(t) = 5 + (2.5 - 5)e^{-t} = 5 - 2.5e^{-t}A$        $t \geq 0$

$$u_C(t) = 5e^{-\frac{t}{4}}V \quad t \geq 0$$

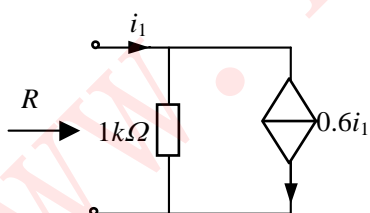
$$i_K(t) = -i_L(t) - \frac{u_C}{2} = -5 + 2.5e^{-t} - 2.5e^{-\frac{t}{4}}A \quad t \geq 0$$

11-16 题 11-16 图示电路原处于稳态,  $t=0$  时开关  $K$  打开, 用时域法求图中标出的  $u_C$ 、 $i_L(t \geq 0)$ 。



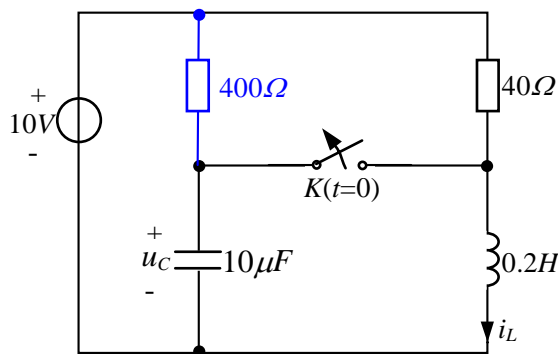
题 11-16 图

解: 求下图的输入电阻  $R$



$$R = \frac{1k \times (i_1 - 0.6i_1)}{i_1} = \frac{0.4k}{1} = 0.4K = 400\Omega$$

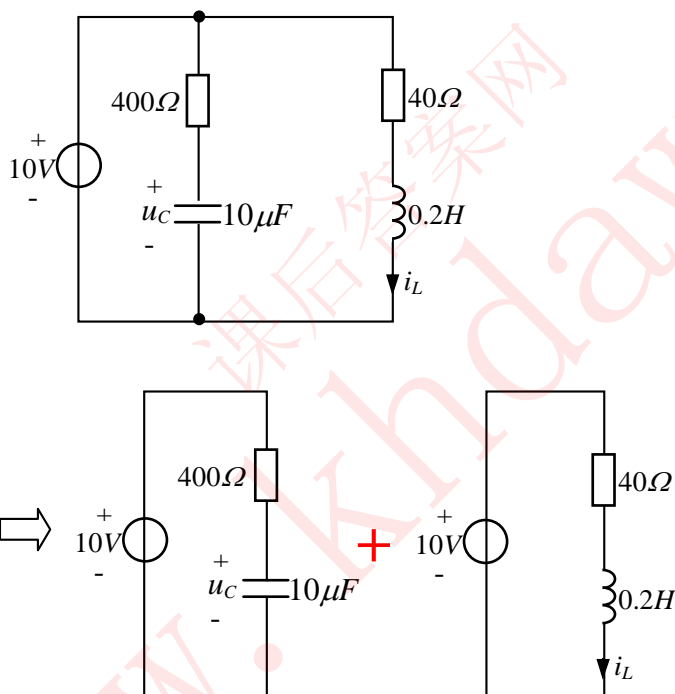
原电路等效为:



题 11-16 图等效电路

$$t < 0 \text{ 时 } u_C(0_-) = 0 \quad i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{400 // 40} = \frac{10 \times 440}{400 \times 40} = 0.275 \text{ A}$$

开关闭合后的等效电路:



求初值  $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0 \quad i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0.275 \text{ A}$

求稳态值

$$u_C(\infty) = 10 \text{ V} \quad i_L(\infty) = 0.25 \text{ A}$$

求时间常数

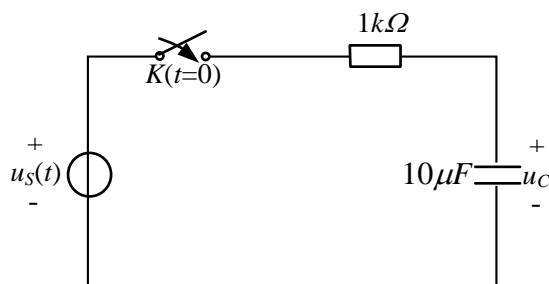
$$\tau_C = 400 \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_L = \frac{0.2}{40} = \frac{1}{200} \text{ s}$$

结果  $i_L(t) = 0.25 + [0.275 - 0.25]e^{-200t} = 0.25 + 0.025e^{-200t} \text{ A}, t \geq 0$

$$u_C(t) = 10 - 10e^{-250t} \text{ V}, t \geq 0$$

11-17 题 11-17 图示电路, 已知  $u_C(0_-)=0$ ,  $u_S=10\sin(100t+\varphi)V$ , 当  $\varphi$  取何值时电路立即进入稳态?



题 11-17 图

解:  $t < 0$ -时  $u_C(0_-)=0$

求初值  $u_C(0_+)=u_C(0_-)=0$

求时间常数  $\tau = RC = 1k \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} s$

求稳态值 (用相量法)

$$\dot{U}_{cpm} = \frac{-j \times 10^3}{10^3 + \frac{1}{j \times 10^{-3}}} \times 10 \angle \varphi = \frac{-j}{1-j} \times 10 \angle \varphi = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ + \varphi$$

$$\text{即: } u_{cp}(t) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(10^3 t + \varphi - 45^\circ)$$

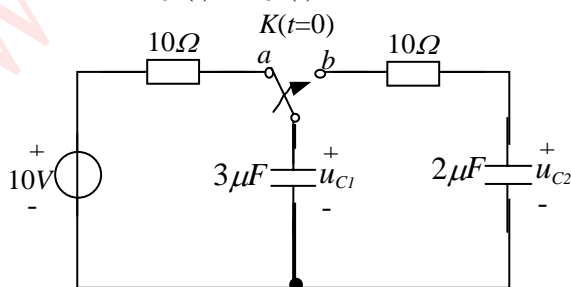
$$u_{cp}(0_+) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(\varphi - 45^\circ)$$

结果  $u_C(t) = u_{cp}(t) + [u_C(0_+) - u_{cp}(0_+)]e^{-100t}$

$$\text{当 } u_C(0_+) - u_{cp}(0_+) = 0, \text{ 即 } 0 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(\varphi - 45^\circ)$$

$\varphi = 45^\circ$  电路可直接进入稳态。

11-18 题 11-18 图示电路,  $t < 0$  时电路为稳态,  $u_{C2}(0_-)=0$ ,  $t=0$  时开关  $K$  由  $a$  投到  $b$ , 求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_{C1}(t)$  和  $u_{C2}(t)$ 。



题 11-18 图

解: 1、求初值

$$u_{C1}(0_-) = 10V, u_{C2}(0_-) = 0$$

由换路定则有,  $u_{C1}(0_+) = u_{C1}(0_-) = 10V$ ,  $u_{C2}(0_+) = u_{C2}(0_-) = 0V$

## 2、求稳态值

$t \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $u_{C1}(t) = u_{C2}(t)$ , 即  $u_{C1}(\infty) = u_{C2}(\infty)$

根据电荷守恒, 有:  $C_1 u_{C1}(\infty) + C_2 u_{C2}(\infty) = C_1 u_{C1}(0_+) + C_2 u_{C2}(0_+)$

$$\text{即: } 3u_{C1}(\infty) + 2u_{C1}(\infty) = 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 0$$

$$u_{C1}(\infty) = u_{C2}(\infty) = 6V$$

## 3、求时间常数

$$\text{总电容 } C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 1.2 \mu F$$

$$\tau = RC = 10 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-6} = 12 \times 10^{-6} s$$

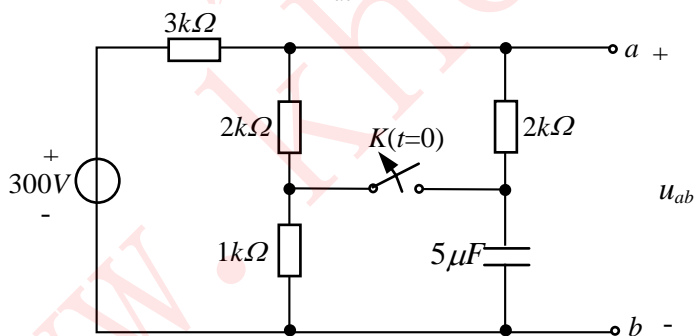
## 4、结果

由三要素公式有:

$$u_{C1}(t) = 6 + 4e^{-\frac{10^6}{12}t} V \quad t > 0$$

$$u_{C2}(t) = 6 - 6e^{-\frac{10^6}{12}t} V \quad t > 0$$

11-19 题 11-19 图示电路原处于稳态,  $t=0$  时开关  $K$  打开, 用三要素法求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_{ab}$ 。



题 11-19 图

解:  $t < 0$  时  $u_C(0_-) = \frac{300}{5} = 60V$

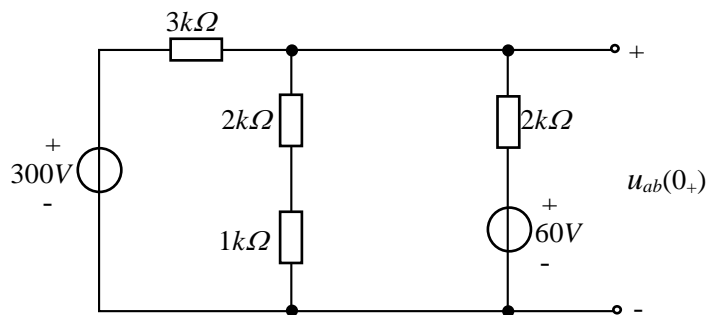
求初值  $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 60V$

画 0+ 网络

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{ab}(0_+) = \frac{300}{3} + \frac{60}{2}$$

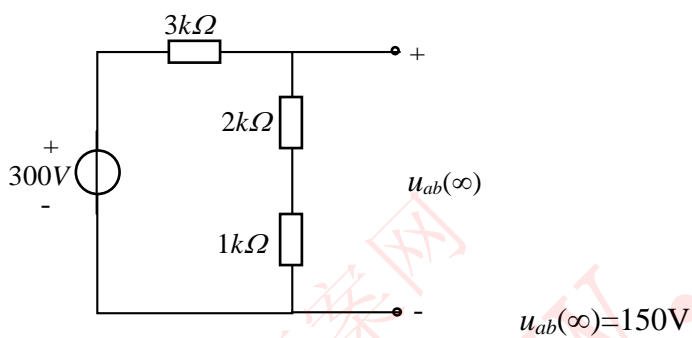
$$\frac{4+3}{6}u_{ab}(0_+) = 130$$

$$u_{ab}(0_+) = \frac{6}{7} \times 130 = 111.43V$$



求稳态值

$t \rightarrow \infty$  时的电路为



求时间常数

$$\tau = 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.5 \times 10^3 = 17.5 \times 10^{-3} s = \frac{1}{57.14} s$$

结果  $u_{ab}(t) = u_{ab}(\infty) + (u_{ab}(0+) - u_{ab}(\infty))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 150 - 38.57e^{-57.14t} V, t \geq 0$

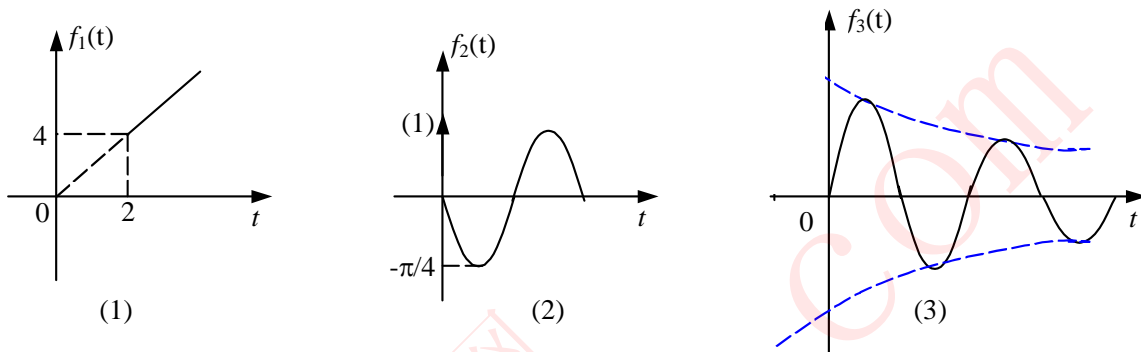
11-20 画出下列函数所表示的波形:

(1)  $f_1(t) = 2t \cdot \varepsilon(t-2)$ ;

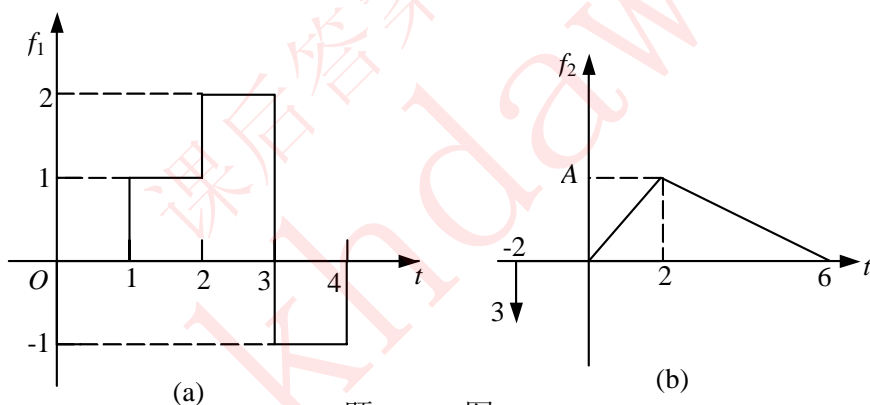
(2)  $f_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [\cos \frac{\pi}{4} t \cdot \varepsilon(t)]$ ;

(3)  $f_3(t) = e^{-2t} \sin 4t \cdot \varepsilon(t)$ 。

解:



11-21 用奇异函数描述题 11-21 图示各波形。



题 11-21 图

解: (a)  $\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2) - 3\varepsilon(t-3) + \varepsilon(t-4)$

(b)  $-3\delta(t+2) + \frac{A}{2}[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] + (-\frac{A}{4}t + \frac{3}{2}A)[\varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-6)]$

11-22 求解下列各式:

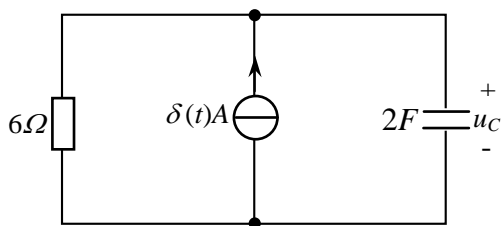
(1)  $(t^2 + 5)\delta(t-1) = ?$

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 5)\delta(t-1)dt = ?$

解: (1)  $(t^2 + 5)\delta(t-1) = t^2\delta(t-1) + 5\delta(t-1) = 6\delta(t-1)$

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 5)\delta(t-1)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 6\delta(t-1)dt = 6$

11-23 题 11-23 图示电路中  $u_C(0_-) = 2V$ , 求  $u_C(0_+)$ 。



题 11-23 图

解：列写以  $u_C(t)$  为变量的一阶微分方程

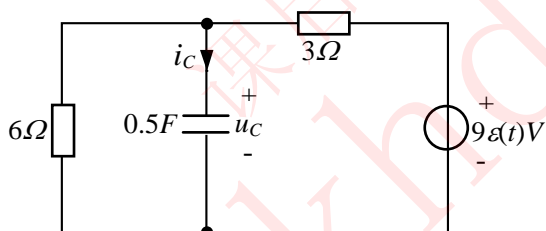
$$2 \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{6} = \delta(t).$$

对两边取  $[0-, 0+]$  积分，有：  $\int_{0-}^{0+} 2 \frac{du_C(\tau)}{dt} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{u_C(t)}{6} dt = \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t) dt.$

$$2[u_C(0_+) - u_C(0_-)] = 1$$

$$\therefore u_C(0_+) = \frac{1 + 2u_C(0_-)}{2} = \frac{1 + 4}{2} = 2.5V$$

11-24 题 11-24 图示电路中  $u_C(0_-) = 0$ 。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_C(t)$  和  $i_C(t)$ 。



题 11-24 图

解：三要素法求  $u_C(t)$

初值  $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$

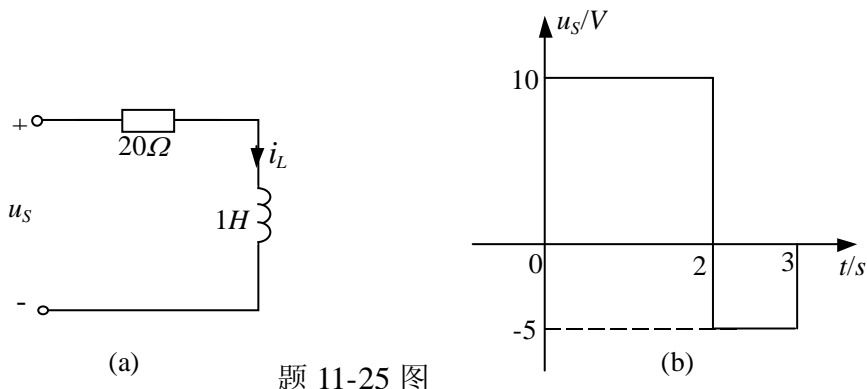
稳态值  $u_C(\infty) = 6V$

$$\text{时间常数 } \tau = 0.5 \times \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 1s$$

所以  $u_C(t) = 6 - 6e^{-t}V, t \geq 0$  或  $u_C(t) = 6(1 - e^{-t}) \cdot \varepsilon(t)V$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 3e^{-t} \varepsilon(t)A$$

11-25 零状态电路如题 11-25 图(a)所示，图(b)是电源  $u_S$  的波形，求电感电流  $i_L$  (分别用线段形式和一个表达式来描述)。



题 11-25 图

解：当  $u_s = \varepsilon(t)$  时

$$\text{电感电流 } s(t) = i_L(t) = \frac{1}{20}(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t) \text{ A.}$$

图(b)中  $u_s$  的表达式为：

$$\begin{aligned} u_s &= 10[\varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-2)] - 5[\varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-3)] \\ &= 10\varepsilon(t) - 15\varepsilon(t-2) + 5\varepsilon(t-3) \end{aligned}$$

由线性电路的延时性，可知电感电流的表达式为：

$$i_L(t) = 0.5(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t) - 0.75(1 - e^{-20(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2) + 0.25(1 - e^{-20(t-3)})\varepsilon(t-3) \text{ A}$$

分段：  $0 \leq t < 2s$  时

$$i_L = 0.5(1 - e^{-20t}) \text{ A} \quad i_L(2-) = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$2s \leq t < 3s \text{ 时} \quad i_L(2+) = i_L(2-) = 0.5 \text{ A} \quad i_L(\infty) = -0.25 \text{ A}$$

$$i_L(t) = -0.25 + (0.5 + 0.25)e^{-20(t-2)} = -0.25 + 0.75e^{-20(t-2)} \text{ A}$$

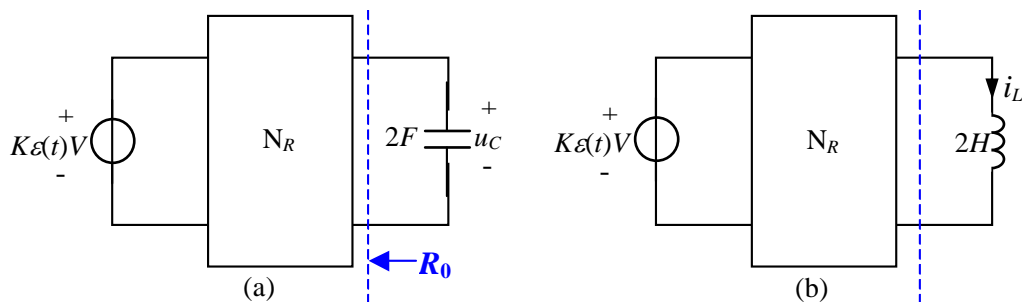
$t \geq 3s$  时

$$i_L(3+) = i_L(3-) = -0.25 \text{ A} \quad i_L(t) = -0.25e^{-20(t-3)} \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = \begin{cases} 0.5(1 - e^{-20t}) \text{ A} & 0 \leq t < 2s \\ -0.25 + 0.75e^{-20(t-2)} \text{ A} & 2s \leq t < 3s \\ -0.25e^{-20(t-3)} \text{ A} & t \geq 3s \end{cases}$$

11-26 题 11-26 图(a)电路中  $N_R$  纯电阻网络，其零状态响应  $u_C = (4 - 4e^{-0.25t}) \text{ V}$ 。

如用  $L=2\text{H}$  的电感代替电容，如图(b)所示，求零状态响应  $i_L$ 。



题 11-26 图

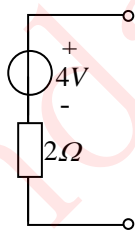
解：图(a)电路中 $N_R$ 纯电阻网络，其零状态响应 $u_C = (4 - 4e^{-0.25t})V$

由以上条件可知：

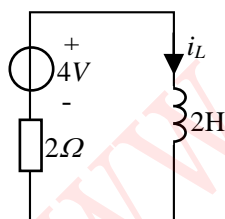
电容处的开路电压为  $4V$ ，时间常数  $\tau = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4s$

从电容向左看的等效电阻  $R_0 = \frac{\tau}{C} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\Omega$

因此虚线以左的戴维南等效电路是：



图(b)的电路等效为图示

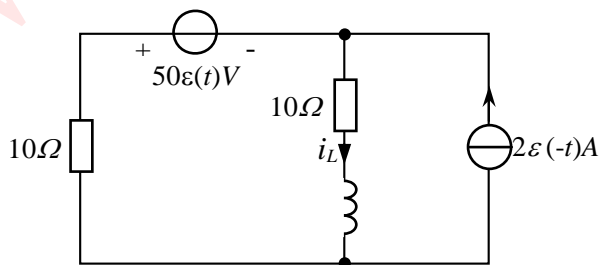


于是  $\tau_L = \frac{L}{R_0} = 1s$

$$i_L(\infty) = 2A$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = 2 - 2e^{-t} A, t \geq 0.$$

11-27 求题 11-27 图示电路的电感电流 $i_L$ 。



题 11-27 图

解:  $t < 0$  时,  $i_L = 1A$ .

所以  $i_L(0+) = i_L(0-) = 1A$

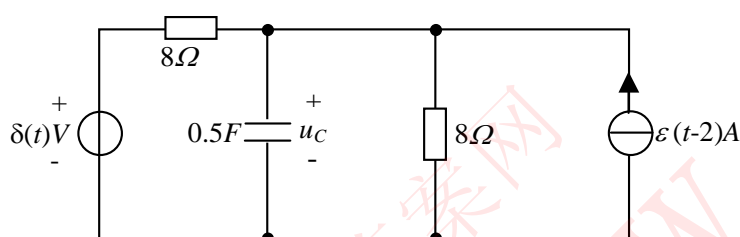
$$i_L(\infty) = -\frac{50}{20} = -2.5A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.2}{20} = \frac{1}{100}s$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = -2.5 + (1 + 2.5)e^{-100t} = -2.5 + 3.5e^{-100t} A \quad t > 0$$

$$\text{故 } i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) + (-2.5 + 3.5e^{-100t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

11-28 题 11-28 图示电路, 已知  $u_C(0_+) = 0$ , 求  $u_C(t)$ 。



题 11-28 图

解: 用叠加定理求

1、电压源  $\delta(t)$  单独作用时, 电容电压为  $u'_C(t)$ ,

列写以  $u'_C(t)$  为变量的一阶微分方程

$$0.5 \frac{du'_C}{dt} + \frac{u'_C}{8} + \frac{u'_C - \delta(t)}{8} = 0$$

$$0.5 \frac{du'_C}{dt} + \frac{u'_C}{4} = \frac{\delta(t)}{8}$$

方程两边取  $0_+ \sim 0_-$  积分, 有:

$$\int_{0_-}^{0_+} 0.5 \frac{du'_C(\tau)}{dt} dt + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \frac{u'_C}{4} dt = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \frac{\delta(t)}{8} dt$$

$$0.5u'_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore u'_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \varepsilon(t) V$$

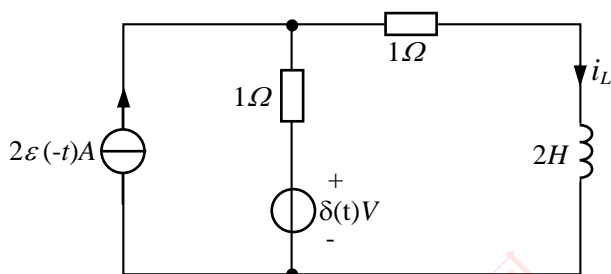
2、电流源单独作用时, 电容电压为  $u''_C$

$$\begin{aligned} u_c''(t) &= 4(1 - e^{-\frac{(t-2)}{2}}) \quad t \geq 2s \\ &= 4(1 - e^{-\frac{(t-2)}{2}})\varepsilon(t-2)V \end{aligned}$$

### 3、结果

$$u_c(t) = u_c'(t) + u_c''(t) = 0.25e^{-0.5t}\varepsilon(t) + 4(1 - e^{-0.5(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2)V.$$

11-29 求题 11-29 图示电路的电感电流  $i_L(t)$  和电阻电压  $u_R(t)$ 。



题 11-29 图

解:  $i_L(0_-) = 1A$

$t \geq 0$  时, 列写以  $i_L(t)$  为变量的一阶微分方程

$$2 \frac{di_L}{dt} + 2i_L = \delta(t).$$

方程两边取  $0_+ \sim 0_-$  积分, 有:

$$\int_{0_-}^{0_+} 2 \frac{di_L(\tau)}{d\tau} d\tau + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} 2i_L d\tau = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \delta(t) dt.$$

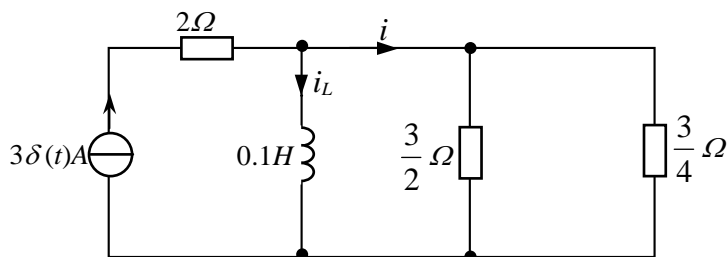
$$2[i_L(0_+) - i_L(0_-)] = 1$$

$$i_L(0_+) = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5A.$$

所以  $i_L(t) = 1.5e^{-t}A.$

结果:  $i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) + 1.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A.$   $u_R(t) = -1 \times i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) - 1.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V.$

11-30 求题 11-30 图示电路的零状态响应  $i_L(t)$  和  $i(t)$ 。



题 11-30 图

解：1、当电流源为  $\varepsilon(t)$  时，求解对应量的响应分别为  $s_1(t)$ 、 $s_2(t)$

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{2/3 + 4/3} = \frac{1}{6/3} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega.$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{0.1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{5} s$$

初值  $s_1(0+) = 0$ ,  $s_2(0-) = 1A$

稳态值  $s_1(\infty) = 1A$ ,  $s_2(\infty) = 0$

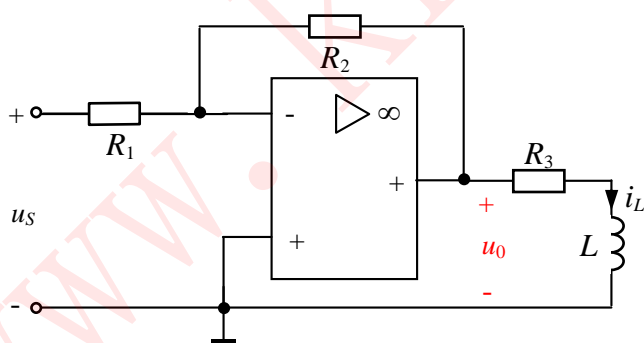
$$\therefore s_1(t) = (1 - e^{-5t})\varepsilon(t)A \quad s_2(t) = e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)A.$$

2、当电流源为  $3\delta(t)A$  时

$$i_L(t) = 3 \frac{ds_1}{dt} = 15e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)A$$

$$i(t) = 3 \frac{ds_2}{dt} = -15e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t) + 3\delta(t)A$$

11-31 题 11-31 图示电路。求零状态响应  $i_L(t)$ 。已知输入  $u_s = \varepsilon(t)V$ 。



题 11-31 图

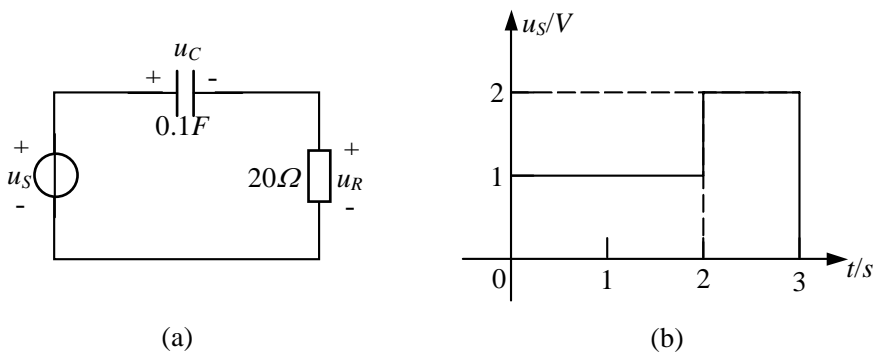
解：  $u_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}u_s$

$$i_L(t) = \left[ -\frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} e^{-(R_3/L)t} \right] \varepsilon(t)A$$

11-32 电路如题 11-32 图(a)所示，求：

(1) 电阻电压的单位冲击响应  $h(t)$ ；

(2) 如果 $u_S$ 的波形如图(b)所示, 用卷积积分法求零状态响应 $u_R(t)$ 。



题 11-32 图

解: (1) 列写以 $u_C(t)$ 为变量的一阶微分方程

$$u_C + 20 \times 0.1 \times \frac{du_C}{dt} = \delta(t)$$

$$2 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \delta(t)$$

由方程的系数可知:  $u_C(0+) = \frac{1}{2}$

而  $\tau = 20 \times 0.1 = 2s$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \varepsilon(t) V$$

$$u_C(t) + h(t) = \delta(t), \quad \therefore h(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \varepsilon(t)$$

(2)  $u_S = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-2) - 2\varepsilon(t-3) = f(t)$

$$h(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \varepsilon(t)$$

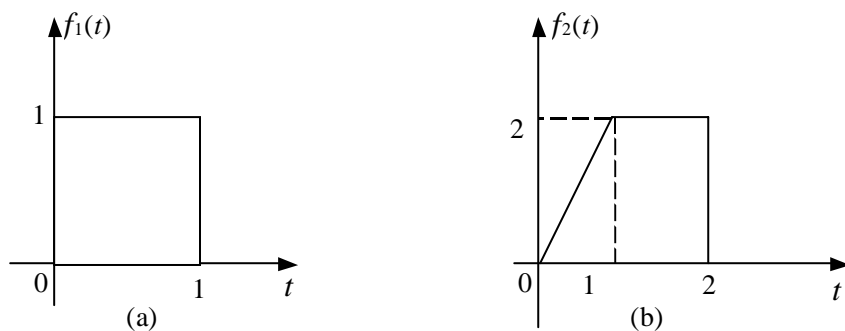
$$\therefore u_R(t) = f(t) * h(t)$$

$$\text{而 } h(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \int_{0-}^t (\delta(\tau) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\tau}{2}}) d\tau \times \varepsilon(t) = [1 + (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})] \varepsilon(t) = (2 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}}) \varepsilon(t)$$

由卷积延时性质可得:

$$u_R(t) = h(t) * f(t) = (2 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}}) \varepsilon(t) + (2 - e^{-\frac{t-2}{2}}) \varepsilon(t-2) - 2(2 - e^{-\frac{t-3}{2}}) \varepsilon(t-3) V$$

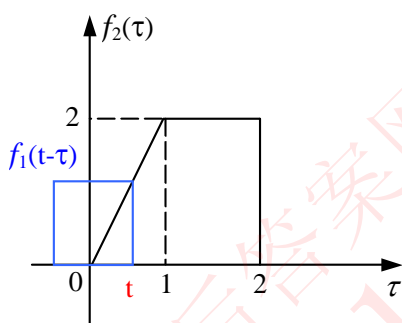
11-33  $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t)$ 的波形如题 11-33 图所示, 用图解法求 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 。



题 11-33 图

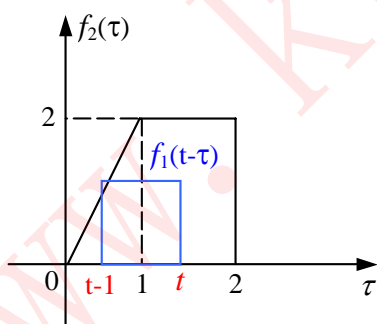
解:  $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t-\tau) f_2(\tau) d\tau$

$0 \leq t < 1s$  时



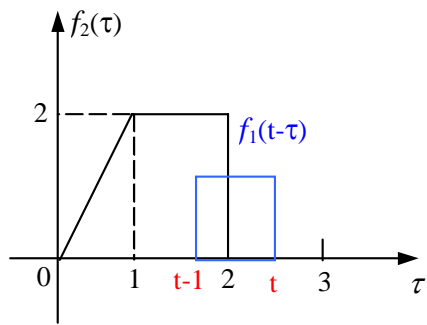
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t 2\tau d\tau = \tau^2 \Big|_0^t = t^2$$

$1s \leq t < 2s$  时



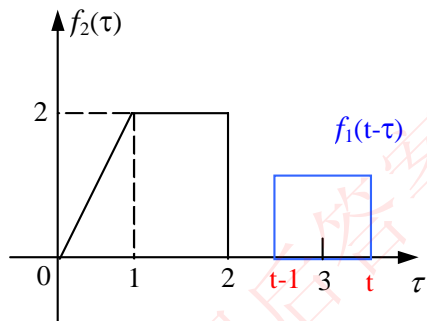
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{t-1}^1 2\tau d\tau + \int_1^t 2 d\tau = \tau^2 \Big|_{t-1}^1 + \tau \Big|_1^t = 1 - (t-1)^2 + 2t - 2 = -t^2 + 4t - 2$$

$2s \leq t < 3s$  时



$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{t-1}^2 2d\tau = 2\tau \Big|_{t-1}^2 = 4 - 2(t-1) = -2t + 6$$

$t \geq 3s$  时



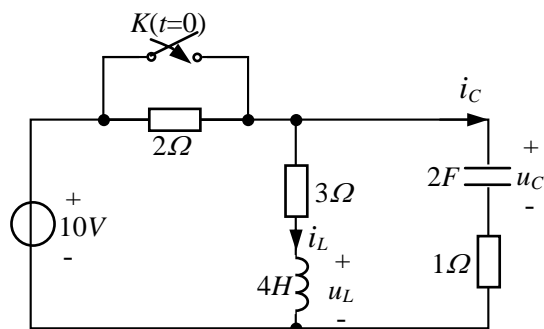
波形没有重合部分，所以  $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$

结果：

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t^2 & 0 \leq t < 1s \\ -t^2 + 4t - 2, & 1s \leq t < 2s \\ -2t + 6 & 2s \leq t < 3s \\ 0 & t \geq 3s \end{cases}$$

12-1 题 12-1 图示电路原处于稳态,  $t=0$  时开关  $K$  闭合,

求  $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $\frac{du_C}{dt}|_{0_+}$ 、 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $\frac{di_L}{dt}|_{0_+}$ 。



题 12-1

解:  $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{2+3} = 2A$   $u_C(0_-) = 3i_L(0_-) = 6V$

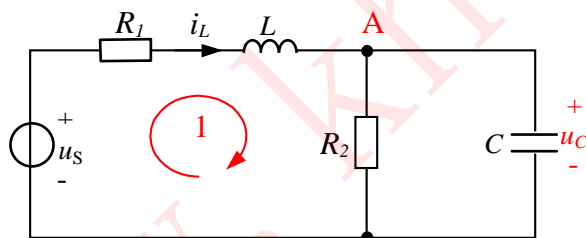
由换路定则有:

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2A, u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 6V$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}|_{0_+} = \frac{u_L(0_+)}{L} = \frac{-3i_L(0_+) + 10}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1A/s$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}|_{0_+} = \frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = \frac{(0 - u_C(0_+))}{2} = -2V/s$$

12-2 电路如题 12-2 图所示, 建立关于电感电流  $i_L$  的微分方程。



题 12-2 图

解: 回路 1:  $R_1 i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C = u_S \cdots \cdots (1)$

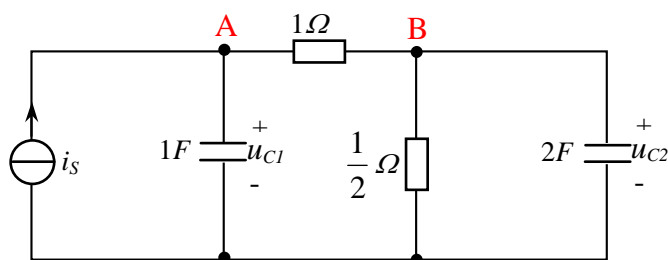
对 A 点:  $C \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{R_2} = i_L \cdots \cdots (2)$

由(1)式得:  $u_C = u_S - R_1 i_L - L \frac{di_L}{dt}$

代入(2)整理得:

$$LC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + (R_1 C + \frac{L}{R_2}) \frac{di_L}{dt} + (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}) i_L = C \frac{du_S}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_2} u_S$$

12-3 电路如题 12-3 图所示，建立关于 $u_{C2}$ 的微分方程。



题 12-3 图

解：列 A 点 KCL 的方程

$$\frac{du_{C1}}{dt} + u_{C1} - u_{C2} = i_s \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

列 B 点 KCL 的方程

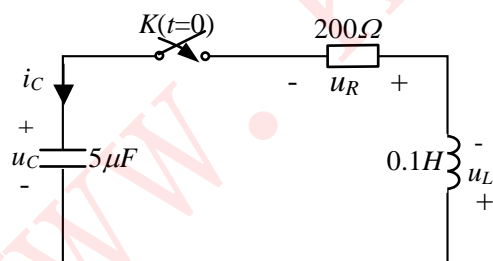
$$2\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2u_{C2} + u_{C2} - u_{C1} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

由(2)得:  $u_{C1} = 2\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 3u_{C2}$

代入(1)得:  $2\frac{d^2u_{C2}}{dt^2} + 3\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 3u_{C2} - u_{C2} = i_s$

整理得:  $2\frac{d^2u_{C2}}{dt^2} + 5\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2u_{C2} = i_s$

**12-4** 题 12-4 图示电路中，已知 $u_C(0_-)=200V$ ， $t=0$  时开关闭合，求 $t \geq 0$  时的 $u_C$ 。



题 12-4 图

解：1、列写以 $u_C$ 为变量的二阶微分方程

电容的电流  $i_C = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}$  (1)

电阻的电压  $u_R = 200i_C = 200 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}$

电感的电压  $u_L = 0.1 \frac{di_C}{dt} = 0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2}$

因为  $u_L + u_R + u_C = 0$

所以  $0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 200 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 2000 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 2 \times 10^6 u_C = 0$$

## 2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 2000p + 2 \times 10^6 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-2000 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 10^6 - 8 \times 10^6}}{2} = \frac{-2000 \pm j2 \times 10^3}{2} = -10^3 \pm j10^3$$

## 3、微分方程的解的形式

$$\therefore u_C(t) = Ke^{-10^3 t} \sin(10^3 t + \varphi) \quad (2)$$

## 4、求初值 $u_C(0+)$ 和 $u'_C(0+)$

$$u_C(0+) = u_C(0-) = 200V \quad i_C(0+) = i_C(0-) = 0A \quad (i_C(t) \text{ 为电感的电流})$$

$$\text{由(1)式有: } i_C(0+) = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$0 = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) \quad \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 0$$

## 5、利用初值 $u_C(0+) = 200V$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 0$ 确定待定系数 $K$ 、 $\varphi$

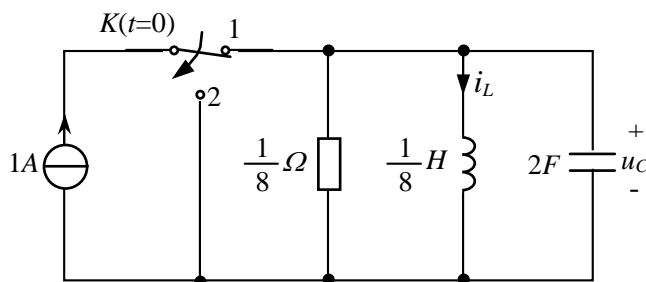
$$\text{将初值代入(2)式, 有: } \begin{cases} 200 = K \sin \varphi \\ 0 = -10^3 K \sin \varphi + 10^3 K \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} = 1, \varphi = 45^\circ, K = 200\sqrt{2}$$

## 6、结果

$$u_C(t) = 200\sqrt{2}e^{-3t} \sin(10^3 t + 45^\circ)V, t \geq 0$$

**12-5** 题 12-5 图示电路原处于稳态,  $t=0$  时开关由位置 1 换到位置 2, 求换位后的  $i_L(t)$  和  $u_C(t)$ 。



题 12-5 图

解:  $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0^-) = 1A$   $u_C(0^-) = 0$

1、列写以  $i_L$  为变量的二阶微分方程

$$\frac{1}{8} \times 2 \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0.$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 4p + 4 = 0.$$

$$p_{1,2} = -2$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

$$i_L(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

4、求初值  $i_L(0+)$  和  $i'_L(0+)$

$$i_L(0+) = i_L(0^-) = 1A \quad u_C(0+) = u_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$\because u_C(t) = \frac{1}{8} \frac{di_L}{dt} \quad \therefore \frac{di_L}{dt}(0+) = 8u_C(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值  $i_L(0+) = 1A$  和  $\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+) = 0$  确定待定系数  $K_1$ 、 $K_2$

$$i_L(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt} = K_2 e^{-2t} - 2(K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

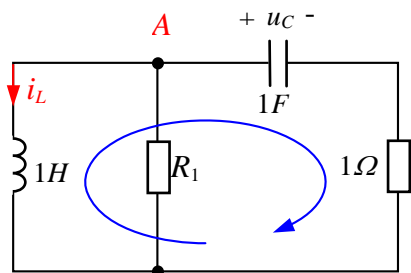
$$\text{代入初值得: } \begin{cases} 1 = K_1 \\ 0 = K_2 - 2K_1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} K_1 = 1 \\ K_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

6、结果

$$\therefore i_L(t) = (1 + 2t)e^{-2t} A, t \geq 0.$$

$$u_C(t) = \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{8} [2e^{-2t} - 2(1 + 2t)e^{-2t}] = -0.5te^{-2t} V, t \geq 0$$

**12-6** 题 12-6 图示电路为换路后的电路, 电感和电容均有初始储能。  
问电阻  $R_1$  取何值使电路工作在临界阻尼状态?



题 12-6 图

解：列 A 点的 KCL 方程

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0 \quad (1)$$

列回路方程

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \frac{di_L}{dt} \quad (2)$$

(2)式代入(1)式：

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1} u_C + i_L = 0$$

$$i_L = -(1 + \frac{1}{R_1}) \frac{du_C}{dt} - \frac{1}{R_1} u_C \quad (3)$$

(3)式代入(2)式得：

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = -(1 + \frac{1}{R_1}) \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

即：

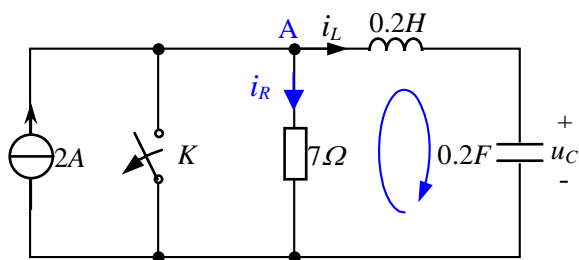
$$(1 + \frac{1}{R_1}) \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + (1 + \frac{1}{R_1}) \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

当  $(1 + \frac{1}{R_1})^2 - 4(1 + \frac{1}{R_1}) = 0$  时为临界阻尼状态

$$(1 + \frac{1}{R_1})(1 + \frac{1}{R_1} - 4) = 0$$

故  $R_1 = \frac{1}{3} \Omega$ .

**12-7** 题 12-7 图示电路。  $T < 0$  时电路为稳态，  $t=0$  时开关  $K$  打开，求当开关打开后的  $u_C(t)$  和  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 12-7 图

解:  $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0^-) = 0\text{A}$   $u_C(0^-) = 0$

### 1、列写以 $u_C$ 为变量的二阶微分方程

$$\text{A 结点: } 2 = i_R + i_L \quad (1)$$

$$\text{回路: } 0.2 \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C - 7i_R = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{对电容元件: } i_L = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{由(1)式得: } i_R = 2 - i_L \quad (4)$$

$$\text{将(4)式代入(2)式, 有: } 0.2 \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C - 7(2 - i_L) = 0 \quad (5)$$

将(3)式代入(5)式, 有:

$$0.2 \times 0.2 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C - 7(2 - 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt} i_L) = 0$$

$$0.04 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 1.4 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 14$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 35 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 25 u_C = 350$$

### 2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 35p + 25 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-35 \pm \sqrt{35^2 - 100}}{2} = \frac{-35 \pm 33.54}{2}$$

$$p_1 = -0.73 \quad p_2 = -34.27$$

### 3、微分方程的解的形式

特解:  $u_{Cp} = 14$  (稳态解)

齐次方程的解:  $u_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t}$

$$\text{所以 } u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t} + 14$$

4、求初值  $u_C(0+)$  和  $u'_C(0+)$

$$u_C(0+) = u_C(0-) = 0 \quad i_L(0+) = i_L(0-) = 0A$$

$$\text{由(3)式得: } i_L(0+) = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 5i_L(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值  $u_C(0+)=0V$  和  $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$  确定待定系数  $K_1$ 、 $K_2$

$$u_C = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t} + 14$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = -0.73K_1 e^{-0.73t} - 34.27K_2 e^{-34.27t}$$

$$\text{代入初值得: } \begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + K_2 + 14 \\ -0.73K_1 - 34.27K_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } K_1 = -14.1 \quad K_2 = 0.3$$

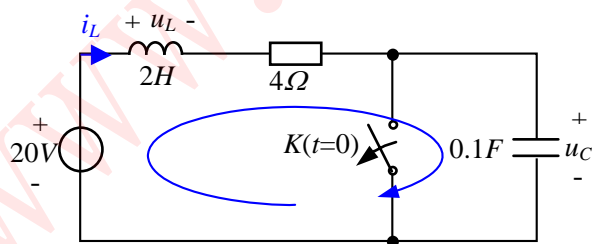
6、结果

$$u_C = -14.1e^{-0.73t} + 0.3e^{-34.27t} + 14V, t \geq 0$$

$$i_L = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0.2 \times 14.1 \times 0.73e^{-0.73t} - 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 34.27e^{-34.27t}$$

$$= 2.1e^{-0.73t} - 2.06e^{-34.27t} A, t \geq 0$$

**12-8** 题 12-8 图示电路原处于稳态,  $t=0$  时开关  $K$  打开, 求  $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$ 。



题 12-8 图

解:  $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0-) = 5A$   $u_C(0-) = 0$

1、列写以  $u_C$  为变量的二阶微分方程

$$\text{对电容元件: } i_L = 0.1 \frac{du_C}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{回路: } 2\frac{di_L}{dt} + 4i_L + u_C = 20 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{将(1)式代入(2)式, 有: } 0.2\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + 0.4\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 20$$

$$\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + 2\frac{du_C}{dt} + 5u_C = 100$$

## 2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 2p + 5 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = -1 \pm j2$$

## 3、微分方程的解的形式

特解:  $u_{Cp} = 100$  (稳态解)

齐次方程的解:  $u_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t$

所以  $u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t + 20$

## 4、求初值 $u_C(0+)$ 和 $u'_C(0+)$

$$u_C(0+) = u_C(0-) = 0 \quad i_L(0+) = i_L(0-) = 5A$$

$$\text{由(1)式得: } i_L(0+) = 0.1 \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 10i_L(0+) = 50$$

## 5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=50$ 确定待定系数 $K$ 、 $\varphi$

$$u_C = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t + 20$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = K_1(-e^{-t} \cos 2t - 2e^{-t} \sin 2t) + K_2(-e^{-t} \sin 2t + 2e^{-t} \cos 2t)$$

$$\text{代入初值得: } \begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + 20 \\ 50 = -K_1 + 2K_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } K_1 = -20 \quad K_2 = 15$$

## 6、结果

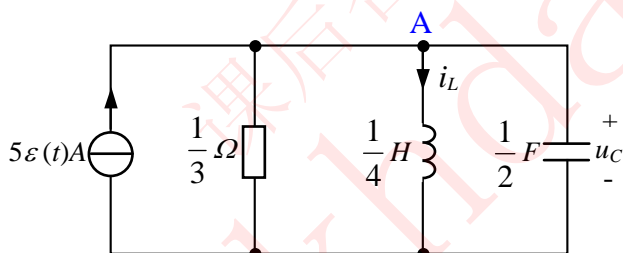
$$u_C(t) = -20e^{-t} \cos 2t + 15e^{-t} \sin 2t + 20V, t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_L(t) &= 20 - u_C - 0.4 \frac{du_C}{dt} \\
 &= 20 + 20e^{-t} \cos 2t - 15e^{-t} \sin 2t - 20 \\
 &\quad - 0.4[20e^{-t} \cos 2t + 40e^{-t} \sin 2t - 15e^{-t} \sin 2t + 30e^{-t} \cos 2t] \\
 &= 25e^{-t} \sin 2t V, t \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

另一方法求:

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_L &= 0.1 \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0.1[20e^{-t} \cos 2t + 40e^{-t} \sin 2t - 15e^{-t} \sin 2t + 30e^{-t} \cos 2t] \\
 &= 5e^{-t} \cos 2t + 2.5e^{-t} \sin 2t A, t \geq 0 \\
 u_L &= 2 \frac{di_L}{dt} = 2[-5e^{-t} \cos 2t - 10e^{-t} \sin 2t - 2.5e^{-t} \sin 2t + 5e^{-t} \cos 2t] \\
 &= -25e^{-t} \cos 2t V, t \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

**12-9** 题 12-9 图示电路为零状态电路, 求  $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$ 。



题 12-9 图

解:  $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0^-) = 0A$   $u_C(0^-) = 0$

1、列写以  $i_L$  为变量的二阶微分方程

$$A \text{ 点: } 5\varepsilon(t) = 3u_C(t) + i_L + \frac{1}{2} \frac{du_C}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{对电感元件: } u_C = \frac{1}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{将(2)式代入(1)式, 有: } \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 5\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{di_L}{dt} + 8i_L = 40\varepsilon(t)$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 6p + 8 = 0$$

$$p_1 = -2 \quad p_2 = -4$$

### 3、微分方程的解的形式

特解:  $i_{LP} = 5A$ . (稳态解)

齐次方程的解:  $i_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t}$

所以  $i_L = i_{Ch} + i_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} + 5$

### 4、求初值 $i_L(0+)$ 和 $i'_L(0+)$

$$i_L(0+) = i_L(0-) = 0A \quad u_C(0+) = u_C(0-) = 0V$$

$$\text{由(2)式有: } u_C(0+) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt}(0+)$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+) = 4u_C(0+) = 0$$

### 5、利用初值 $i_L(0+) = 0A$ 和 $\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+) = 0$ 确定待定系数 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$

$$i_L(t) = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} + 5$$

$$\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = -2K_1 e^{-2t} - 4K_2 e^{-4t}$$

$$\text{代入初值得: } \begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + K_2 + 5 \\ 0 = -2K_1 - 4K_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } K_1 = -10 \quad K_2 = 5$$

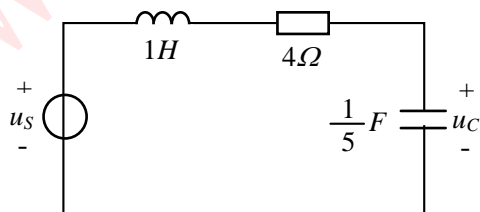
### 6、结果

$$i_L = -10e^{-2t} + 5e^{-4t} + 5A, t \geq 0$$

$$u_C = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} [20e^{-2t} - 20e^{-4t}] = 5e^{-2t} - 5e^{-4t}V, t \geq 0.$$

**12-10** 求题 12-10 图示电路的零状态响应  $u_C(t)$ 。已知电源  $u_S(t)$  的取值分别为:

(1)  $u_S = \varepsilon(t)V$ ; (2)  $u_S = \delta(t)V$ 。



题 12-10 图

解: (1) 列写以  $u_C$  为变量的二阶微分方程(方程的列写参考 12-4 题)

$$u_c + 4 \times \frac{1}{5} \frac{du_c}{dt} + 1 \times \frac{1}{5} \frac{d^2 u_c}{dt^2} = \varepsilon(t)$$

特征方程及特征根

$$\frac{1}{5} p^2 + \frac{4}{5} p + 1 = 0 \quad p_{1,2} = -2 \pm j1$$

微分方程的解的形式

特解:  $u_{cp} = 1$  (稳态解)

齐次方程的解:  $u_{ch} = K e^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi)$

所以  $u_c = u_{ch} + u_{cp} = K e^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi) + 1$

求初值  $u_c(0+)$  和  $u'_c(0+)$

$$u_c(0+) = u_c(0-) = 0A \quad u'_c(0+) = 0 \text{ (参考题 12-4 的答案)}$$

利用初值  $u_c(0+) = 0V$  和  $\frac{du_c}{dt}(0+) = 0$  确定待定系数  $K$ 、 $\varphi$

$$u_c = K e^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi) + 1$$

$$\frac{du_c}{dt} = K[-2e^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi) + e^{-2t} \cos(t + \varphi)]$$

$$\text{将代入初值有: } \begin{cases} K \sin \varphi + 1 = 0 \\ -2K \sin \varphi + K \cos \varphi = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} K = -\sqrt{5} \\ \varphi = 26^\circ \end{cases}$$

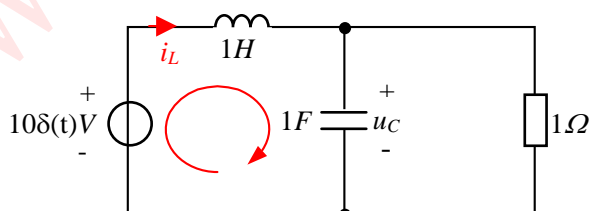
结果

$$u_c(t) = [-\sqrt{5} e^{-2t} \sin(t + 26^\circ) + 1] \varepsilon(t)$$

(2) 当激励为单位冲激函数时, 此时的零状态响应是(1)中的响应的导数  
单位冲激响应是:

$$h(t) = \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} = [2\sqrt{5} e^{-2t} \sin(t + 26^\circ) - \sqrt{5} e^{-2t} \cos(t + 26^\circ)] \varepsilon(t)$$

**12-11** 求题 12-11 图示电路的冲击响应  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 12-11 图

解:  $t < 0$  时  $i_L(0-) = 0A$   $u_c(0-) = 0$

1、列写以  $u_c$  为变量的二阶微分方程

$$\text{回路方程: } 10\delta(t) = \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C \quad (1)$$

$$\text{对电阻元件: } u_C = 1 \times (i_L - \frac{du_C}{dt})$$

$$i_L = \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C \quad (2)$$

$$\text{将(2)式代入(1)式, 有: } \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 10\delta(t)$$

## 2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + p + 1 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = -0.5 \pm j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

## 3、微分方程的解的形式

$$u_C(t) = K_1 e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + K_2 e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

## 4、求初值 $u_C(0+)$ 和 $u'_C(0+)$

$$u_C(0+) = u_C(0-) = 0V \quad i_L(0-) = 0A$$

$$\text{由(2)式得: } i_L(0-) = \frac{du_C}{dt}(0-) + u_C(0-)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0-) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 10\delta(t)$$

方程两边取 $(0-, 0+)$ 积分, 有:

$$\int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{du_C}{dt} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} u_C dt = 10 \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t) dt$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) - \frac{du_C}{dt}(0-) + u_C(0+) - u_C(0-) = 10$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 10$$

## 5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=10$ 确定待定系数 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$

$$u_c(t) = K_1 e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + K_2 e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

$$\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} = -(0.5K_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} K_2) e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} K_1 - 0.5K_2) e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

代入初值得: 
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_2 \\ 10 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} K_1 - 0.5K_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } K_1 = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \quad K_2 = 0$$

6、结果

$$u_c(t) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \cdot \varepsilon(t) V$$

### 习 题 十 三

13—1 求下列函数的象函数:

$$(1) \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2) \quad (2) t[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)];$$

$$(3) (t^2+1)e^{-at} \quad (4) U_m \sin \omega(t-t_o)\varepsilon(t-t_o)$$

$$(5) e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad (6) e^{-(a+t)} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$(7) 3\delta(t) + t + 5; \quad (8) t \cos \omega t$$

解

$$(1) \mathfrak{L} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$$

$$= \mathfrak{L} [\varepsilon(t)] - \mathfrak{L} [\varepsilon(t-2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s}$$

$$(2) \mathfrak{L} [t\varepsilon(t) - (t-1)\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} - 1 \right) e^{-s}$$

$$(3) \mathfrak{L} [t^2 e^{-2t} + e^{-2t}]$$

$$= \frac{2!}{(s+2)^3} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$(4) \because \mathfrak{L} [U_m \sin \omega t] = U_m \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\therefore \mathfrak{L} [U_m \sin \omega(t-t_o)\varepsilon(t-t_o)]$$

$$= U_m \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} e^{-t_o s}$$

$$(5) \because e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= e^{-at} (\sin \omega t \cos \varphi + \cos \omega t \sin \varphi)$$

$$\therefore \mathfrak{L} [e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)]$$

$$= \cos \varphi \mathfrak{L} [e^{-at} \sin \omega t] + \sin \varphi \mathfrak{L} [e^{-at} \cos \omega t]$$

$$= \frac{\omega \cos \varphi}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\sin \varphi (s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi (s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$(6) F(s) = e^{-a} \{ \mathfrak{L} [e^{-t} \cos \omega t \cos \varphi] - \mathfrak{L} [e^{-t} \sin \omega t \sin \varphi] \}$$

$$= e^{-a} \left\{ \frac{\cos \varphi (s+1)}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega \sin \varphi}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-a} [(s+1) \cos \varphi - \omega \sin \varphi]}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$(7) \mathfrak{L} [3\delta(t) + t + 5]$$

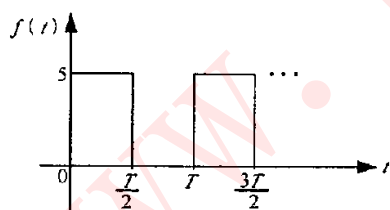
$$= 3 + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{5}{s}$$

$$(8) \mathfrak{L} [t \cos \omega t]$$

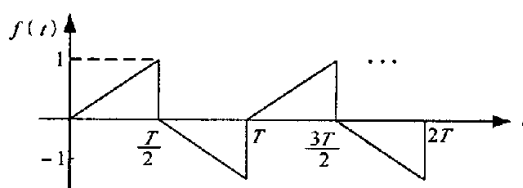
$$= \frac{d}{ds} \mathfrak{L} [\cos \omega t]$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2 - s^2}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$$

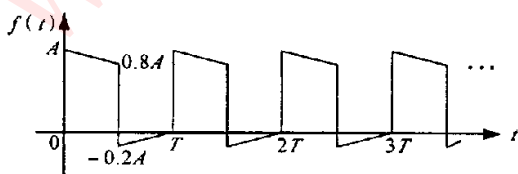
13—2 对题 13—2 图示各波形函数进行拉氏变换,



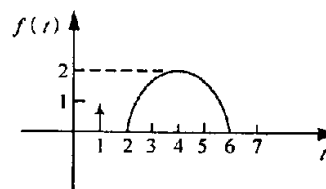
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d) 一个单位冲激与  
一个正弦函数的半波

题 13—2 图

解 (a) 因为  $f_1(t) = 5\varepsilon(t) - 5\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2})$  第一周期波形函数

所以周期函数  $f(t)$  的象函数

$$F(s) = \mathfrak{L}[f(t)] = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{5(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{s} \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

(b) 解: 原函数  $f(t)$  在  $[0, \frac{T}{2}]$  前半周期的波型函数。

$$f_{11}(t) = \frac{2}{T}t \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left[ t\varepsilon(t) - (t - \frac{T}{2})\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) - \frac{T}{2}\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right]$$

$$\therefore F_{11}(s) = \mathfrak{L}[f_{11}(t)] = \frac{2}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{2}{Ts} - \frac{2}{Ts}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)$$

$\therefore f(t)$  在  $[\frac{T}{2}, T]$  后半周期波型函数。

$$f_{12}(t) = -f_{11}(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

$\therefore f(t)$  在  $[0, T]$  一个周期的波型函数。

$$f_1(t) = f_{11}(t) + f_{12}(t)$$

$$= f_{11}(t) - f_{11}(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

$\therefore f_1(t)$  的象函数

$$F_1(s) = F_{11}(s) - F_{11}(s)e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} = F_{11}(s)(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

故周期函数  $f(t)$  的象函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= F_1(s) \frac{1}{1-e^{-Ts}} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{2}{Ts} - \frac{2}{Ts} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right) \frac{1-e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{1-e^{-Ts}} \\ &= \frac{1-e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} s e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{\frac{T}{2} s^2 (1+e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})} \end{aligned}$$

(c) 解 由直线方程斜截式可知  $f(t)$  在  $(0, \frac{T}{2})$  前半周期波型函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{11}(t) &= \left( -\frac{0.4A}{T}t + A \right) \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ t\varepsilon(t) - \left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \frac{T}{2}\varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] + A \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{11}(s) &= \mathfrak{L}[f_{11}(t)] \\ &= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right] + A \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) \end{aligned}$$

由直线方程两点式可知  $f(t)$  在  $[\frac{T}{2}, T]$  后半周期波型函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{12}(t) &= \left( \frac{0.4A}{T}t - 0.4A \right) \left[ \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \varepsilon(t - T) \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{0.4A}{T} \left( t - \frac{T}{2} \right) - 0.2A \right] \left[ \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \varepsilon(t - T) \right] \\ &= \frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \left( t - \frac{T}{2} \right) \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - (t - T) \varepsilon(t - T) - \frac{T}{2} \varepsilon(t - T) \right] - 0.2A \left[ \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \varepsilon(t - T) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F_{12}(s) = \mathfrak{L}[f_{12}(t)]$$

$$= \frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right] e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - 0.2A \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}$$

$\therefore f(t)$  在  $(0, T)$  周期的波型函数

$$f_1(t) = f_{11}(t) + f_{12}(t)$$

$$F_1(s) = \mathcal{L}[f_1(t)]$$

$$= F_{11}(s) + F_{12}(s)$$

$$= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left( \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right) (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

$$+ A(1 - 0.2e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{A}{T} \frac{1}{s^2} (-0.4 + Ts + 0.4e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

∴ 周期函数  $f(t)$  的象函数为

$$F(s) = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-Ts}} = \frac{\frac{A}{T} \frac{1}{s^2} (-0.4 + Ts + 0.4e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}$$

(d) 解 由图知  $T=8s$ ,  $f = \frac{1}{8} H_z$ ,  $\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad/s}$

$$f(t) = \delta(t-1) + 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\varepsilon(t-2) + 2\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{4}(t-4) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\varepsilon(t-6)$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$= e^{-s} + 2 \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2} e^{-2s} + 2 \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2} e^{-6s}$$

$$= e^{-s} + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{e^{-2s} + e^{-6s}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2}$$

13—3 求下列象函数的原函数  $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$ :

(1)  $\frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s+3} + 5$ ; (2)  $\frac{3s+1}{s^3+5s^2+6s}$ ;

(3)  $\frac{s^2+1}{2s^2-2}$ ; (4)  $\frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s^2+5s+6)}$ ;

(5)  $\frac{2s+3}{s^2+1}$ ; (6)  $\frac{s^2+6s+10}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$ ;

$$(7) \frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s^2+4s+5)} \quad (8) \frac{s^2+3s+2}{s^2};$$

$$(9) \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2(s^2+2s+2)^2} \quad (10) \frac{(s+3)e^{-s/2}}{s^2+4s+9};$$

$$(11) \frac{2s^2+7s+9}{(s+1)^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 解 } f(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s+2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}[5] \\ &= e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t} + 5\delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解 } \text{由 } Q(s) = s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s = 0 \text{ 求根为}$$

$$s_1 = 0, \quad s_2 = -2, \quad s_3 = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(t) &= \frac{3s+1}{s^3+5s^2+6s} \\ &= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3} \\ k_1 &= (s-0) \frac{3s+1}{s(s+2)(s+3)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{6} \\ k_2 &= \frac{3s+1}{s(s+3)} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{5}{2} \\ k_3 &= \frac{3s+1}{s(s+2)} \Big|_{s=-3} = -\frac{8}{3} \\ \therefore f(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{8}{3}e^{-3t} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 解}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s^2+1}{2s^2-2} &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2(s^2-1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right) \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\delta(t) + e^t - e^{-t})$$

$$(4) \text{ 解}$$

$$\therefore Q(s) = s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0 \text{ 的根为}$$

$$s_1 = -2, \quad s_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s^2+5s+6)} = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$

$$k_1 = (s+1) \left. \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+3)} \right|_{s=-2} = -4$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right|_{s=-3} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1}[F(s)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t} + \frac{9}{2}e^{-3t}$$

(5) 解

$$F(s) = \frac{2s+3}{s^2+1} = 2 \frac{s}{s^2+1} + 3 \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1}[F(s)] = 2 \cos t + 3 \sin t$$

(6) 解

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2+6s+10}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+2} + \frac{k_2(s+1)+k_3}{(s+1)^2+1^2} \quad (\text{甲})$$

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{s^2+6s+10}{s^2+2s+2} \right|_{s=-2} = 1$$

将 $k_1$ 代至(甲)式

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2+2s+2+k_2(s+2)(s+1)+k_3(s+2)}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

$$\text{分子整理: } (k_2+1)s^2 + (3k_2+2+k_3)s + 2k_2+2k_3+2 = s^2+6s+10$$

$$\text{比较系数: } k_2+1=1 \rightarrow k_2=0$$

$$3k_2+k_3+2=6 \rightarrow k_3=4$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{4}{(s+1)^2+1^2}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)] = e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t} \sin t$$

解 2 因为  $s^2 + 2s + 2 = 0$  的根  $s_1 = -1 + j$   $s_2 = -1 - j$

$$F(s) = \frac{A_1}{s+2} + \frac{A_2}{s-(-1+j)} + \frac{A_3}{s-(-1-j)}$$

由分解定理:

$$A_1 = 1, \quad A_2 = \left. \frac{s^2 + 6s + 10}{(s+2)[s-(-1-j)]} \right|_{s=-1+j} = 2 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)]$$

$$= e^{-2t} + 2|A_2|e^{-t} \cos(t - 90^\circ)$$

$$= e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t} \cos(t - 90^\circ)$$

(7) 解: 分母  $Q(s) = 0$  的根为

$$s_{1,2} = -3, \quad s_3 = -2 + j, \quad s_4 = -2 - j \quad \text{部分分式为:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s^2+4s+5)} \\ &= \frac{k_{11}}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s+3)} + \frac{k_2}{s-(-2+j)} + \frac{k_3}{s-(-2-j)} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_{11} = (s+3)^2 \left. \frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s^2+4s+5)} \right|_{s=-3} = 2$$

$$k_{12} = \left. \frac{d}{ds} [(s+3)^2 f(s)] \right|_{s=-3} = \left. \frac{-(2s+4)}{(s^2+4s+5)^2} \right|_{s=-3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= [s-(-2+j)] \left. \frac{1}{(s+3)^2[s-(-2+j)][s-(-2-j)]} \right|_{s=-2+j} \\ &= \frac{1}{(-2+j+3)[-2+j-(-2-j)]} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)] = 2te^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} + 2|k_2|e^{-2t} \cos(t+135^\circ)$$

$$= (2t + \frac{1}{2})e^{-3t} + 4\sqrt{2}e^{-2t} \cos(t + 135^\circ)$$

(8) 解:  $F(s) = 1 + \frac{3}{s} + \frac{3}{s^2}$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \delta(t) + 3 + 2t$$

(9) 解 分母  $Q(s) = (s+1)^2(s^2 + 2s + 2)^2 = 0$  的根为

$$s_{1,2} = -1 \quad s_{3,4} = -1 + j \quad s_{5,6} = -1 - j$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2(s^2 + 2s + 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{A_2}{(s+1)} + \frac{B_1}{[s - (-1 + j)]^2} + \frac{B_2}{[s - (-1 + j)]} + \frac{C_1}{[s - (-1 - j)]^2} + \frac{C_2}{[s - (-1 - j)]}$$

$$A_1 = (s+1)^2 F(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)^2} \Big|_{s=-1} = 1$$

$$A_2 = \frac{d}{ds}[(s+1)^2 F(s)] \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)^2} \right] \Big|_{s=-1} = -2$$

$$B_1 = [s - (-1 + j)]^2 F(s) \Big|_{s=-1+j} = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2[s - (-1 - j)]^2} \Big|_{s=-1+j}$$

$$= \frac{2 \angle 270^\circ}{(-1) \times (-4)} = \frac{1}{2} \angle 270^\circ = -j \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ [s - (-1 + j)]^2 F(s) \right\} \Big|_{s=-1+j} = \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2[s - (-1 - j)]^2} \right\} \Big|_{s=-1+j}$$

$$= \frac{2+j}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \angle 26.6^\circ}{2}$$

由计算可知,  $B_1 = C_1^*$ ,  $B_2 = C_2^*$

$$\therefore L^{-1} \left[ \frac{B_2}{s+1-j} + \frac{C_2}{s+1+j} \right] = e^{-t} \sqrt{5} \cos(t + 26.6^\circ)$$

$$\text{又 } \because L^{-1} \left[ \frac{j\frac{1}{2}}{(s+j)^2} + \frac{-j\frac{1}{2}}{(s-j)^2} \right] = -jt \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2} = t \sin t$$

$$\therefore \mathfrak{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{B_1}{s+1+j} + \frac{C_1}{s+1-j} \right]$$

$$= e^{-t} t \sin t$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = \mathfrak{L}^{-1} [F(s)]$$

$$= te^{-t} - 2e^{-t} + \sqrt{5}e^{-t} \cos(t + 26.6^\circ) + e^{-t} t \sin t$$

$$= e^{-t} (t - 2 + 2 \cos t - \sin t + t \sin t)$$

(10) 解

$$\because \text{分母 } \theta(s) = s^2 + 4s + 9 = 0 \text{ 的根为}$$

$$s_1 = -2 + j\sqrt{5} \quad s_2 = -2 - j\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{又 } \because \frac{s+3}{s^2+4s+9} = \frac{K_1}{s-(-2+j\sqrt{5})} + \frac{K_2}{s-(-2-j\sqrt{5})}$$

$$\text{其中 } K_1 = \left[ s - (-2 + j\sqrt{5}) \right] \frac{s+3}{s^2+4s+9} \Big|_{s=-2+j\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{s+3}{s-(-2-j\sqrt{5})} \Big|_{s=-2+j\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1+j\sqrt{5}}{j2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{j\sqrt{5}-5}{-10} = \frac{j\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}-1}{-2}$$

$$= 0.55 \angle -24.1^\circ$$

$$\therefore L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s+3}{s^2+4s+9} \right] = 2 \times 0.55 e^{-2t} \cos(\sqrt{5}t - 24.1^\circ) \varepsilon(t)$$

由于象函数乘  $e^{-Tos}$  则原函数延时 T。

$$\therefore L^{-1} \left[ \frac{s+2}{s^2+4s+9} e^{-\frac{s}{2}} \right] = 1.1 e^{-2\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cos \left[ \sqrt{5} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 24.1^\circ \right] \varepsilon \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= e^{-2\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \left[ \cos \sqrt{5} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sin \sqrt{5} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \varepsilon \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(11) 解  $\because F(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 7s + 9}{(s+1)^3}$

$Q(s) = (s+1)^3 = 0$  的根为零的重根  $s_{1,2,3} = -1$

$$k_1 = (s+1)^3 F(s) \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$= 2s^2 + 7s + 9 \Big|_{s=-1} = 4$$

$$k_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ (s+1)^3 F(s) \right] \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$= 4s + 7 \Big|_{s=-1} = 3$$

$$k_3 = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left[ (s+1)^3 F(s) \right] \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

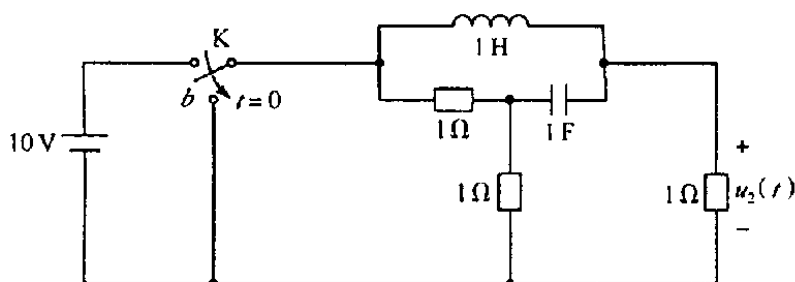
$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{k_1}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{k_2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{k_3}{s+1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{3}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{2}{s+1}$$

$$= e^{-t} \left( 4 \times \frac{t^2}{2!} + 3 \times t + 2 \right)$$

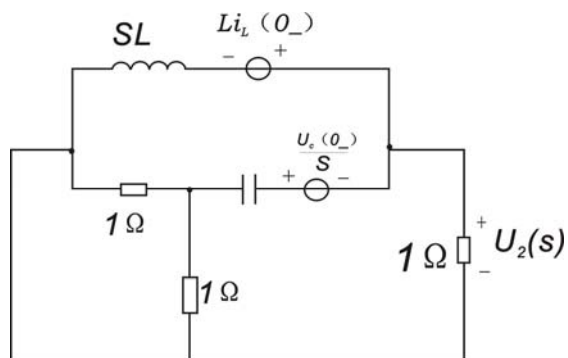
$$= e^{-t} (2t^2 + 3t + 2)$$

13—4 画出题 13—4 图示电路的运算电路。



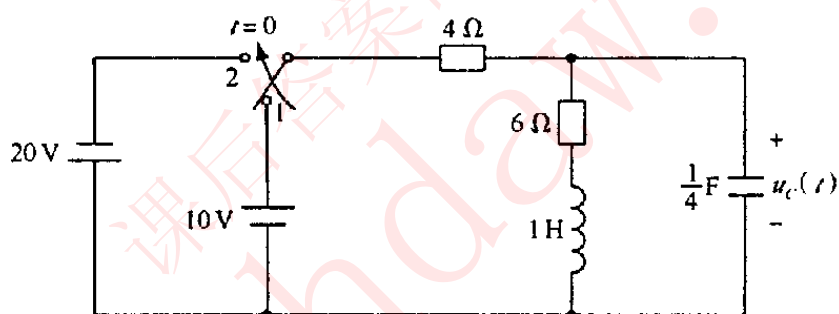
题 13—4 图

解 s 域电路为



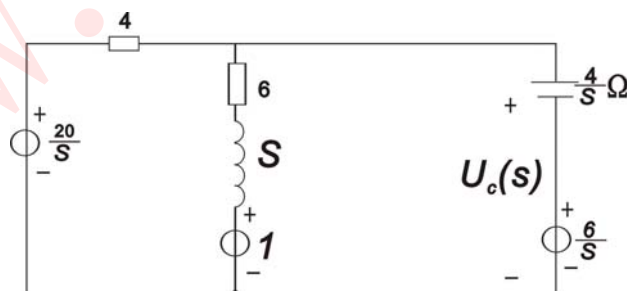
其中  $i_L(o_-) = 10A$        $u_c(o_-) = 5V$

**13—5** 试用拉氏变换法求题 13—5 图示电路电压  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13—5 图

解 s 域电路如下,  $i_L(o_-) = 1A$  ,  $u_c(o_-) = 6V$



节点法

$$U_c(s) = \frac{-\frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{s+6} + \frac{6s}{4s}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{s+6} + \frac{s}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^2 + 2s - 20)}{s(s^2 + 7s + 10)}$$

由  $s(s^2 + 8s + 10) = 0$  的根,  $s_1 = 0$ ,  $s_2 = -2$ ,  $s_3 = -5$

$$k_1 = 8F(s)|_{s=0} = -12$$

$$k_2 = [s - (-2)]F(s)|_{s=-2}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^2 + 2s - 20)}{s(s+5)}|_{s=-2}$$

$$= 20$$

$$k_3 = (s+5)F(s)|_{s=-5}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^2 + 2s - 20)}{s(s+2)}|_{s=-5}$$

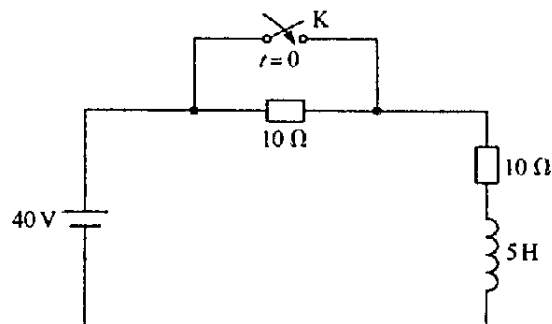
$$= -2$$

由分解定理

$$U_c(s) = \frac{-12}{s} + \frac{20}{s+2} + \frac{-2}{s+5}$$

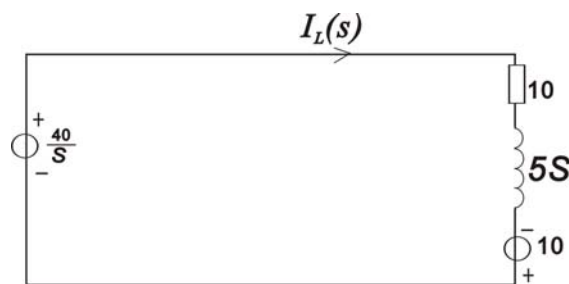
$$\therefore u_c(t) = -12 + 20e^{-2t} - 2e^{-5t} \quad \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—6 电路如题 13—6 图所示, 已知初始条件  $i_L(o_-) = 2 \text{ A}$ , 试用拉普拉斯变换方法, 求开关闭合后的  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 13—6 图

解 s 域电路图如下



$$I_L(s) = \frac{\frac{40}{s} + 10}{10 + 5s} = \frac{40 + 10s}{s(5s + 10)} = \frac{8 + 2s}{s(s + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s + 2}$$

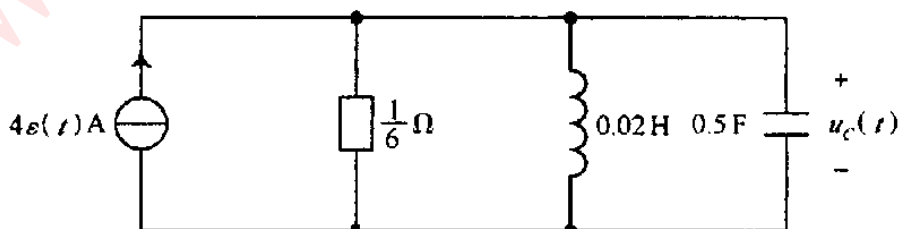
$$k_1 = \left. \frac{p(s)}{Q'(s)} \right|_{s=0} = - \left. \frac{2s + 8}{2s + 2} \right|_{s=0} = 4$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{2s + 8}{2s + 2} \right|_{s=-2} = -2$$

$$\therefore I_L(s) = \frac{4}{s} + \frac{-2}{s + 2}$$

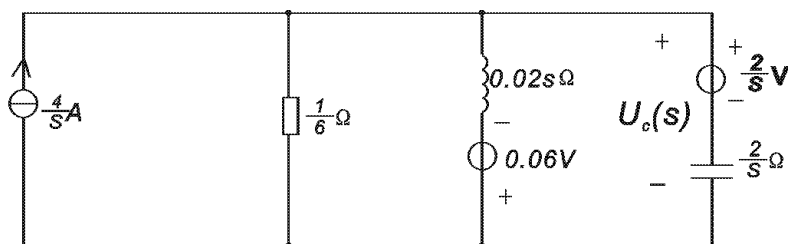
$$\therefore i_L(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_L(s)] = 4 - 2e^{-2t} \text{ A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—7 题 13—7 图示电路中, 已知  $u_c(o_-) = 2V$ ,  $i_L(o_-) = 3A$ , 试用拉氏变换法求电压  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13—7 图

解: 运算电路如下



由节点法

$$U_c(s) = \frac{\frac{4}{s} - \frac{0.06}{0.02s} + 1}{6 + \frac{1}{0.02s} + \frac{s}{2}} = \frac{2(s+1)}{s^2 + 12s + 100}$$

由  $s^2 + 12s + 100 = 0$  的根  $s_{1,2} = -6 \pm j8$

$$s_1 = -6 + j8 = 10 \angle 126.9^\circ$$

$$k_1 = [s - (-6 + j8)]F(s) \Big|_{s=-6+j8}$$

$$= \frac{2(-6 + j8 + 1)}{s - (-6 - j8)}$$

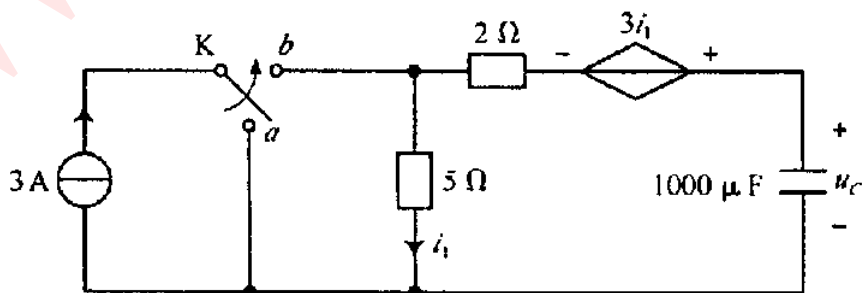
$$= 1.18 \angle 32^\circ = |K_1| \angle \theta$$

$$\therefore U_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 2|K_1|e^{-6t} \cos(8t + \theta)$$

$$= 2.36e^{-6t} \cos(8t + 32^\circ)$$

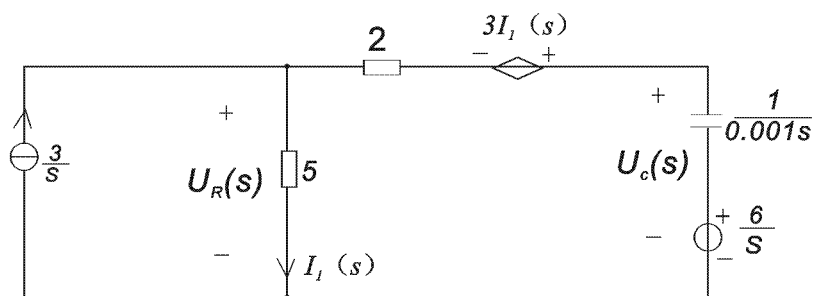
$$(\text{或 } 2e^{-6t} \cos 8t - 1.25e^{-6t} \sin 8t)$$

13—8 题 13—8 图示电路中, 已知  $u_c(0_-) = 6V$ , 在  $t=0$  时开关由位置 a 投向位置 b。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13—8 图

解 1: 运算电路如下



节点法

$$U_R(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{s} + \frac{\frac{6}{s} - 3I_1(s)}{2 + \frac{1}{0.001s}}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{0.001s}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{3}{s} + \frac{6 - 3sI_1(s)}{2s + 1000}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{s}{2s + 1000}} \\ &= \frac{60s + 15000 - 15s^2I_1(s)}{s(7s + 1000)} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$U_R(s) = 5I_1(s) \quad (2)$$

②代至①式整理:

$$U_R(s) = \frac{6s + 1500}{s^2 + 100s}$$

$$\therefore I_1(s) = \frac{U_R(s)}{5} = \frac{6s + 1500}{5(s^2 + 100s)}$$

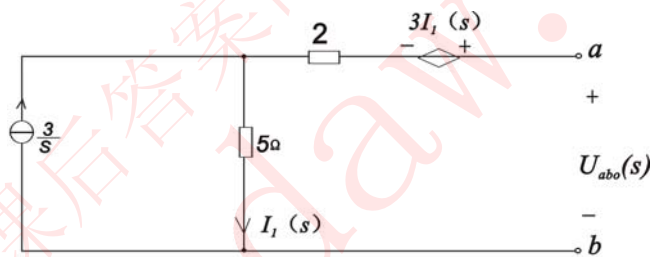
$$\begin{aligned} U_c(s) &= -(I_1(s) - \frac{3}{s}) \frac{1}{0.001s} + \frac{6}{s} \\ &= \frac{2400 + 6s}{s(s+100)} \\ &= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+100} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_1 = sF(s) \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{6s + 2400}{s+100} \Big|_{s=0} = 24$$

$$k_2 = (s+100)F(s) \Big|_{s=-100} = \frac{6s + 2400}{s} \Big|_{s=-100} = -18$$

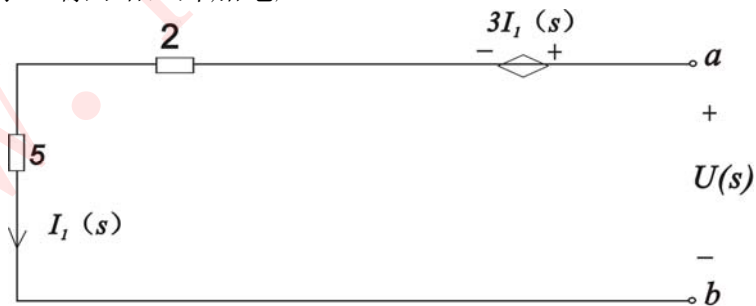
$$\therefore U_c(t) = L^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 24 - 18e^{-100t} \quad V \quad (t \geq 0)$$

解 2: (1) 求如下二端网络的戴维南等效支路



$$U_{abo}(s) = 3I_1(s) + 5 \times \frac{3}{s} = 3 \times \frac{3}{s} + \frac{15}{s} = \frac{24}{s} \quad V$$

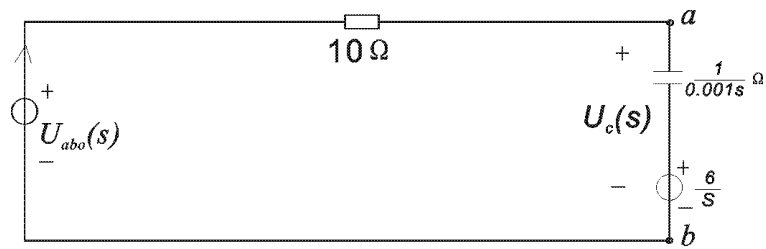
相应无源二端网络，外加电压  $U(s)$



$$U(s) = 3I_1(s) + 7I_1(s)$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab}(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I_1(s)} = 10\Omega$$

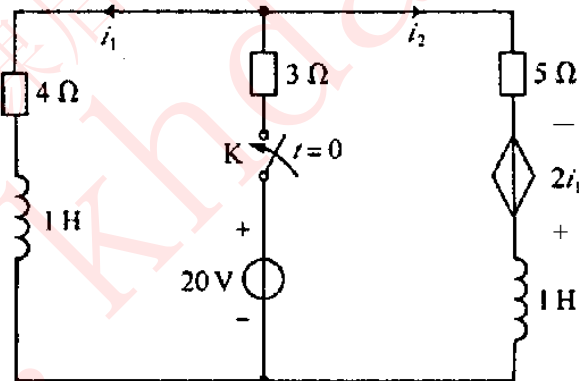
(2) 等效电路为



$$\begin{aligned} \text{节点法: } U_c(s) &= \frac{\frac{U_{abo}(s)}{10} + \frac{6}{s} \times 0.001s}{\frac{1}{10} + 0.001s} \\ &= \frac{6s + 2400}{s(s + 100)} \end{aligned}$$

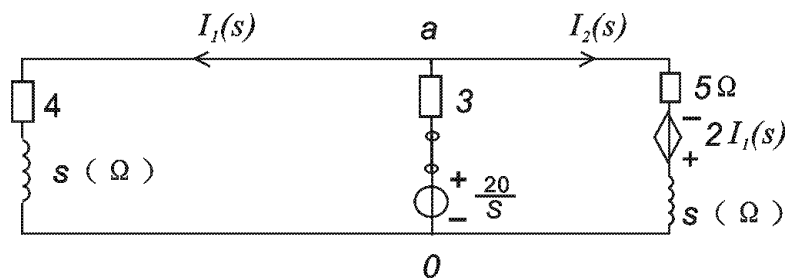
$$\therefore U_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 24 - 18e^{-100t} \quad v(t \geq 0)$$

13—9 题 13—9 图示电路，初始条件  $i_1(0_-) = 0A$ ， $i_2(0_-) = 0A$ ，在和  $t=0$  时闭合开关，试求  $t \geq 0$  时的电流  $i_1(t)$ 。



题 13—9 图

解： 已知  $i_1(0_-) = 0$ ， $i_2(0_-) = 0$



节点法

$$V_a(s) = \frac{\frac{20}{s} \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2I_1(s)}{s+5}}{\frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{s+5}}$$

$$= \frac{20(s+5)(s+4) - 3s(s+4) \times 2I_1(s)}{3s(s+5) + s(s+5)(s+4) + s3(s+4)} \quad (1)$$

$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_a(s)}{4+s} \quad (2)$$

由②代至①整理:  $s(s^2 + 15s + 47) U_a(s) + 6sU_a(s) = 20(s+5)(s+4)$

$$U_a(s) = \frac{20(s+5)(s+4)}{s(s^2 + 15s + 53)}$$

解方程

$$s^2 + 15s + 53 = 0 \quad \text{得} \quad s_{1,2} = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{15^2 - 4 \times 53}}{2}$$

$$\approx \frac{-5 \pm 3.6}{2} = \begin{cases} -0.7 \\ -4.3 \end{cases}$$

$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_a(s)}{4+s} = \frac{20(5+s)}{s(s+0.7)(s+4.3)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+0.7} + \frac{k_3}{s+4.3}$$

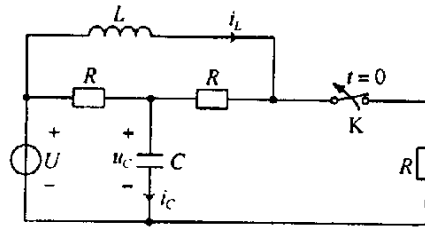
$$k_1 = \left. \frac{100}{0.7 \times 4.3} \right|_{s=0} = 33.2$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{20(5-0.7)}{-0.7(-0.7+4.3)} \right|_{s=-0.7} = \frac{86}{-2.52} = -34.1$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{20(5-4.3)}{-4.3(-4.3+0.7)} \right|_{s=-4.3} = \frac{14}{+15.48} = 0.9$$

$$\therefore i_1(t) = 33.2 - 34.1e^{-0.7t} + 0.9e^{-4.3t} \quad \text{A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—10 题 13—10 图示电路中,  $R=1\Omega$ ,  $L=1H$ ,  $C=1F$ ,  $U=1V$ 。在开关 K 打开前电路已达稳定状态, 试用拉普拉斯变换法求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13-10 图

解: (1)  $t < 0$ , 电路图 (a) 如下, 可得

$$u_c(0_-) = 1V$$

$$i_L(0_-) = 1A$$

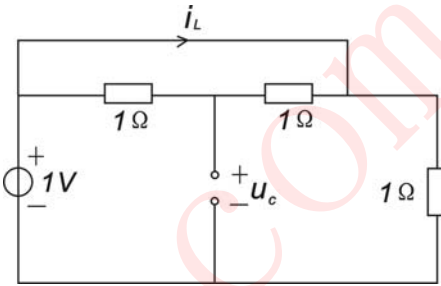


图 (a)

(2)  $t \geq 0$  后, 运算电路为图 (b)

节点法: 取  $U_b(s) = 0$

$$U_a(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s+1}}{\frac{1}{s+1} + 1 + s} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore U_c(s) = U_{ad}(s) = U_a(s) + U_{bd}(s)$$

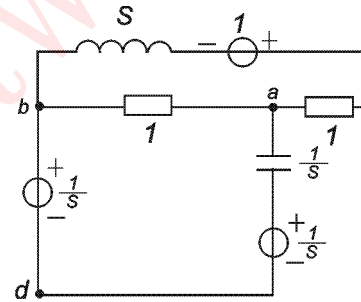


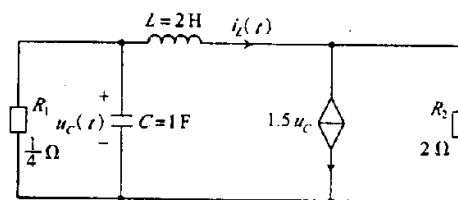
图 (b)

$$= \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = (1 + e^{-t} \sin \omega t) \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

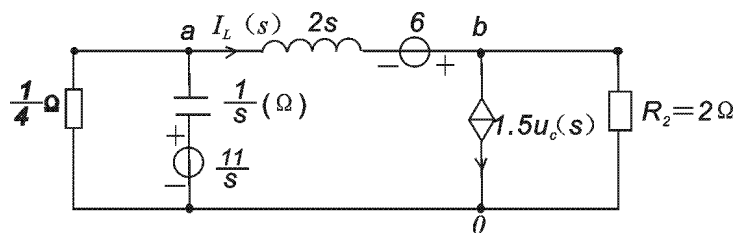
13—11 题 13—11 图示电路为  $t=0$  换后的电路, 已知  $u_c(0_-) = 11 \text{ V}$ ,

$i_L(0_-) = 3A$ 。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_c(t)$ 。

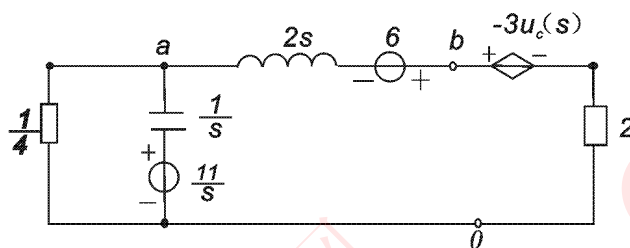


题 13-11 图

解: 已知  $u_c(o_-) = 11V$   $i_L(o_-) = 3A$



上图等效变换后为



节点法

$$U_a(s) = U_c(s) = \frac{\frac{11}{s} + \frac{(-3U_c(s) - 6)}{(2s+2)}}{\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{4+s} + \frac{1}{2s+2}}$$

$$= \frac{11(2s+2) - 3U_c(s) - 6}{(4+s)(2s+2) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{22s + 22 - 6 - 3U_c(s)}{8s + 8 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

$$(2s^2 + 10s + 9)U_c(s) + 3U_c(s) = 22s + 16$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{2(11s + 8)}{2s^2 + 10s + 12} = \frac{11s + 8}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

$$\text{令 } s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 6}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -2 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

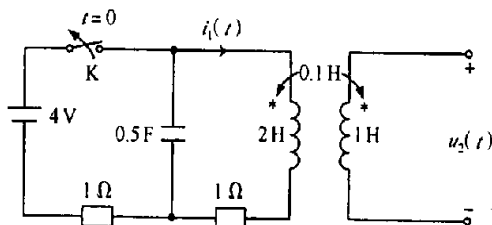
$$k_1 = \frac{11s + 8}{2s + 5} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{-22 + 8}{1} = -14$$

$$k_2 = \frac{-33 + 8}{-6 + 5} \Big|_{s=-3} = \frac{-25}{-1} = 25$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{25}{s+3} + \frac{-14}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 25e^{-3t} - 14e^{-2t} \text{ V } (t \geq 0)$$

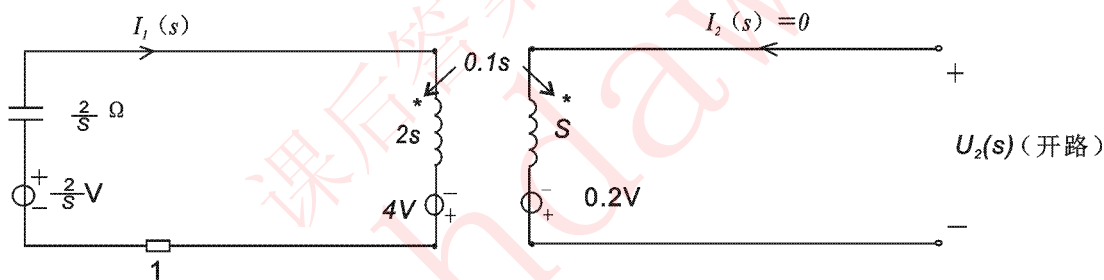
13—12 用拉氏变换法求题 13—12 图示电路中的  $u_2(t)$ 。



题 13-12 图

解：由稳态 ( $t < 0$ ) 时的时域电路可得  $u_c(0_-) = 2\text{V}$ ,  $i_{L1}(0_-) = i_{L2}(0_-) = 2\text{A}$ 。

再画出  $s$  域运算电路如下：



$$I_1(s) = \frac{4 + \frac{2}{s}}{2s + 1 + \frac{2}{s}} = \frac{4s + 2}{2s^2 + s + 2} \quad (\text{甲})$$

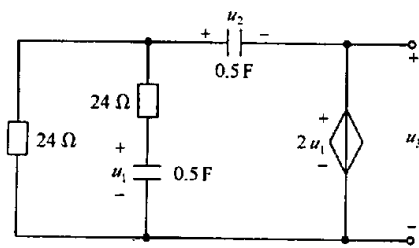
$$U_2(s) = I_{L1}(s) \times 0.1s - 0.2 = \frac{0.4s^2 + 0.2s}{2s^2 + s + 2} - 0.2$$

$$\text{化真分式} \Rightarrow \frac{-0.4}{2s^2 + s + 2} + 0.2 - 0.2 = \frac{-0.4}{2s^2 + s + 2}$$

$$u_2(t) = -0.21e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \sin 0.97t \quad \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

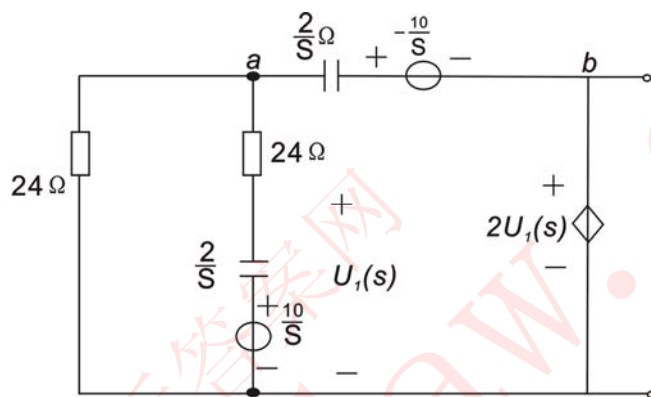
13—13 题 13—13 图示电路为  $t=0$  换路后的电路，已知  $u_1(0_-) = 10\text{V}$ ，

$u_2(0_-) = -10\text{V}$ 。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_3(t)$ 。



题 13—13 图

解:  $u_1(0_+) = u_1(0_-) = 10$        $u_2(0_+) = u_2(0_-) = -10V$



$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24 + \frac{2}{s}} + \frac{s}{2} \right) U_a(s) - \frac{s}{2} U_b(s) = \frac{10}{24 + \frac{2}{s}} + \frac{-10}{\frac{2}{s}} & \text{①} \\ U_b(s) = 2U_1(s) = 2 \left[ \left( \frac{U_a(s) - \frac{10}{s}}{24 + \frac{2}{s}} \right) \times \frac{2}{s} + \frac{10}{s} \right] & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

整理①、②  $\begin{bmatrix} y^2 + 3y + 1 & -y^2 - y \\ -2 & y + 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_a \\ U_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -120y \\ 240 \end{bmatrix}$  其中  $y = 12s$ ,

解出  $\Delta = (y+1)(y^2 + y + 1)$        $\Delta_2 = 240(y^2 + 2y + 1)$

$$\therefore U_b(s) = U_3(s) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{240(y+1)}{y^2 + y + 1} = \frac{240(12s+1)}{144s^2 + 12s + 1} = \frac{240(12s+1)}{144(s-s_1)(s-s_2)}$$

$$= \frac{5(12s+1)}{3(s-s_1)(s-s_2)} = \frac{k_1}{s-s_1} + \frac{k_1^*}{s-s_2}$$

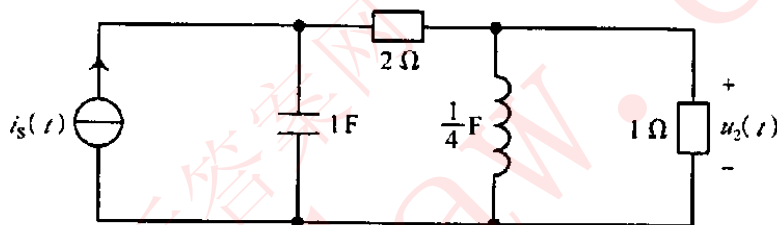
其中  $s_1 = -\frac{1}{24} + j0.072$ ,  $s_2 = -\frac{1}{24} - j0.072$  为

$y^2 + y + 1 = (12s)^2 + 12s + 1 = 0$  的根

$$k_1 = \frac{s(12s+1)}{3(s-s_2)} \Big|_{s=s_1} = 10 \left( 1 - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ$$

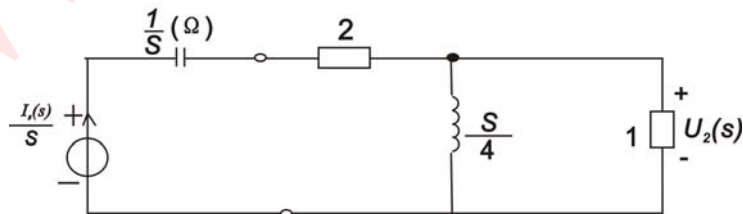
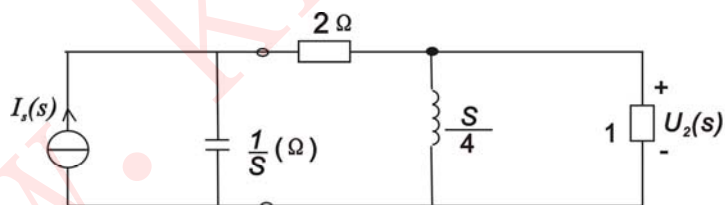
$$\therefore u_3(t) = 2|k_1|e^{-\frac{1}{24}t} \cos(0.072t - 30^\circ) = 23.1e^{-\frac{1}{24}t} \sin(0.072t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$$

13—14 设题 13—14 图示电路为零状态电路，电路的激励  $i_s(t) = 2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \text{ A}$ ，试求电压  $u_2(t)$ 。



题 13—14 图

$$\text{解 } I_s = \mathcal{L}[i_s(t)] = \mathcal{L}[2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{2}{s+1}$$



$$\text{节点法 } U_2(s) \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{s} + 2} + \frac{4}{s} + 1 \right) = \frac{\left( \frac{I_s(s)}{s} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{s} + 2 \right)}$$

$$\left(\frac{s}{2s+1} + \frac{4}{s} + 1\right)U_2(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+1)} \frac{s}{2s+1}$$

两边乘  $s(2s+1)$

$$\left[s^2(s+1) + 4(2s+1)(s+1) + s(2s+1)(s+1)\right]U_2(s) = \frac{2s}{s+1}$$

$$U_2(s) = \frac{2s}{(s+1)(2s^2+9s+4)}$$

$$\text{令 } 3s^2+9s+4=0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81-4 \times 3 \times 4}}{2 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{33}}{6} = \frac{-9 \pm 5.7}{6}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -0.55 \\ -2.45 \end{cases}$$

$$U_2(s) = \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+0.55} + \frac{k_3}{s+2.45}$$

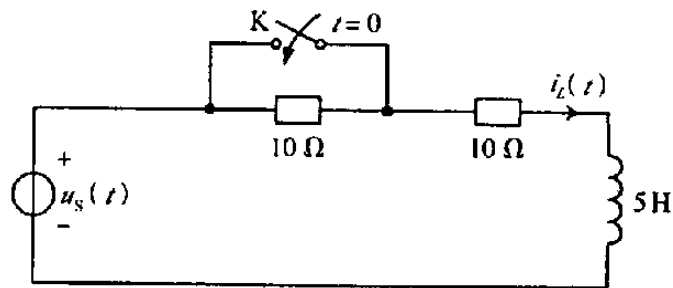
$$k_1 = \left. \frac{2s}{(s+0.55)(s+2.45)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{-2}{-0.45 \times 1.45} = 3.1$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{2 \times (-0.55)}{(-0.55+1)(-0.55+2.45)} \right|_{s=-0.55} = \frac{-1.1}{0.45 \times 1.9} = -1.29$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{2 \times (-2.45)}{-1.45(-1.9)} \right|_{s=-2.45} = \frac{-4.9}{+2.755} = -1.78$$

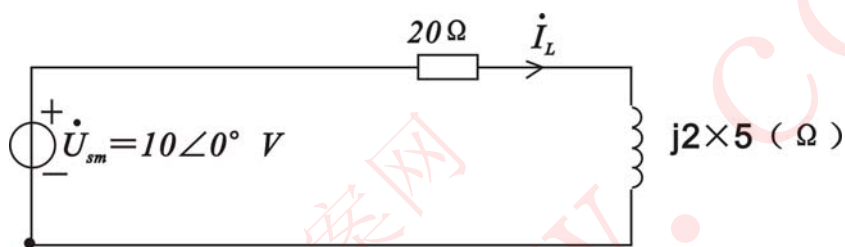
$$\therefore u_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_2(s)] = 3.1e^{-t} - 1.29e^{-0.55t} - 1.78e^{-2.45t} \text{ V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

**13—15** 题 13—15 图示电路的电压源  $u_s(t) = 10\cos 2t$  V。在  $t < 0$  时电路已处于稳态。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 13—15 图

解 (1) 求  $t < 0$  时稳态解



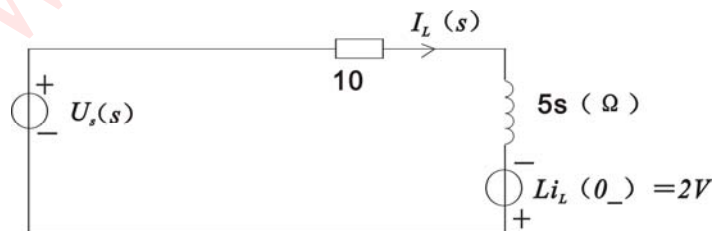
$$\dot{I}_{Lm} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{20 + j10} = \frac{1}{2 + j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} \angle 26.6^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \angle -26.6^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{L(t)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos(2t - 26.6^\circ) \text{ A} \quad (t < 0)$$

$$\therefore i_L(0_-) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos(-26.6^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$= 0.45 \times 0.89 = 0.4 \text{ A}$$

$$(2) t \geq 0, \text{ s 域运算电路, } U_s(s) = L[10 \cos 2t] = \frac{10s}{s^2 + 4}$$



$$I_L(s) = \frac{U_s(s) + 2}{10 + 5s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{10s}{s^2+4} + 2 \\
 &= \frac{10s+2(s^2+4)}{(5s+10)(s^2+4)} \\
 &= \frac{2s^2+10s+8}{(5s+10)(s^2+4)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+2} + \frac{k_2}{s-j2} + \frac{k_3}{s+j2}$$

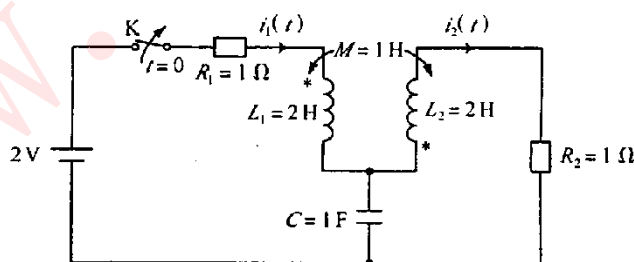
$$k_1 = \left. \frac{2s^2+10s+8}{5(s^2+4)} \right|_{s=-2} = \frac{8-20+8}{5 \times 8} = \frac{-4}{40} = -0.1$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{2(j2)^2 + j20 + 8}{5(s+2)(s+j2)} \right|_{s=j2} = \frac{-j8 + j20 + 8}{5 \times (2+j2)(j4)} = \frac{8+j12}{-40+40j}$$

$$= \frac{14.4 \angle 56.3^\circ}{40\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ} = \frac{1}{4} \angle -78.7^\circ$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = L^{-1}[I_L(s)] = -0.1e^{-2t} + 0.5 \cos(2t - 78.7^\circ) A \quad (t \geq 0)$$

**13—16** 题 13—16 图示电路，在  $t < 0$  时，电路已处于稳态。在  $t = 0$  时，开关 K 打开，试求  $t \geq 0$  时的电流  $i_2(t)$ 。



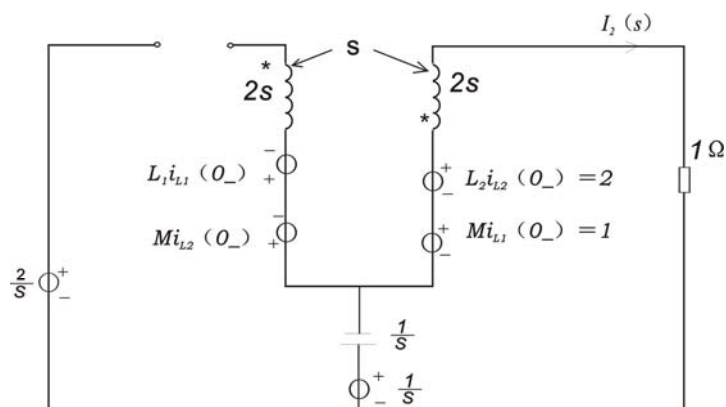
题 13—16 图

$$\text{解: (1) } t < 0 \text{ 时, } i_1(t) = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1A$$

$$i_1(0_-) = i_{L1}(0_-) = i_{L2}(0_-) = 1A$$

$$U_c(0_-) = 1V$$

(2)  $t \geq 0$ , 运算电路



$$I_2(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s} + 3}{\frac{1}{s} + 2s + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3s + 1}{2s^2 + s + 1}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s - s_1} + \frac{k_2}{s - s_2}$$

令  $2s^2 + s + 1 = 0$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 2}}{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm j\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \pm j0.66$$

$$s_1 = -\frac{1}{4} + j0.66 = -\alpha + j\omega$$

$$k_1 = \frac{-0.75 + j1.98 + 1}{2 \left[ s - \left( -\frac{1}{4} - j0.66 \right) \right]} \Bigg|_{s = -0.25 + j0.66}$$

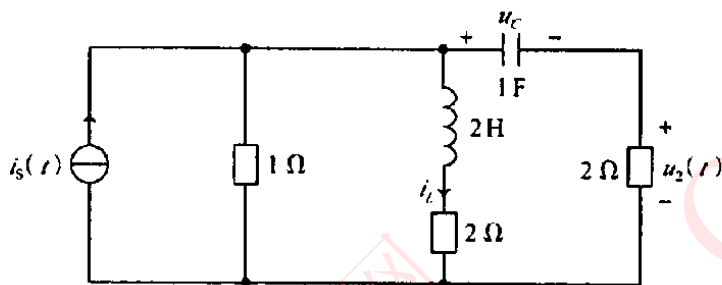
$$= \frac{0.25 + j1.98}{4 \times j0.66} = \frac{2 \angle 82.8^\circ}{j2.64}$$

$$= 0.76 \angle -7.2^\circ = |k_1| \angle \theta$$

$$i_2(t) = L^{-1}[I_2(s)] = 2|k_1|e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

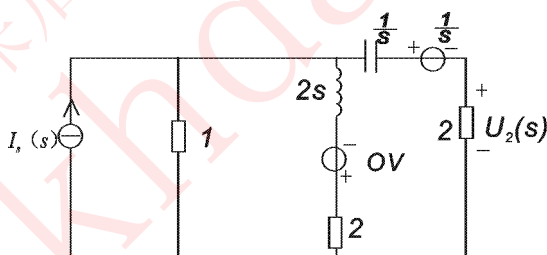
$$= 1.5e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \cos(0.66t - 7.2^\circ) A \quad (t \geq 0)$$

**13—17** 电路如题 13—17 图所示,  $i_s(t) = 2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$ ,  $u_c(0-) = 1V$ ,  $i_L(0-) = 0A$ , 用拉氏变换法求  $u_2(t)$ 。

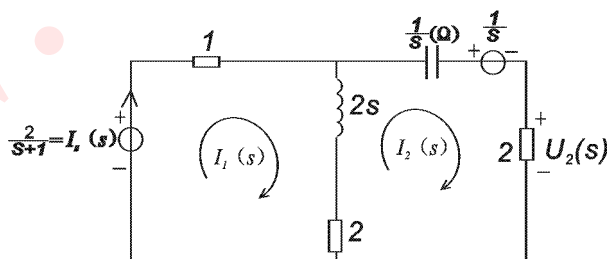


题 13—17 图

解  $I_s(s) = \mathcal{L}[2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{2}{s+1}$



上图电源变换后如下



$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2s & -(2s+2) \\ -(2s+2) & 4+2s+\frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1(s) \\ I_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} \\ -\frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (2s+3)\left(4+2s+\frac{1}{s}\right) - (2s+2)^2$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3+2s & \frac{2}{s+1} \\ -(2s+2) & -\frac{1}{s} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{s}(2s+3)+4$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{-2s+(-3)+\frac{2s(2s+2)}{s+1}}{(2s+3)(4s+2s^2+1)-(4s^2+8s+4)s}$$

$$= \frac{2s-3}{6(s+0.4)(s+1.3)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+0.4} + \frac{k_2}{s+1.3}$$

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{2s-3}{6(s+1.3)} \right|_{s=-0.4}$$

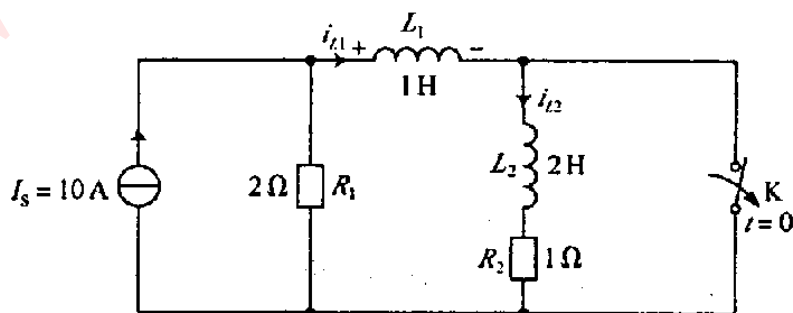
$$= \frac{-0.8-3}{6 \times 0.9} = \frac{-3.8}{5.4} = -0.7$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{-2.6-3}{6(-1.3+0.4)} \right|_{s=-1.3} = \frac{-5.6}{-5.4} = 1.04$$

$$U_2(s) = 2I_2(s) = \frac{-1.4}{s+0.4} + \frac{2.08}{s+1.3}$$

$$\therefore u_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_2(s)] = 2.08e^{-1.3t} - 1.4e^{-0.4t} \quad \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

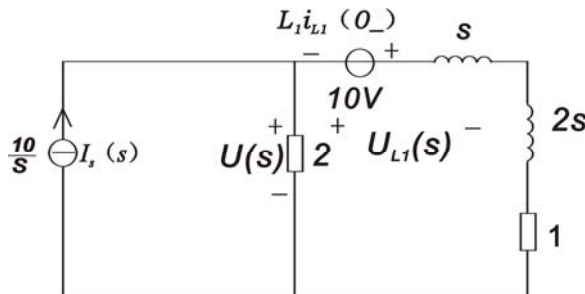
**13—18** 已知题 13—18 图示电路在  $t=0_-$  以前处于稳态，在  $t=0$  时开关 K 断开，求  $t \geq 0$  时电感  $L_1$  的电压  $u_{L1}(t)$ 。



题 13—18 图

解 (1)  $t < 0$  时,  $i_L(o_-) = 10A$   $i_{L_2}(o_-) = 0$  A

(2)  $t \geq 0$  时,  $s$  域电路



$$\text{节点法: } \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3s+1} \right) U(s) = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{10}{3s+1}$$

$2s(3s+1)$  乘两边:

$$(3s^2 + s + 2s)U(s) = 20(3s+1) - 20s$$

$$U(s) = \frac{60s + 20 - 20s}{3s^2 + 3s}$$

$$= \frac{40s + 20}{3s(s+1)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+1}$$

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{40s + 20}{3(s+1)} \right|_{s=0} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{40s + 20}{3 \times (-1)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{-20}{-3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{20/3}{s} + \frac{20/3}{s+1}$$

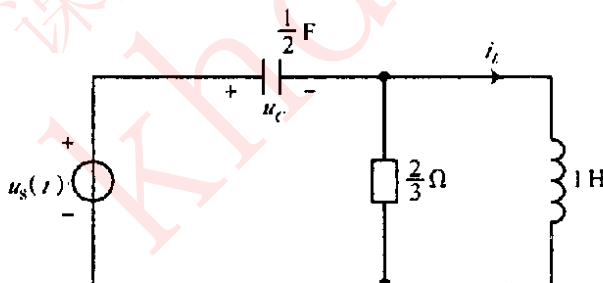
$$U_{L1}(s) = \left( I_s(s) - \frac{U(s)}{2} \right) s - 10$$

$$= \left( 10 - \frac{sU(s)}{2} \right) - 10$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{s}{2}U(s) = -\frac{s(40s+20)}{2 \cdot 3s(s+1)} \\
 &= -\frac{20s+10}{3(s+1)} = \frac{(20s+20)-10}{3(s+1)} \\
 &= -\left(\frac{20}{3} - \frac{10}{3(s+1)}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{20}{3} + \frac{10}{3} \frac{1}{s+1} \\
 u_{L1}(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_{L1}(s)] = -\frac{20}{3}\delta(t) + \frac{10}{3}e^{-t} \quad v(t \geq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

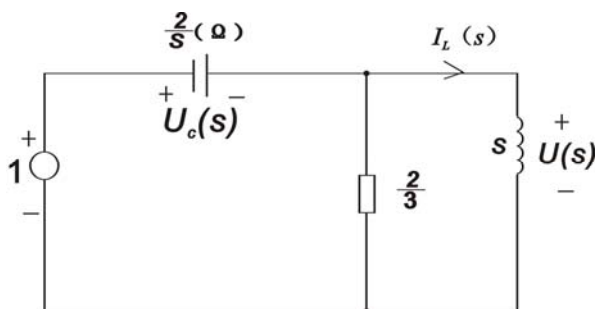
**13—19** 已知题 13—19 图示电路  $u_c(0_-) = 0 \text{ V}$ ,  $i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$ , 求:

- (1)  $i_L(t)$  的复频域网络函数  $H(s)$ ;
- (2) 求  $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t)V$  及  $u_s(t) = 5\sin 2t\varepsilon(t)V$  时的响应  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 13 - 19 图

解 (1) 令  $U_s(s) = 1$ , 且  $u_c(0_-) = 0, i_L(0_-) = 0$ , 有  $S$  域电路



$$\text{节点法} \quad \left( \frac{s}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{s} \right) U(s) = \frac{s}{2}$$

$$\frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{2s} U(s) = \frac{s}{2}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{s}{2} \cdot \frac{2s}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

$$H(s) = I_L(s) = \frac{U(s)}{s} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\text{令} \quad s^2 + 3s + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \times 2}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad (a) \quad u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t), \quad U_s(s) = \mathcal{E}[\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore I_L(s) = H(s) U_s(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = L^{-1}[I_L(s)] = e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \quad A(t \geq 0)$$

$$(b) \quad U_s(t) = 5 \sin 2t \varepsilon(t), \quad U_s(s) = L[u_s(t)] = \frac{10}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\therefore I_L(s) = H(s) U_s(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)} \cdot \frac{10}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+s_3} + \frac{k_3^*}{s+s_4}$$

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{10s}{(s+2)(s^2+4)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{-10}{5} = -2$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{10s}{(s+1)(s^2+4)} \right|_{s=-2} = \frac{-20}{(-1) \times 8} = \frac{20}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{10s}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+j2)} \right|_{s=j2} = \frac{5}{(1+j2)(2+j2)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2.2 \angle 63.4^\circ \times 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} = 0.8 \angle -108.4^\circ \quad A \quad (t \geq 0)$$

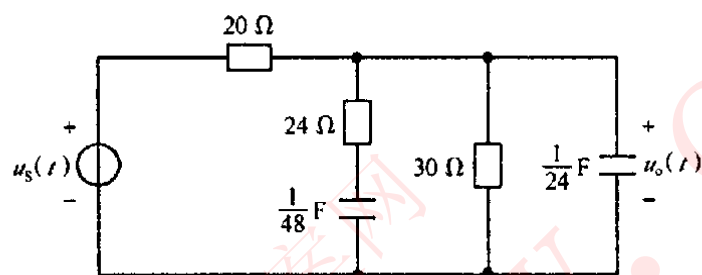
$$\therefore i_L(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1}[I_L(s)] = -2e^{-t} + \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} + 1.6 \cos(2t - 108.4^\circ) \quad A(t \geq 0)$$

**13—20** 题 13—20 图示电路为零状态电路。求激励为以下三种情况下的电压  $u_o(t)$ 。

(1)  $u_s(t) = \delta(t)$  ;

(2)  $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t)$  ;

(3)  $u_s(t) = 50 \cos 2t \cdot \varepsilon(t)$  。

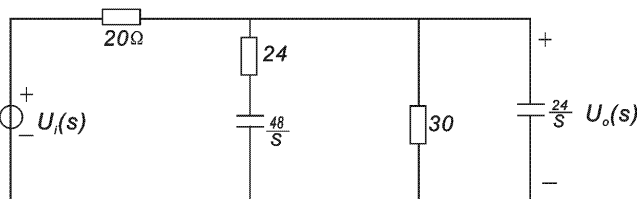
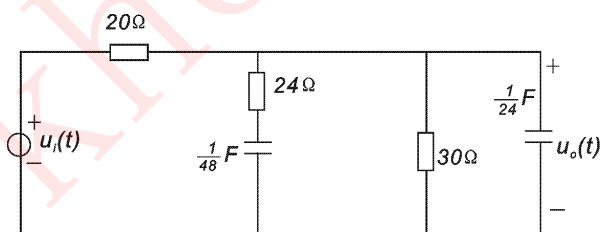


题 13—20 图

解 (1)  $u_i(t) = \delta(t)$

$$u_i(s) = 1$$

①



$$\text{节点方程: } U_o(s) \left[ \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{24 + \frac{48}{s}} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{s}{24} \right] = \frac{U_i(s)}{20}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{\frac{s^2 + 5s + 4}{24(s + 2)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \frac{24(s+2)}{s^2+5s+4}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \quad (2)$$

将①代入②:  $U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} \right)$

$$k_1 = (s+1) \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = (s+4) \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{s+4} \right)$$

$$\therefore U_o(t) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-4t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{5} e^{-t} + \frac{4}{5} e^{-4t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

(2)  $u_i(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ ,  $U_i(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

由②:  $U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)s} = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} + \frac{k_3}{s} \right)$

$$k_1 = \frac{s+2}{(s+4)s} \Big|_{s=-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)s} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{-2}{-3 \times (-4)} = \frac{-2}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{2}{1 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{s+4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s} \right)$$

$$\therefore u_o(t) = \frac{6}{5} \left( -\frac{1}{3} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \left( -\frac{2}{5} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-4t} + \frac{3}{5} \right) \varepsilon(t) \quad (V)$$

$$(3) \quad u_i(t) = 50\cos 2t\varepsilon(t), \quad U_i(s) = 50 \times \frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2}$$

$$\text{由②式: } U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \frac{(s+2) \times s \times 50}{(s+1)(s+4)(s^2+4)}$$

$$= 60 \left[ \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} + \frac{k_3s+k_4}{s^2+2^2} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{(s+2)s}{(s+4)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{-1}{3 \times 5} = -\frac{1}{15}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{(s+2)s}{(s+1)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{-2 \times (-4)}{-3 \times 20} = -\frac{2}{15}$$

将③方程两边同乘  $(s^2+4)$ , 且令  $s^2 = -4$ ,

$$\frac{(s+2)s}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{\substack{s^2+4=0 \\ s^2=-4}} = k_3s+k_4$$

$$(s^2+2s) \Big|_{s^2=-4} = (k_3s+k_4)(s^2+5s+4) \Big|_{s^2=-4}$$

$$-4+2s = 5k_3s^2+5k_4s$$

$$-4+2s = -20k_3+5k_4s$$

$$-20k_3 = -4, \quad k_3 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$5k_4 = 2, \quad k_4 = \frac{2}{5}$$

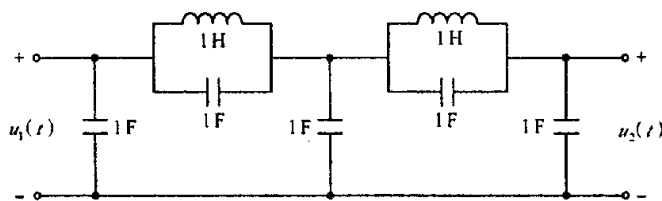
$$\therefore U_o(s) = 60 \left[ \frac{-\frac{1}{15}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{2}{15}}{s+4} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{s^2+4} \right]$$

$$\therefore u_o(t) = 60 \left( -\frac{1}{15} e^{-t} - \frac{2}{15} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{5} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 2t \right)$$

$$= -4e^{-t} - 8e^{-4t} + 12 \cos 2t + 12 \sin 2t \quad (t \geq 0) \quad (V)$$

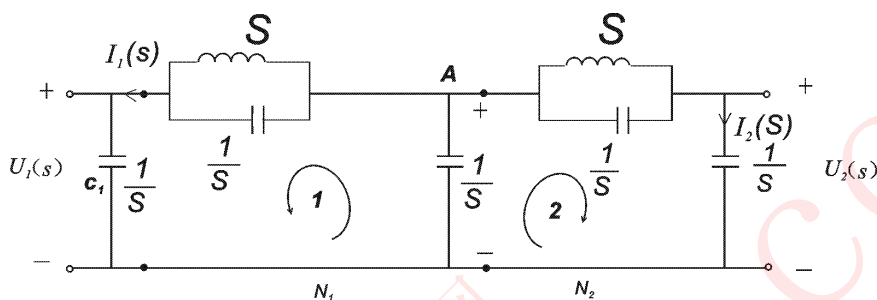
13—21 试求题 13—21 图示零状态电路的输出电压  $u_2(t)$  的网络函数

$$H(s) = U_2(s) / U_1(s)。$$



题 13—21 图

解:



由回路方程得: (令  $U_1(s)$  外加, 则  $C_1$  与  $U_1$  并联, 拆去  $C_1$ , 对外等效)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}} & \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s} & \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1(s) \\ I_2(s) = U_2(s) / \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -U_1(s) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求:  $I_2(s)$

$$\left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right) I_1(s) + \frac{1}{s} (U_2(s) / \frac{1}{s}) = -U_1(s) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{s} I_1(s) + \left(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right) U_2(s) / \frac{1}{s} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由(2)} \quad I_1(s) = -\left(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right) U_2(s) s^2 \quad (3)$$

③代入到①

$$\left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right) \left[ s^2 \left(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right) U_2(s) \right] - U_2(s) = U_1(s)$$

$$(1 + \frac{s^2}{s^2+1})(2 + \frac{s^2}{s^2+1}) - 1 = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

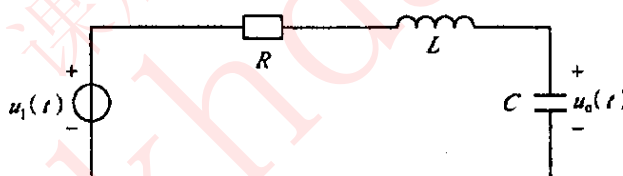
$$\frac{s^2+1+s^2}{s^2+1} \frac{2s^2+2+s^2}{s^2+1} + \frac{-s^2-1}{s^2+1} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{(2s^2+1)(3s^2+2)}{(s^2+1)^2} + \frac{-(s^2+1)^2}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{6s^4+4s^2+3s^2+2-s^4-2s^2-1}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

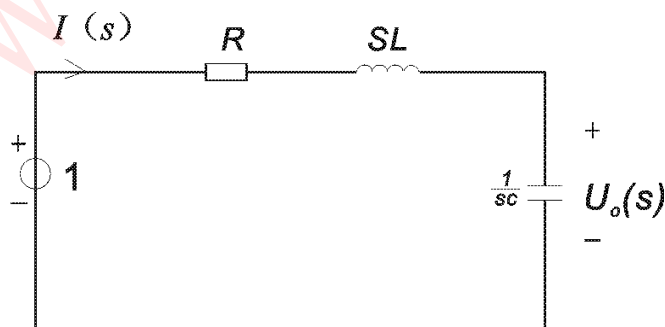
$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{(s^2+1)^2}{5s^4+5s^2+1}$$

13—22 求题 13—22 图示零状态电路的网络函数  $H(s) = U_o(s)/U_i(s)$ ; 算出  $H(s)$  的极点。如果要使极点落在  $s$  平面的负实轴上, 电路参数应满足什么条件?



题 13—22 图

解令  $U_i(s) = 1$ , 则零状态运算电路



$$H(s) = U_o(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + SL + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1}{RCS + LCS^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{令 } LCS^2 + RCS + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{极点 } p_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{R^2C^2 - 4LC}}{2LC}$$

若极点落在  $S$  平面负实轴极点  $P_i = -\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  为正实数)  $\Rightarrow$  极点  $P_i$  的实部为负数, 且虚部为零, 即

$$R^2C^2 \geq 4LC \text{ 即 } R^2C \geq 4L \text{ 或 } R \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

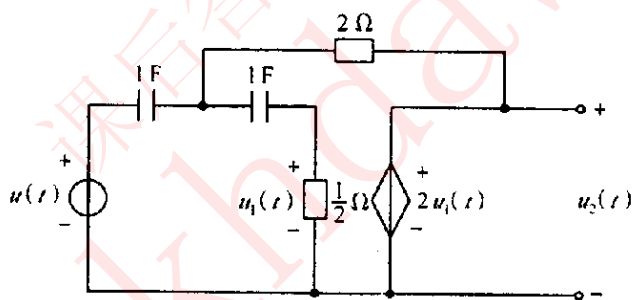
(显然  $RC > \sqrt{R^2C^2 - 4LC}$ )

13—23 对题 13—23 图示零状态电路, 试求:

(1) 网络函数  $H(s) = U_2(s) / U(s)$ ;

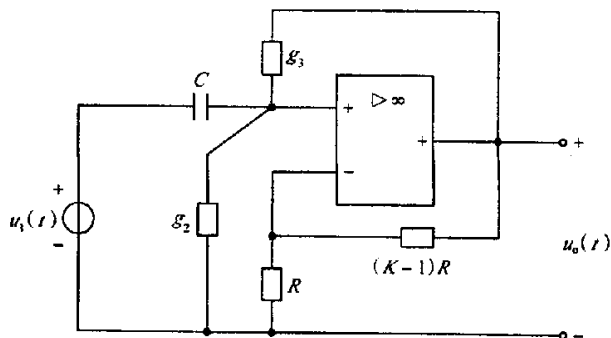
(2) 当  $u(t) = \varepsilon(t)$  时, 电路的输出电压  $u_2(t)$ ;

(3) 当  $u(t) = \cos t \cdot \varepsilon(t)$  时, 电路的输出电压  $u_2(t)$ 。



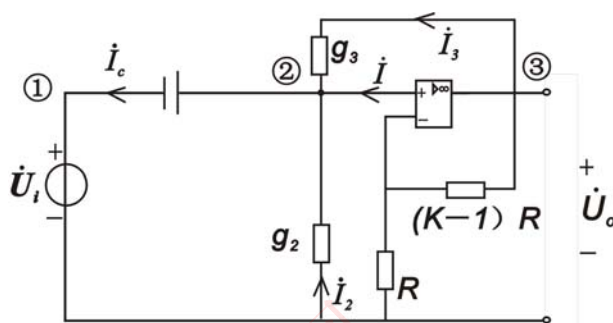
题 13—23 图

13—24 求题 13—24 图示电路的网络函数  $H(s) = U_o(s) / U_i(s)$  及正弦交流稳态电路的网络函数  $H(j\omega) = U_o(j\omega) / u_i(j\omega)$ 。图中运算放大器为理想运算放大器。  $g_2$ 、 $g_3$  为电导;  $R$ 、 $(K-1)R$  为电阻。



题 13—24 图

求转移函数  $\frac{\dot{U}_o(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_i(j\omega)}$ 。图示电路中运算放大器为理想放算放大器



解：虚短原理：  $\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_o \frac{R}{(k-1)R + R} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{k}$  (1)

$$\dot{I} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} i_c = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} (\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3) \quad (\text{由 (2)})$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} [(\dot{U}_o - \dot{U}_2)g_3 - \dot{U}_2 g_2] \quad (3)$$

代入 (1) 至 (3):  $\frac{1}{k} \dot{U}_o = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left[ \left( \dot{U}_o - \frac{1}{k} \dot{U}_o \right) g_3 - \frac{g_2}{k} \dot{U}_o \right]$

整理:  $\dot{U}_o \left[ \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left( g_3 - \frac{1}{k} g_3 - \frac{1}{k} g_2 \right) \right] = \dot{U}_i$

$$\therefore \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left[ g_m - \frac{1}{k} (g_3 - g_2) \right]}$$

$$= \frac{j\omega c k}{j\omega c - k g_3 + g_3 - g_2}$$

$$= \frac{k\omega c}{\omega c + j(g_2 - g_3 + k g_3)}$$

**13—25** 某电路的单位冲激响应为  $h(t) = 3e^{-t} + \sqrt{2}e^{-2t} \sin(4t + 45^\circ)$

- (1) 试求其相应的网络函数  $H(s)$ ;  
 (2) 求  $H(s)$  的零点和极点, 并将其标定在  $s$  平面上(极点用“ $\times$ ”表示, 零点用“ $\circ$ ”表示);  
 (3) 判断网络是否稳定。

解:  $H(s) = \mathcal{F}[h(t)]$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(4t + 45^\circ) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin 4t + \cos 4t) \\ \therefore H(s) &= \frac{3}{s+1} + \frac{4}{(s+2)^2 + 16} + \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 16} \\ &= \frac{4s^2 + 19s + 66}{(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 20)}\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\because 4s^2 + 19s + 66 = 0$  的根为

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-19 \pm \sqrt{695}}{8}$$

$\therefore H(s)$  零点为:  $s_1 \approx -2.38 + j3.3$        $s_2 \approx -2.38 - j3.3$

$\because s^2 + 4s + 20 = 0$  的根为

$$s_{3,4} = -2 \pm j4$$

又  $\because s+1=0$  的根为

$$s_5 = -1$$

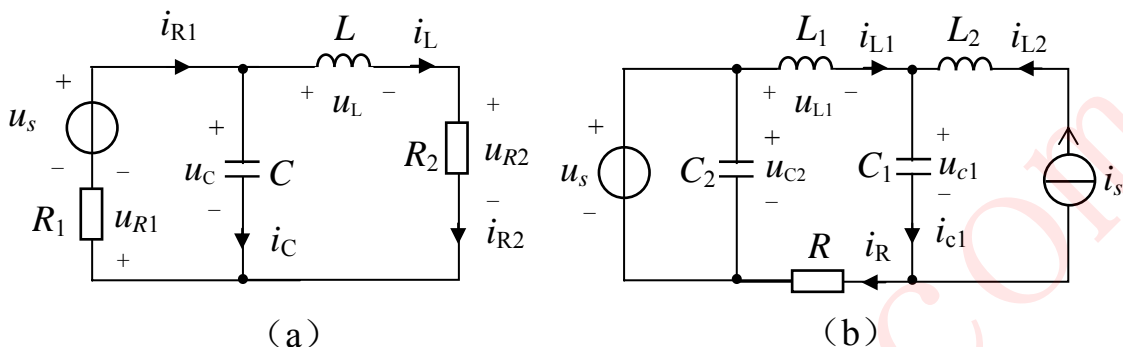
$\therefore H(s)$  的极点为  $s_{3,4} = -2 \pm j4$ ,  $s_5 = -1$

(3)  $\therefore H(s)$  的极点全在复平面的第二、三象限

$\therefore$  网络(电路)是稳定的。

## 习 题 十 四

14-1 电路如题 14-1 图所示。请各选定一组状态变量，并将其它图中标出的电压、电流用状态变量及激励的线性组合表示。



题 14-1 图

解：(a) 以电容电压  $u_C$ 、电感电流  $i_L$  为状态变量，

有：  $i_{R2} = i_L$

$$u_{R1} = u_s - u_C$$

$$i_{R1} = \frac{u_{R1}}{R_1} = \frac{1}{R_1}u_s - \frac{1}{R_1}u_C$$

$$u_{R2} = R_2 i_L = R_2 i_L$$

$$i_C = i_{R1} - i_L = \frac{1}{R_1}u_s - \frac{1}{R_1}u_C - i_L$$

$$u_L = u_C - R_2 i_L$$

(b) 因为  $u_{C2} = u_s$ ， $i_{L2} = i_s$ ，非独立。

状态变量为  $u_{C1}$  及  $i_{L1}$

$$i_R = i_{L1}, \quad u_{L1} = u_s - u_{C1} - R i_{L1}, \quad i_{C1} = i_{L1} + i_s$$

**14-2** 列出题 14-1 图 (a)、(b) 中两电路的状态方程。

解：(a) 由前题可知：  $i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{R_1}u_s - \frac{1}{R_1}u_C - i_L$

$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = u_C - R_2 i_L$$

整理得状态方程：

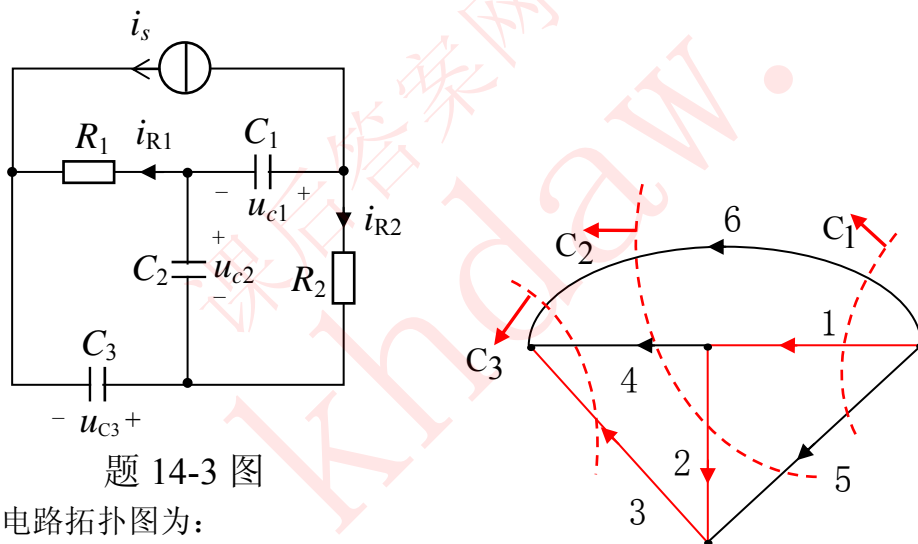
$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{1}{R_1 C}u_C - \frac{1}{C}i_L + \frac{1}{R_1 C}u_s \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{L}u_C - \frac{R_2}{L}i_L \end{cases}$$

$$\text{矩阵形式: } \begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_1 C} & -\frac{1}{C} \\ \frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R_2}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_s$$

$$(b) \quad i_{C1} = C_1 \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} = i_{L1} + i_s, \quad u_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = -u_{C1} - R_1 i_{L1} + u_s$$

$$\text{整理得: } \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ i_{L1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C_1} \\ -\frac{1}{L_1} & -\frac{R_1}{L_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ i_{L1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C_1} \\ \frac{1}{L_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$$

**14-3** 电路如题 14-3 图所示, 试借助拓扑图, 列出状态方程并写出关于  $i_{R1}$ 、 $i_{R2}$  的输出方程。



题 14-3 图

解: 电路拓扑图为:

以独立电容电压  $u_{C1}$ ,  $u_{C2}$ ,  $u_{C3}$  为状态变量。

对割集  $C_1$  有:  $i_{C1} = -i_s - i_{R2}$

$$i_{C2} = -i_s - i_{R2} - i_{R1}$$

$$i_{C3} = -i_s - i_{R1}$$

$$\text{而 } i_{R1} = \frac{1}{R_1} u_{C2} + \frac{1}{R_1} u_{C3}$$

$$i_{R2} = \frac{1}{R_2} u_{C1} + \frac{1}{R_2} u_{C2}$$

整理, 得状态方程:

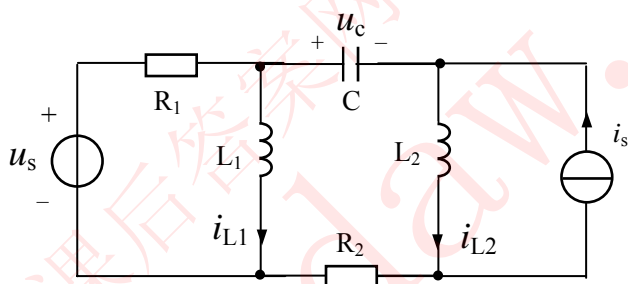
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{u}_{C1} \\ \dot{u}_{C2} \\ \dot{u}_{C3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_2 C_1} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_1} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} - \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{R_1 C_3} & -\frac{1}{R_1 C_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C2} \\ u_{C3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1} \\ -\frac{1}{C_2} \\ -\frac{1}{C_3} \end{bmatrix} i_s$$

输出方程为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{R1} \\ i_{R2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C2} \\ u_{C3} \end{bmatrix}$$

14-4 电路如题 14-4 图所示。

- (1) 画出电路的拓扑图, 写出状态方程;
- (2) 再用叠加法写出电路的状态方程。



题 14-4 图

解: (1) 电路拓扑图为:

以  $u_C$ ,  $i_{L1}$ ,  $i_{L2}$  为状态变量

割集 C:  $i_C = i_{L2} - i_s$

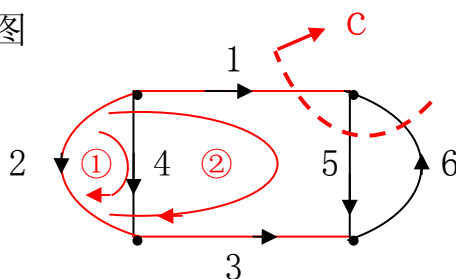
回路①:  $u_{L1} = u_s + R_1 i_{R1}$  而  $i_{R1} = -i_{L1} - i_C = -i_{L1} - i_{L2} + i_s$

回路②:  $u_{L2} = u_s + R_1(-i_{L1} - i_{L2} + i_s) + R_2(i_s - i_{L2}) - u_C$

整理, 得:

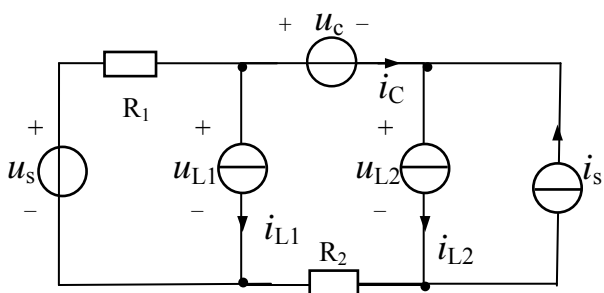
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{u}_C \\ \dot{i}_{L1} \\ \dot{i}_{L2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ 0 & -\frac{R_1}{L_1} & -\frac{R_1}{L_1} \\ -\frac{1}{L_2} & -\frac{R_1}{L_2} & -\frac{R_1 + R_2}{L_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{C} \\ \frac{1}{L_1} & \frac{R_1}{L_1} \\ \frac{1}{L_2} & \frac{R_1 + R_2}{L_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$$

- (2) 替代电路如图:
- 用叠加法:



$$i_c = 0 \times u_c + 0 \times i_{L1} + i_{L2} + 0 \times u_s - i_s$$

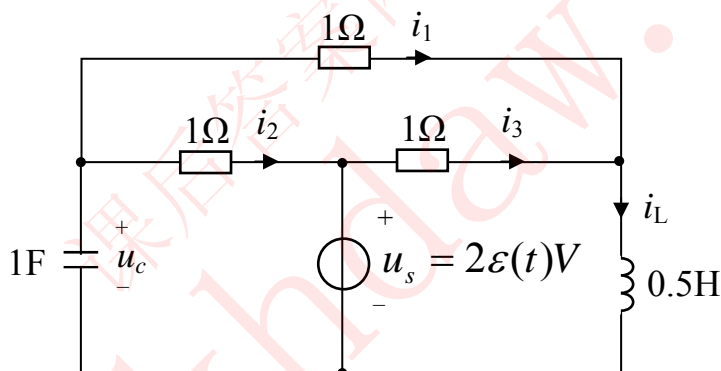
$$u_{L1} = 0 \times u_c - R_1 i_{L1} - R_1 i_{L2} + u_s + R_1 i_s$$

$$u_{L2} = -u_c - R_1 i_{L1} - (R_1 + R_2) i_{L2} + u_s + (R_1 + R_2) i_s$$


整理, 得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ 0 & -\frac{R_1}{L_1} & -\frac{R_1}{L_1} \\ -\frac{1}{L_2} & -\frac{R_1}{L_2} & -\frac{R_1 + R_2}{L_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{C} \\ \frac{1}{L_1} & \frac{R_1}{L_1} \\ \frac{1}{L_2} & \frac{R_1 + R_2}{L_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$$

14-5 电路如题 14-5 图所示, 写出其状态方程及关于  $i_1$ 、 $i_2$ 、 $i_3$  的输出方程。



题 14-5 图

解: 作出替代电路:

用叠加法:

$$\frac{du_c}{dt} = i_c = -(1 + \frac{1}{2})u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_L + (1 + \frac{1}{2})u_s$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_L + \frac{3}{2} \times 2\varepsilon(t)$$

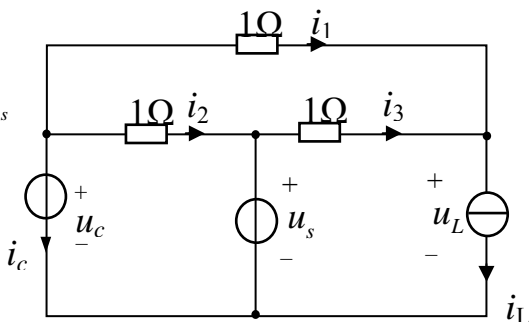
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{di_L}{dt} = u_L = \frac{1}{2}u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_L + \frac{1}{2}u_s$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_L + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1}{2}u_c + \frac{1}{2}i_L - \frac{1}{2}u_s$$

$$i_2 = u_c - u_s$$

$$i_3 = -\frac{1}{2}u_c + \frac{1}{2}i_L + \frac{1}{2}u_s$$



整理，得状态方程：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{u}_C \\ \dot{i}_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 2\varepsilon(t)$$

输出方程：

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} 2\varepsilon(t)$$

注：本题若用其它方法，中间代换步骤较繁。

**14-6** 已知电路的状态方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{u}_1 \\ \dot{u}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_s$$

初始条件为

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1(0_-) \\ u_2(0_-) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{V}$$

求电路的零输入响应。

解：  $X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1(0_-) \\ u_2(0_-) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (V)}$

预解矩阵  $\Phi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ -1 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$

$$= \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 0 \\ 1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix}$$

零输入响应：  $\Phi(s)X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} \\ \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} u_{1x} \\ u_{2x} \end{bmatrix} = L^{-1}[\Phi(s)X(0)] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} + e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{V})(t \geq 0)$$

**14-7** 在题 14-1 图(a)中, 若  $C=1F$ 、 $L=1H$ 、 $R_1=1\Omega$ 、 $R_2=3\Omega$ 、 $u_s=4\varepsilon(t)V$ 、

$u_C(0_-)=1V$ 、 $i_L(0_-)=1A$ 。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$  及  $u_{R1}$ 、 $u_{R2}$ 。

解: 接前题, 代入元件参数

$$\text{有: } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{u}_C \\ \dot{i}_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} 4\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\text{初始条件: } X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{预解矩阵 } \Phi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 1 \\ -1 & s+3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{-1}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(s) = \Phi(s)X(0) + \Phi(s)BF(s)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{-1}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{-1}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{4}{s}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{-2}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-2}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = L^{-1}[X(s)] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2e^{-2t} - 2te^{-2t} \quad (\text{V}) \\ 1 - 2te^{-2t} \quad (\text{A}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$\text{输出方程为: } \begin{bmatrix} u_{R1} \\ u_{R2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} 4\varepsilon(t) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1+2e^{-2t}+2te^{-2t} \\ 3-6te^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \text{ (V) } (t \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

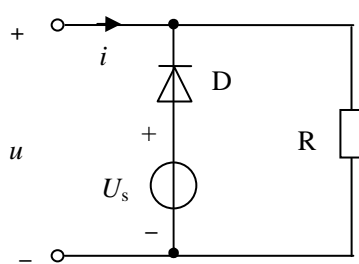
习题十五

15-1 某非线性电阻的伏安特性为  $u = 2i + 5i^2$ ，求该电阻在工作点  $I_Q = 0.2A$  处的静态电阻和动态电阻。

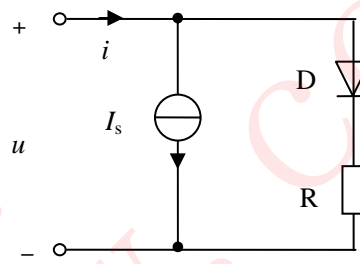
解： 静态电阻  $R = \frac{u}{i} = (2 + 5i) \Big|_{i=0.2A} = 3\Omega$

动态电阻  $R_d = \frac{du}{di} = (2 + 10i) \Big|_{i=0.2A} = 4\Omega$

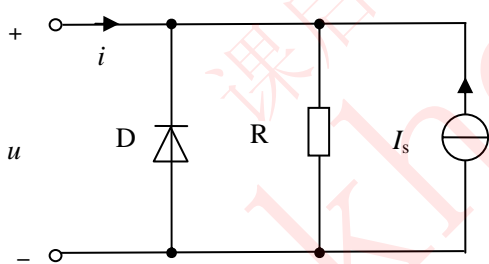
15-2 画出题 15-2 图示电路端口的伏安特性曲线。其中 D 为理想二极管，并假设  $U_s > 0, I_s > 0$ 。



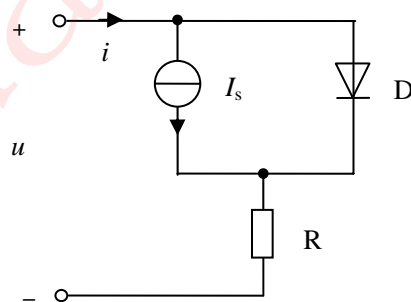
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

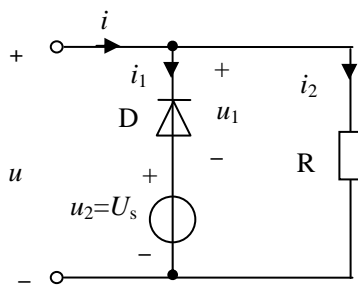
题 15-2 图

解：(a) 图：

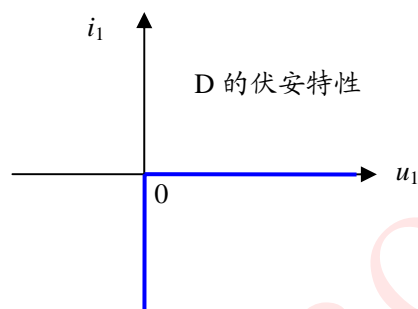
各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图 (1)，其伏安特性曲线如图 (2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

二极管  $D$  与电压源  $U_s$  串联后的伏安特性如图 (5) 所示。

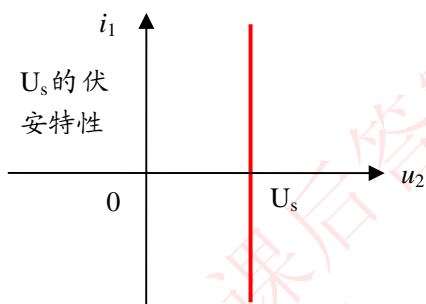
再并电阻  $R$  后，电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图 (6) 所示。



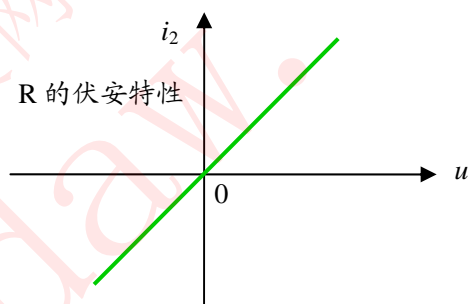
(1)



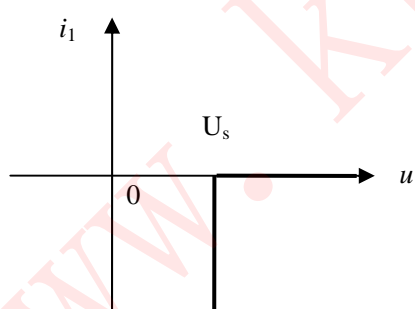
(2)



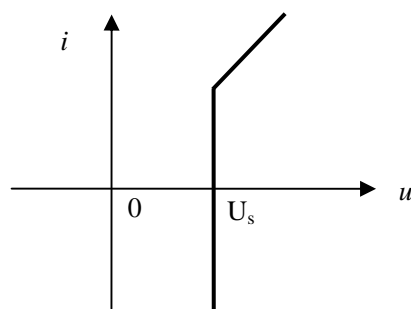
(3)



(4)



(5)



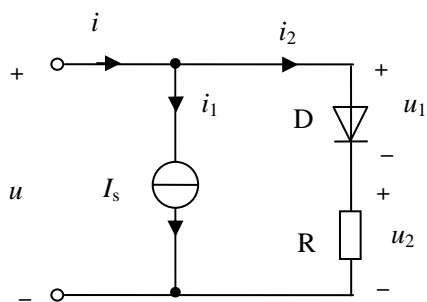
(6)

(b) 图:

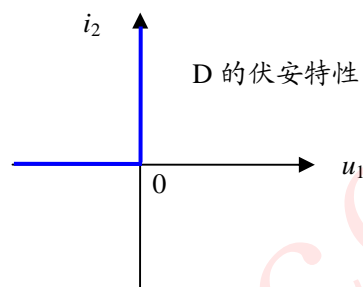
各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图 (1)，其伏安特性曲线如图 (2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

二极管  $D$  与电阻  $R$  串联后的伏安特性如图 (5) 所示。

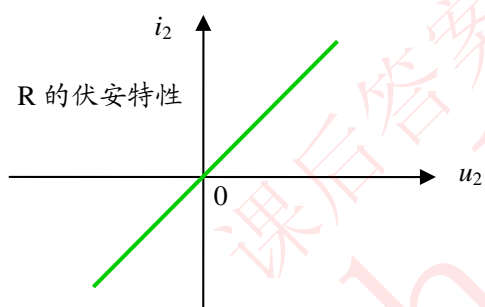
再并电流源  $I_s$  后，电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图 (6) 所示。



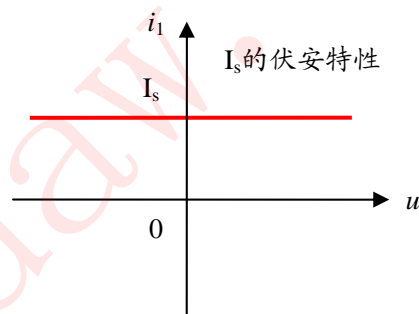
(1)



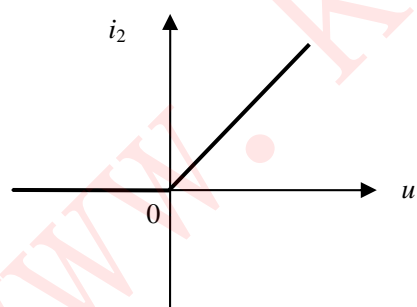
(2)



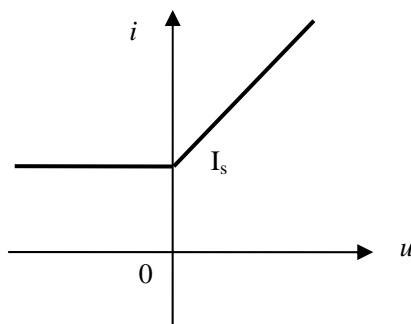
(3)



(4)



(5)



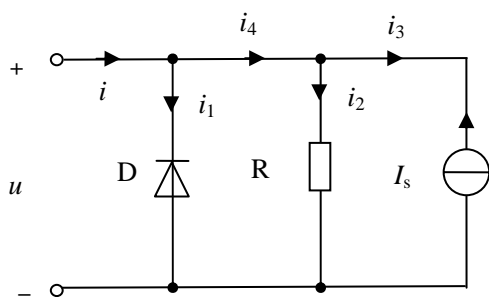
(6)

(c) 图:

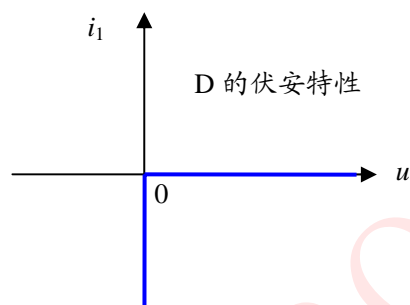
各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图 (1), 其伏安特性曲线如图 (2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

电流源  $I_s$  与电阻  $R$  并联后的伏安特性如图 (5) 所示。

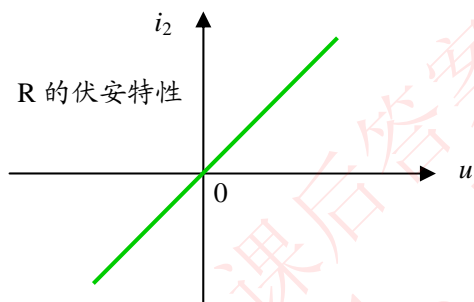
再并二极管  $D$  后, 电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图 (6) 所示。



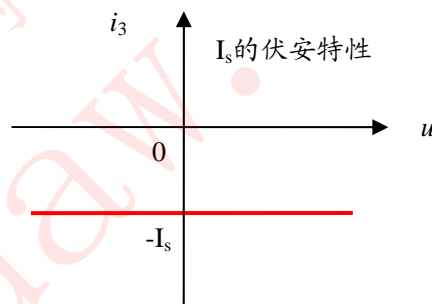
(1)



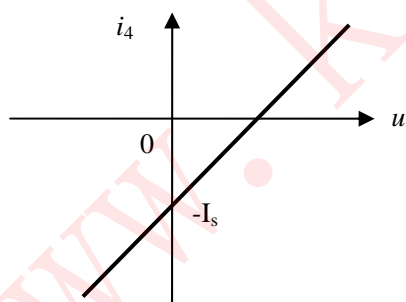
(2)



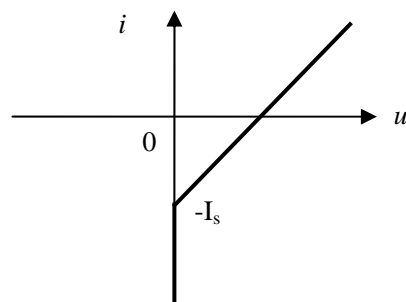
(3)



(4)



(5)



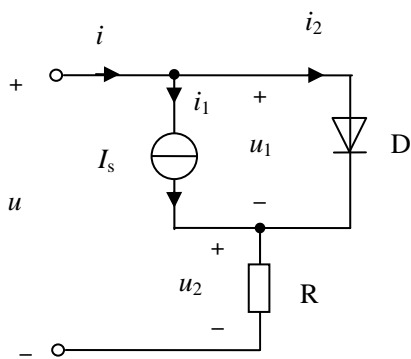
(6)

(d) 图:

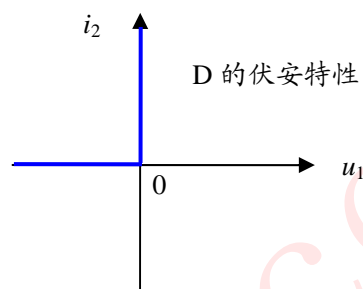
各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图 (1), 其伏安特性曲线如图 (2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

二极管  $D$  与电阻  $R$  串联后的伏安特性如图 (5) 所示。

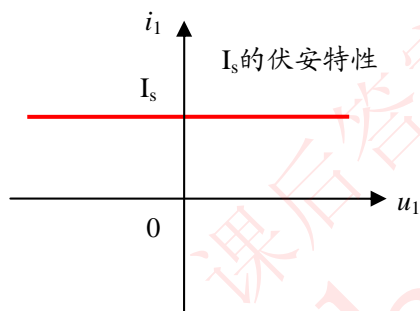
再并电流源  $I_s$  后, 电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图 (6) 所示。



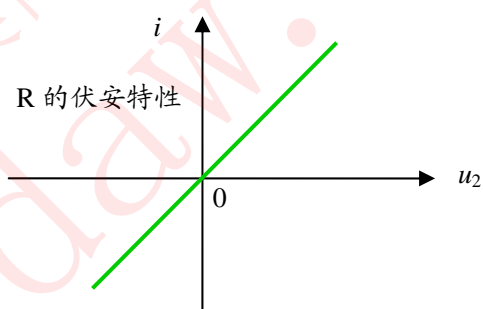
(1)



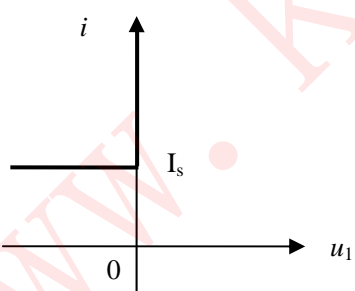
(2)



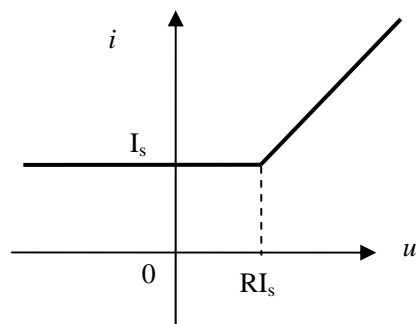
(3)



(4)

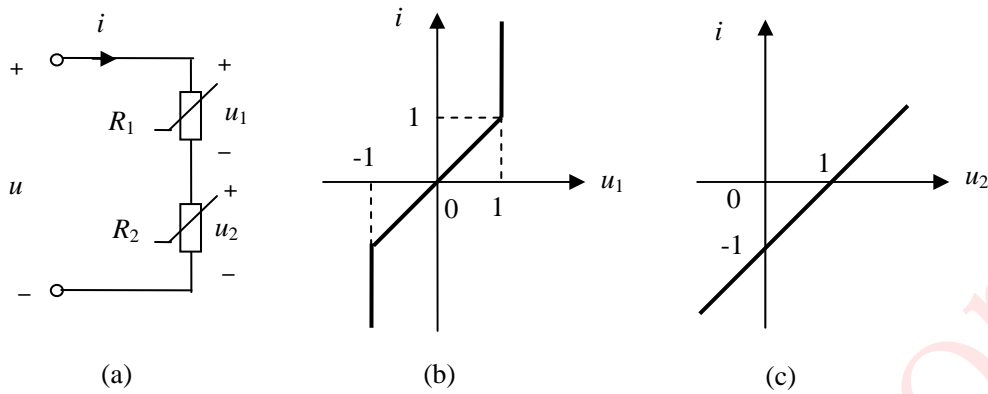


(5)



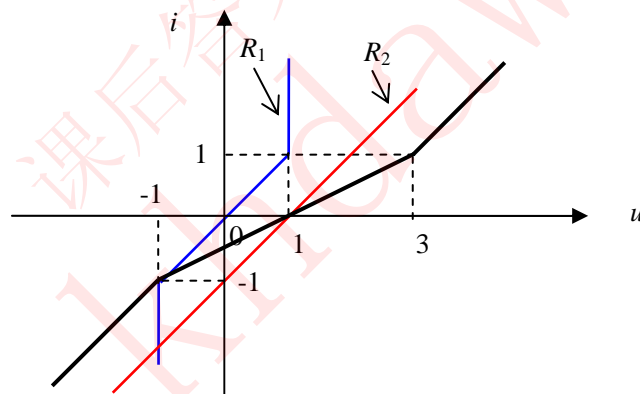
(6)

15-3 求非线性电阻 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 串联后的伏安特性。 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 的伏安特性如题 15-3 图 (b)和(c)所示。



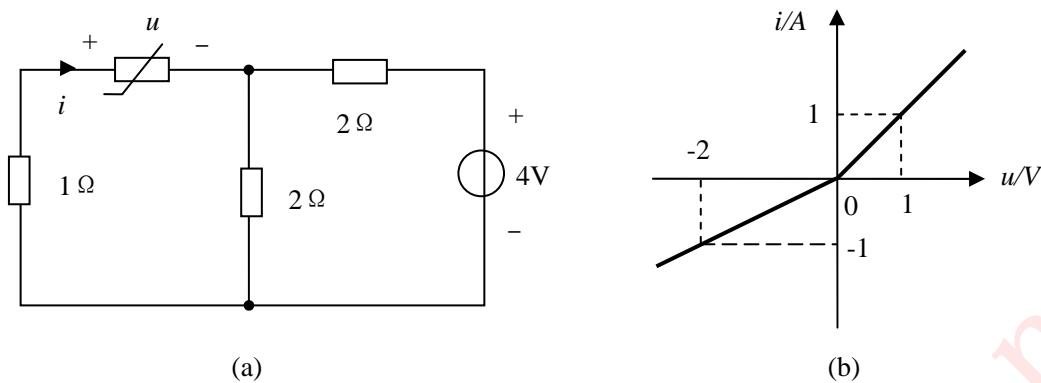
题 15-3 图

解：根据KVL，非线性电阻 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 串联后的伏安特性如图中粗黑线所示。



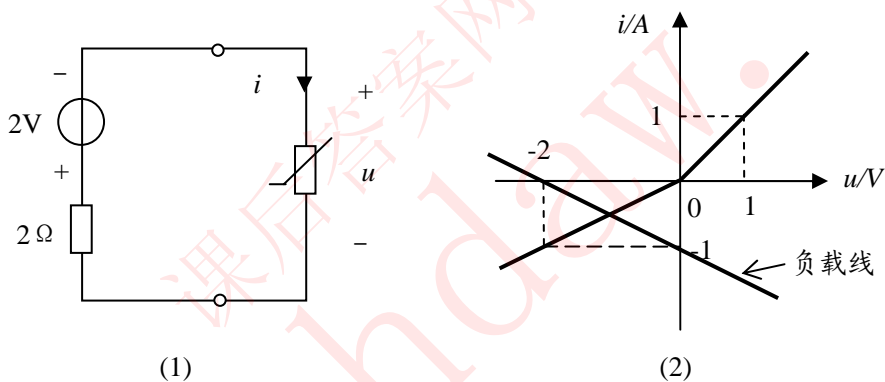
15-4 电路如题 15-4 图(a)所示。非线性电阻的伏安特性如图(b)所示。用图解法求  $u$  和  $i$  的

值。



题 15-4 图

解：化简非线性电阻以外的电路，如图（1）。



非线性电阻左侧电路  $u$ 、 $i$  的关系为

$$u = -2 - 2i \quad (1)$$

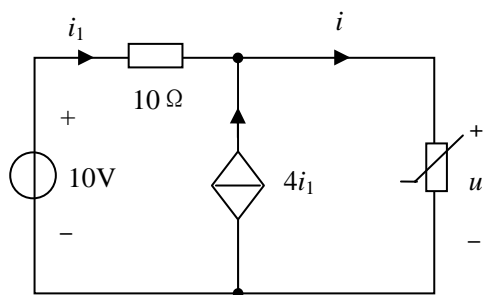
依此式画负载线如图（2）所示，与负载线相交的非线性电阻的  $u$ 、 $i$  关系为

$$i = \frac{1}{2}u \quad (2)$$

联立求解式（1）、（2）得

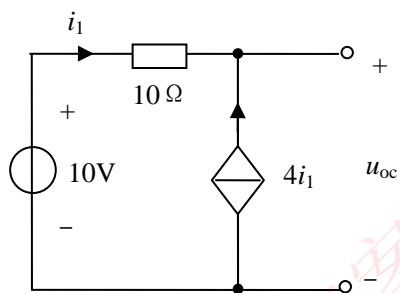
$$\begin{cases} u = -1V \\ i = -0.5A \end{cases}$$

**15-5** 电路如题 15-5 图(a)所示，非线性电阻的伏安特性为  $u = i^2$  ( $i > 0$ )。求  $u$  和  $i$  的值。

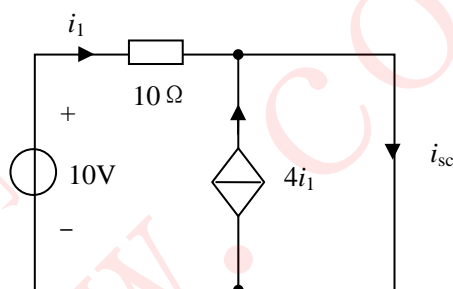


题 15-5 图

解：先求非线性电阻左侧电路的戴维南等效电路。



(1)



(2)

求开路电压：如图（1）

$$\because i_1 = -4i_1$$

$$\therefore i_1 = 0$$

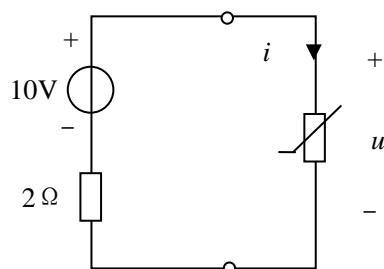
$$\text{故 } u_{oc} = 10V$$

开短路法求等效电阻：求短路电流，如图（2）

$$\because i_1 = \frac{10}{10} = 1A$$

$$i_{sc} = i_1 + 4i_1 = 5A$$

$$\therefore R_0 = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 2\Omega$$



(3)

等效电路如图（3）

列 KVL 方程  $10 - 2i - u = 0$

将非线性电阻的伏安特性  $u = i^2$  代入

$$i^2 + 2i - 10 = 0$$

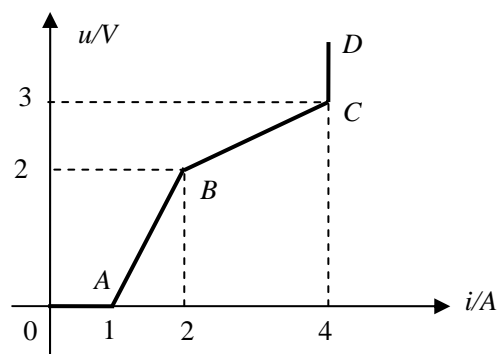
$$\text{解得} \quad i_{1,2} = \begin{cases} 2.32A \\ -4.32A \end{cases}$$

$$\because i > 0$$

$$\text{所以取} \quad i = 2.32A$$

$$u = i^2 = 5.38V$$

15-6 一个二端网络的伏安特性（关联）如题 15-6 图所示，画出各段的等效电路。

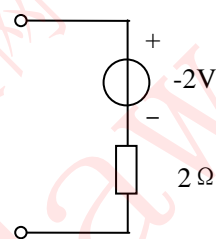


题 15-6 图

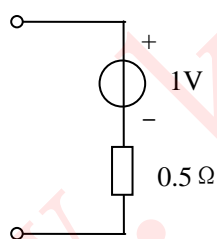
解：各段的等效电路如下图



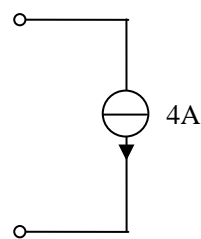
0A 段



AB 段

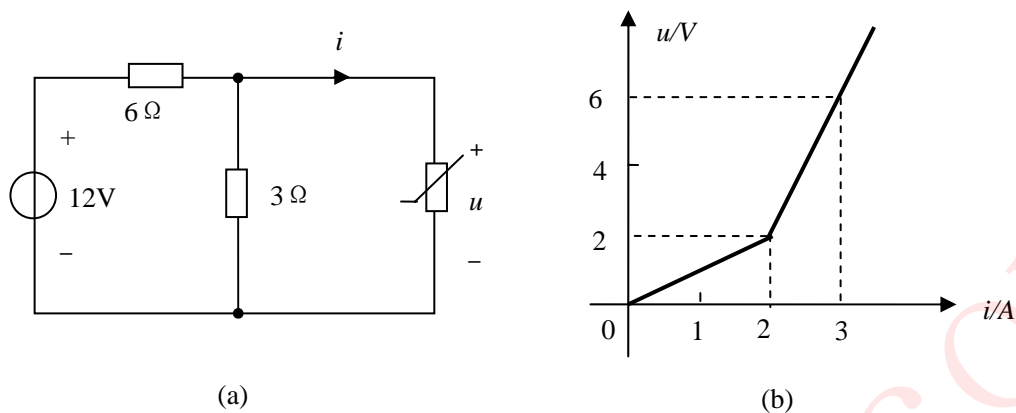


BC 段



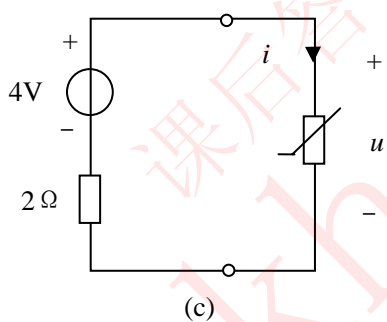
CD 段

**15-7** 题 15-7 图示电路。用分段线性化法求  $u$  和  $i$  的值。非线性电阻的伏安特性曲线如图(b)所示。

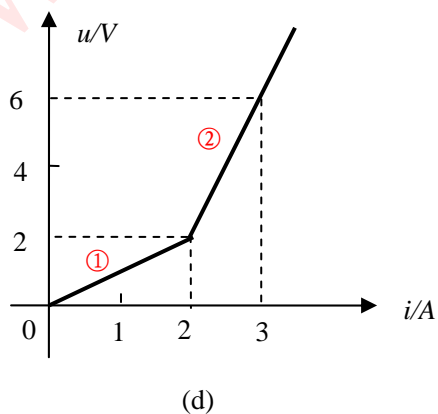


题 15-7 图

解：化简后的等效电路如图 (c) 所示。



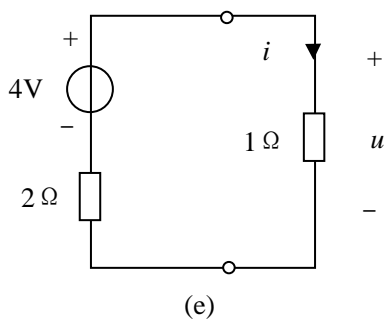
将非线性电阻工作区域分为 2 段，如图(d)。



假设非线性电阻工作在第①段，其等效电路如图(e)所示。

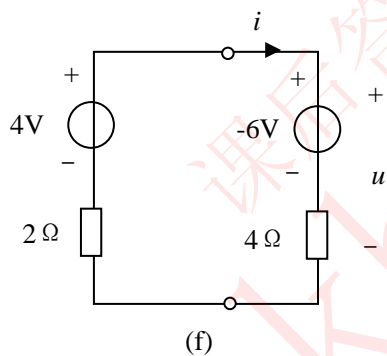
由此解得

$$i = \frac{4}{3} A, \quad u = \frac{4}{3} V$$



由于该值落在了相应的线段上，所以是电路的解。

假设非线性电阻工作在第②段，其等效电路如图(f)所示。



$$i = \frac{4 - (-6)}{2 + 4} = \frac{5}{3} A$$

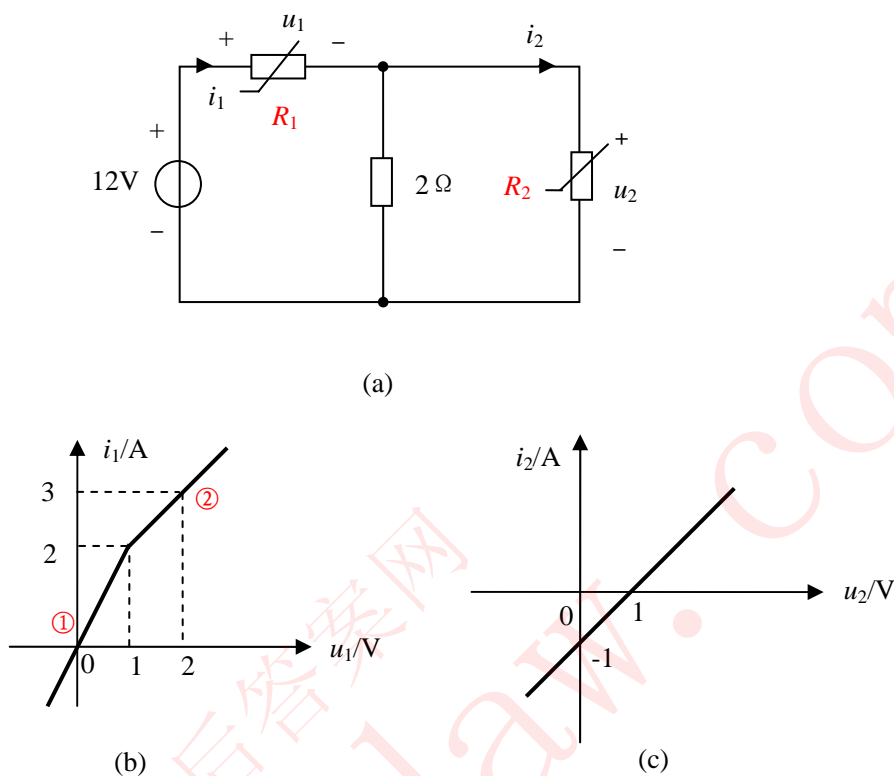
$$u = -6 + 4i = \frac{2}{3} V$$

由于该值没落在线段②上，所以不是电路的解。

综合以上分析，该电路的解为：

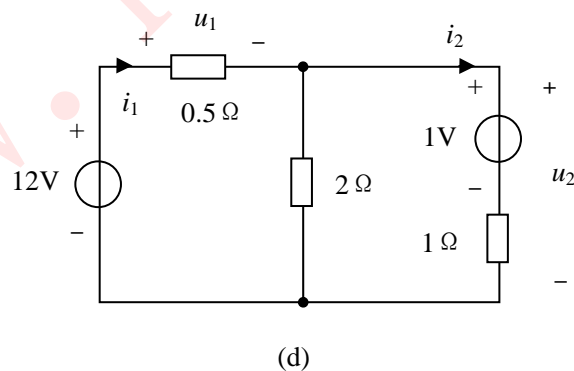
$$i = \frac{4}{3} A, \quad u = \frac{4}{3} V$$

**15-8** 题 15-8 图示电路中，两个非线性电阻的伏安特性曲线分别如图(b)和如图(c)所示，求  $u_2$  和  $i_2$  的值。



题 15-8 图

解：假设  $R_1$  工作在线段①，其等效电路如图(d)所示：



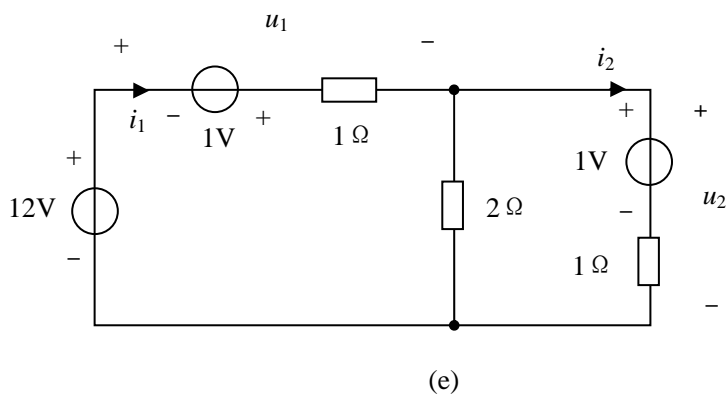
$$\text{结点法: } \left(\frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_2 = \frac{12}{0.5} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$u_2 = 7.14V$$

$$u_1 = 12 - u_2 = 4.86V$$

由于电阻 $R_1$ 的解没有落在相应的线段上，所以不是电路的解。

假设 $R_1$ 工作在线段②，其等效电路如图(e)所示：



结点法： 
$$\left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_2 = \frac{12+1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$u_2 = 5.6V$$

$$u_1 = 12 - u_2 = 6.4V$$

$$i_1 = \frac{6.4+1}{1} = 7.4A$$

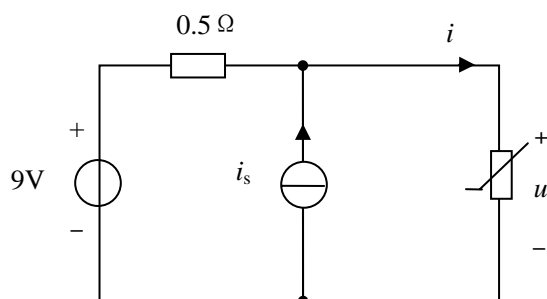
$$i_2 = \frac{u_2 - 1}{1} = 4.6A$$

由于解均落在了相应的线段上，所以是电路的解。

综合以上分析，该电路的解为：

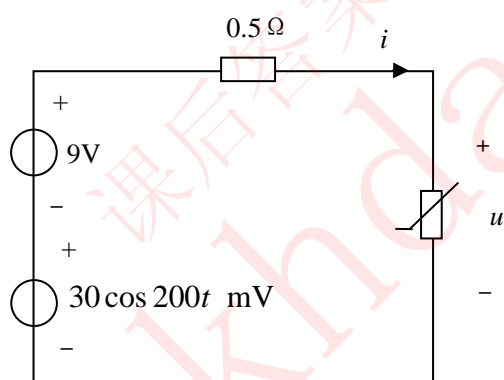
$$\begin{cases} u_2 = 5.6V \\ i_2 = 4.6A \end{cases}$$

15-9 题 15-9 图中，非线性电阻的伏安特性为  $i = (u + \frac{1}{3}u^3) \text{ A}$ ，交流激励源  $i_s(t) = 60\cos 200t \text{ mA}$ ，求  $u$  和  $i$  的值。



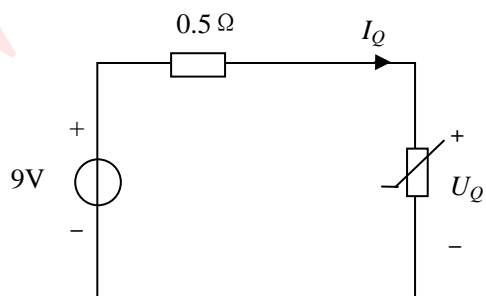
题 15-9 图

解：化简电路如图(a)



(a)

(1) 求直流工作点  $I_Q$ 、 $U_Q$ ：如图(b)



(b)

$$\begin{cases} 9 = 0.5I_Q + U_Q \\ I_Q = U_Q + \frac{1}{3}U_Q^3 \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$U_Q^3 + 9U_Q - 54 = 0$$

即  $(U_Q - 3)(U_Q^2 + 3U_Q + 18) = 0$

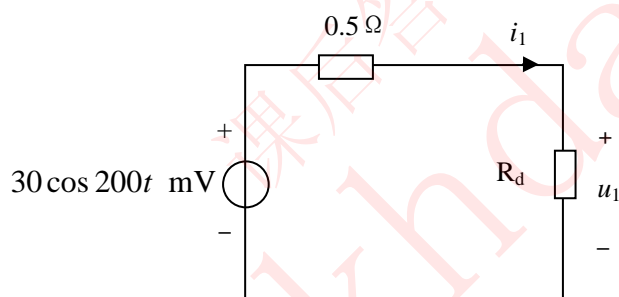
解得  $U_{Q1} = 3$  ,  $U_{Q2,3} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-63}}{2}$

后两个根为非实根，不是电路的解。故

$$U_Q = 3$$

$$I_Q = 3 + \frac{1}{3} \times 3^3 = 12A$$

(2) 求交流作用下的响应：电路如图(c)



(c)

动态电阻  $R_d = \frac{du}{di} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \bigg|_{u=3} = 0.1 \Omega$

$$i_1 = \frac{30 \cos 200t}{0.5 + R_d} = 50 \cos 200t \text{ mA}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{R_d}{0.5 + R_d} 30 \cos 200t = 5 \cos 200t \text{ mV}$$

所以  $u = U_Q + u_1 = 3 + 0.005 \cos 200t \text{ V}$

$$i = I_Q + i_1 = 12 + 0.05 \cos 200t \text{ A}$$